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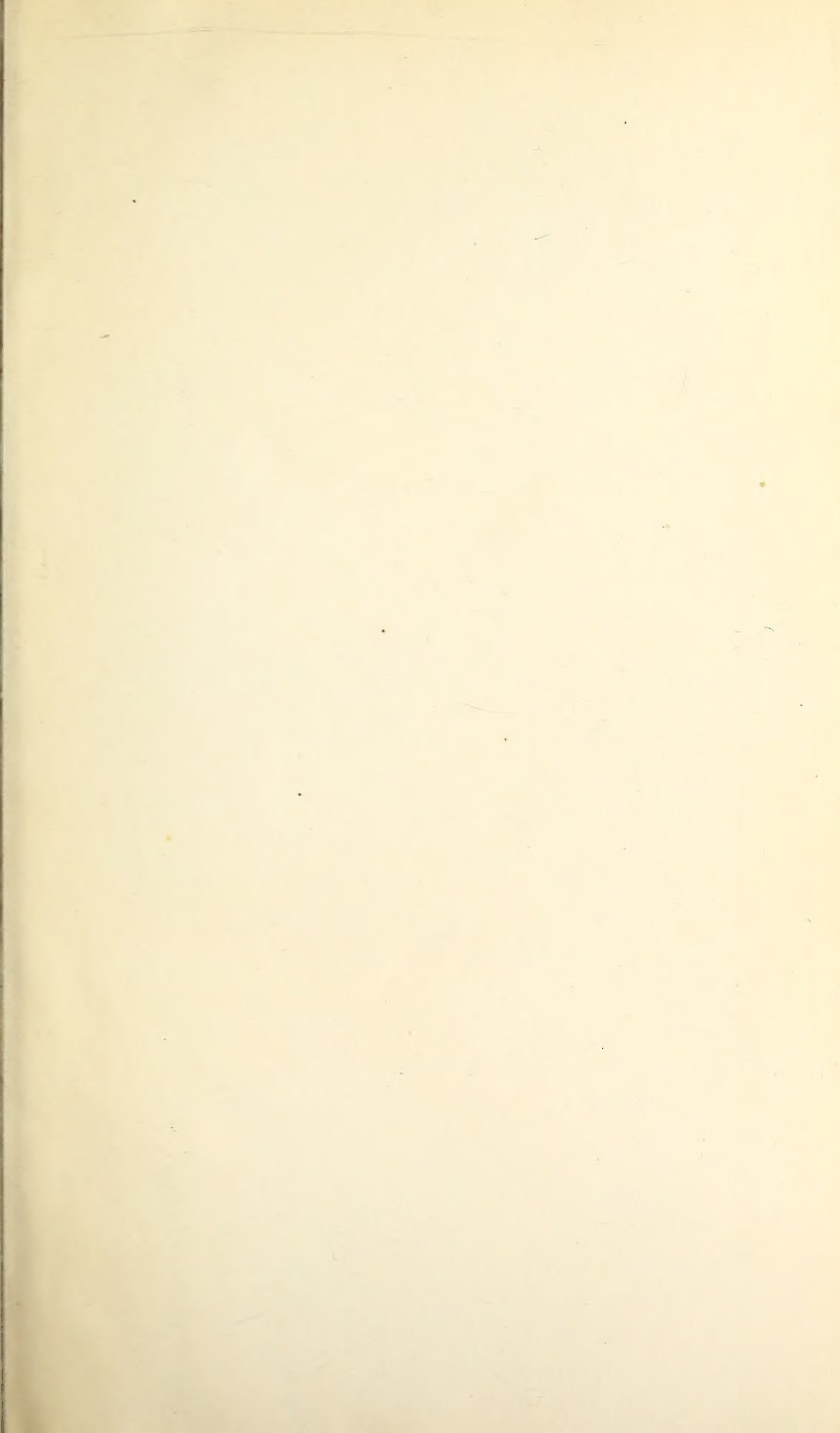
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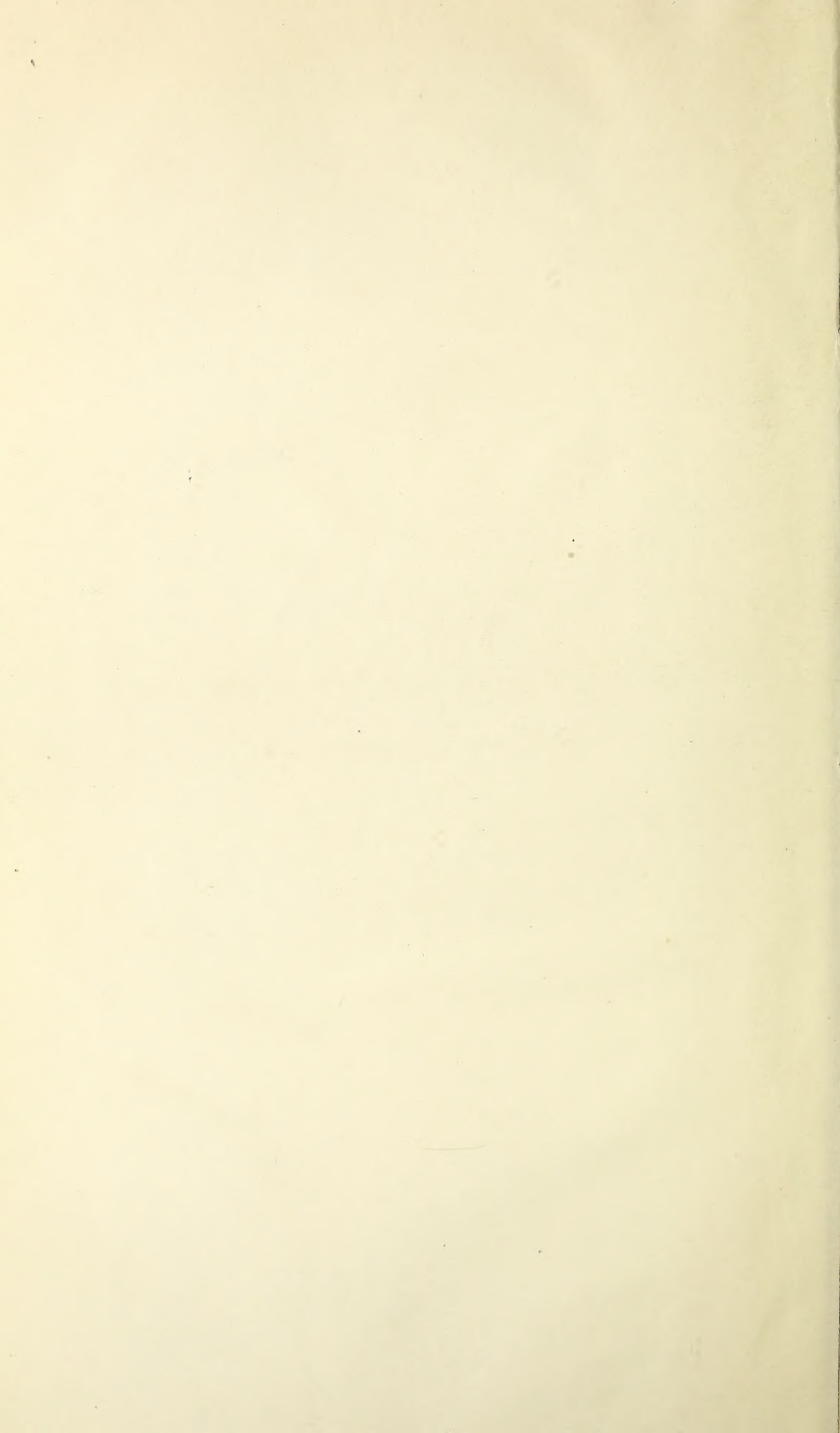


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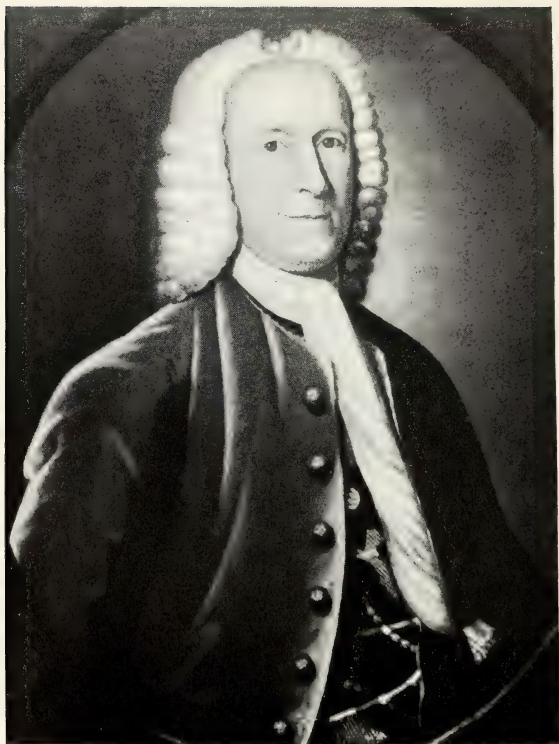
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THE HISTORY OF LYNDEBOROUGH
NEW HAMPSHIRE





BENJAMIN LYNDE, JR.

THE HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF LYNDEBOROUGH
NEW HAMPSHIRE

1735—1905

BY

REV. D. DONOVAN AND JACOB A. WOODWARD

PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN

ANDY HOLT J. H. GOODRICH
LUTHER CRAM REV. D. DONOVAN
JACOB A. WOODWARD

HISTORY COMMITTEE

THE TUFTS COLLEGE PRESS

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Granted by the Province of Massachusetts as
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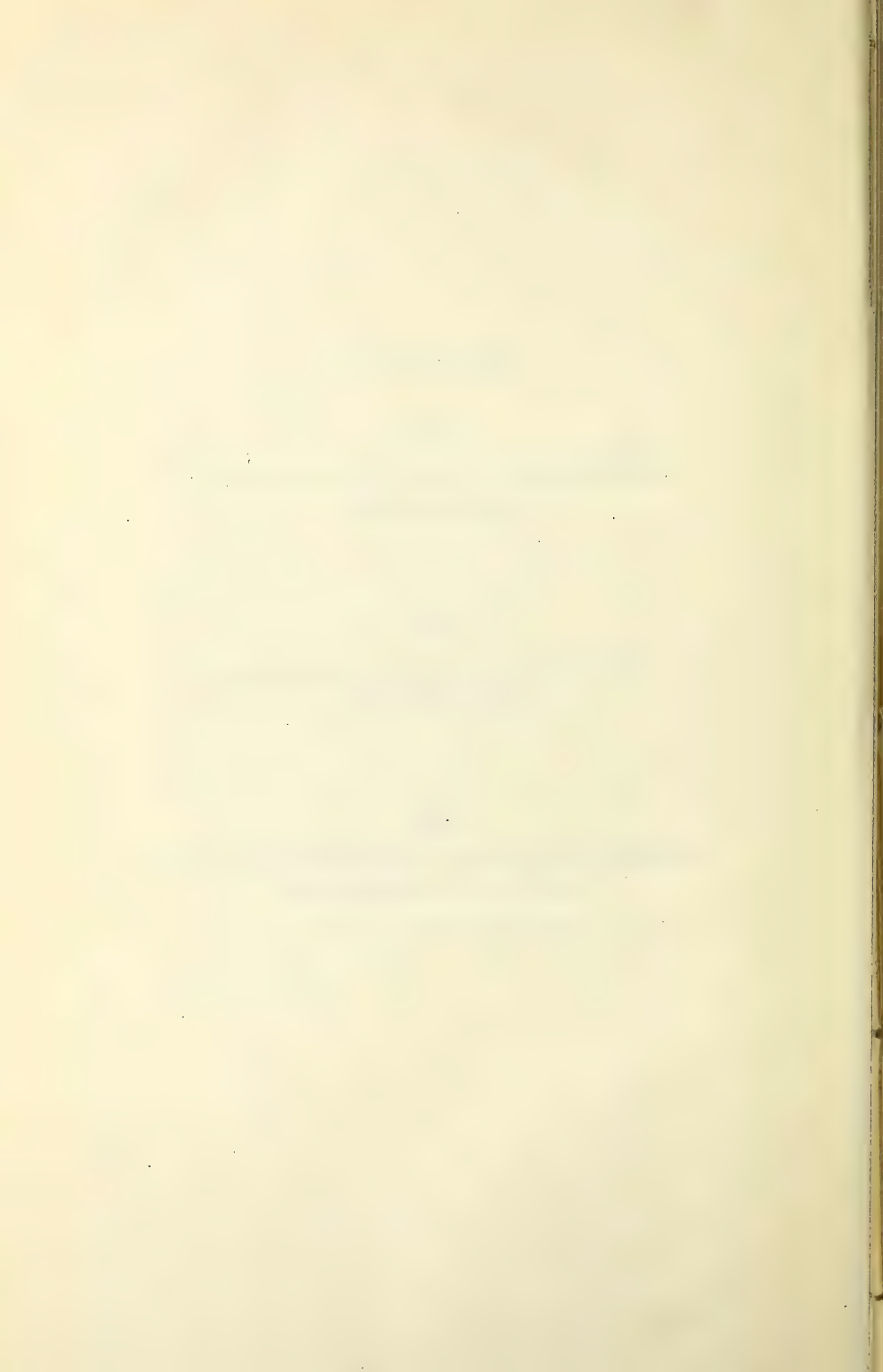
1753

Chartered by the Masonian Proprietors as
LYNDEBOROUGH

1764

Chartered by the Province of New Hampshire as the
TOWN OF LYNDEBOROUGH

Benning Wentworth, Governor



Preface.

It is said that many years ago some of our most gifted and intelligent citizens felt that the history of Lyndeborough ought to be written while aged men and women were still living whose recollection reached back to the later days of many of the pioneers. Had it been commenced then, doubtless many things of great interest would have been preserved for us which are now either entirely lost, or shrouded in impenetrable haze. The reasons which then prevented are not now clearly manifest. But the thing was not done, and the years rolled on and carried away the fathers and mothers, revered repositories of facts and traditions which would undoubtedly have both enlivened and enriched the pages of our present volume.

The interest in having a history was, however, revived in the March meeting of 1889. The town then voted to celebrate its One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, and on the same day, also, voted to appropriate two hundred dollars towards preparing and publishing its history. Messrs. D. C. Grant, J. H. Goodrich, J. A. Woodward, L. Cram, and E. C. Curtis were chosen as the History Committee. The next year three hundred dollars were added to the former appropriation; and a year later, on motion of Hon. B. G. Herrick, the town instructed its committee "to proceed with the work as fast as consistent with getting up a good history." Thus an earnest interest in obtaining a history became manifest.

About that time, Rev. Frank G. Clark published his "Historical Address," prepared for the 150th anniversary. It was entitled "Salem-Canada-Lyndeborough," and almost deserved to be called a "history in miniature." This he kindly and generously permitted to be freely used as an aid in compiling the more extended work; and for the very valuable aid thus extended the compilers unite in expressing to him most hearty and unfeigned thanks. Readers will learn from the frequent citation from this address as authority how much they are indebted to Rev. F. G. Clark.

The committee for several years reported very little progress. Meantime, two of its members, Messrs. Woodward and Curtis,

declined to serve. The former had already collected many genealogical records which remained in his care during this inactive period, and served at a later day to forward the work. Very many and valuable facts had been collected by Mr. Goodrich, but were in a detached form awaiting combination to exhibit their utility and real worth. Mr. Grant's collection was of a miscellaneous, and, perhaps, necessarily, of an unclassified nature, and very much of it was difficult to decipher. The collections thus made were reported by the chairman as about all that were needed for the publication of the history.

Upon learning this Hon. B. G. Herrick moved that the resident pastors, Rev. O. E. Hardy and Rev. D. Donovan, be added to the History Committee, to assist in arranging the materials and preparing them for the press, and the town so voted. The committee thus constituted had held but one session when Rev. Mr. Hardy resigned his pastorate and removed from town, in 1899. Early, also, in the year 1900, our Chairman, D. C. Grant, was removed from us by death. The vacancies thus made were filled by electing Mr. Andy Holt as chairman, and Rev. A. M. Rockwood, the new pastor, in place of Mr. Hardy. After a few months, however, Mr. Rockwood declined to serve, and Mr. Jacob A. Woodward was again elected a member of the History Committee, which then consisted of Messrs. Andy Holt, Chairman, J. H. Goodrich, Clerk, Luther Cram, Rev. D. Donovan and J. A. Woodward. The two-members last named seemed to be selected to shape the work, while the others agreed to render every assistance which they could. And it may here be stated that unusual harmony and even kindly feelings have governed their action in labors which, however pleasant in themselves, have at times been very perplexing and exacting.

The committee thus constituted commenced the process of inspecting, classifying and combining materials, collecting new and collating both new and old matter, and composing the whole into narrative form somewhat approaching unity. The task was undertaken without undue presumption, and has been as faithfully prosecuted as circumstances seemed to permit; and it is hardly necessary to state that its completion, so long delayed, is viewed by them with emotions of grateful relief. Our cordial sympathies are tendered to our generous fellow-citizens who have unstintingly voted their money for and earnestly desired to see the finished book. We trust that, all in all, it will not utterly disappoint their hopes.

Justice and gratitude alike demand appreciative recognition and mention of our friends and helpers. Among the very helpful volumes consulted are the Province Records and State Papers, edited by Bouton, Hammond and Batchellor, to which we add the Histories of Exeter, Weare, Hancock, Peterborough, Antrim, Francestown, New Boston, Amherst, Milford, Wilton, Mason, Temple, Rindge and possibly a few others. We are indebted, also, to our State Library and to our Hon. Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson, as well as to our Registrar of Deeds, Col. Dana W. King, for courteous assistance and permission to consult the archives of our county which are in their custody; and it is presumed that some of the old deeds and conveyances will possess a measure of interest for present readers who may, perchance, occupy some of the tracts there described. We extend sincere and hearty thanks to Maj. D. E. Proctor, Trustee, and Miss Mary E. Abbott, Librarian of Wilton Public Library for free use and consultation of the volumes of that institution, and to Miss Doane, Librarian of Milford Public Library for similar courtesy. The Historic Genealogical Society's Library in Boston afforded us valued assistance respecting Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Esq., and his heirs, who at one time owned a large portion of our town; the portrait of him which forms our frontispiece was obtained from a painting in possession of Mrs. Oliver of Boston who kindly permitted it to be copied for this history, and whose late husband, Dr. F. E. Oliver, was a great-grandson of Benjamin Lynde, Jr.

The Committee regards it as a piece of good fortune that Mr. H. W. Whittemore had charge of printing the book. Mr. Whittemore is a son of Lyndeborough and shares in the interests and traditions of some of her old, substantial families. He has taken great pains with the work and has rendered effective and interested assistance in every department of it.

The illustrations in Part I. were furnished chiefly by home talent, some by Mr. E. D. Putnam, now of Antrim, some by Mr. John P. Proctor of North Lyndeborough, and a few from other sources.

Finally, we tender sincere and grateful acknowledgments and thanks to all our neighbors and friends who generously entrusted us not only with printed volumes, but also with private documents to aid in our investigations. Nor would we forget the uniform patience and kindness of our more aged fellow-citizens in our almost inquisitorial quizzing at times. They have

truly merited our gratitude and esteem. And though our book may omit some facts which both we and its readers may wish had been recorded and include others which might have been omitted with little injury, this very condition may serve to explain partly, at least, our earnest quest to obtain the best possible matters to put on record.

We now commit our history to the considerate judgment of all our citizens and friends, confidently trusting that it will in no wise diminish their affection and esteem for the old Town of Lyndeborough.

South Lyndeborough, Jan. 18, 1906.

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THE HISTORY OF LYNDEBOROUGH.

General Introduction.

CHAPTER I.

SUMMARY VIEW.

The town of Lyndeborough is one of the chartered political divisions of the State of New Hampshire. The territory of which it is a part, was granted by the King of England to the Plymouth Company, or as it was more commonly called, the Council of Plymouth, in the year 1620; granted again in 1622 by the same king, James I., to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason; and further, granted to Captain John Mason in 1629, by the Council of Plymouth. But quite a portion of this territory at a later day was granted by the Colony of Massachusetts to the soldiers of the Canada Expedition of 1690 and to their heirs, in consideration of their services. This land was again re-granted by the Masonian proprietors, and was finally granted incorporation as a town by the Charter of the Royal Governor, Benning Wentworth. Thus our territory has passed through several hands.

QUESTIONINGS.

Some perplexing questions must naturally occur to our thoughtful citizens, in consequence of the statements above made; such as: "Why is our town called Lyndeborough?" "Why was any former name changed to this?" "How came our State to be called New Hampshire?" "What right had the Colony or Province of Massachusetts to make grants of land in New Hampshire?" "How has our territory been from time to time governed and protected?"

Now, it will not be denied that our citizens could cultivate their soil just as well, at least so far as the manual labor is concerned, without as with, the ability to answer readily such questions. But it surely would neither unnerve their arms nor dwarf their intellects to know how to answer them in a

proper and correct manner. And, furthermore, conscious of possessing a correct knowledge of their true history, they would feel that they are resting on ground well nigh as firm as the enduring granite of their native hills.

GENERAL SURVEY.

To this end a hasty glance at the relation of New Hampshire to other colonies and movements in this new world will not at the outset be amiss. Let it be distinctly borne in mind, that after the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than a century intervened before a single European colony had been planted on this continent north of Florida. There was voyaging to and fro, and traffic in various commodities, and explorations of the coast by both public and private enterprise. But not a permanent settlement was planted, not a firm foothold was gained on these shores during all the years of the sixteenth century. The honor of the first colony on American soil north of Florida belongs to France. Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, founded by the French, in 1604, heads the list, in regard to age. Next in order of time came Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Then came the Dutch colonies of New Netherlands in 1614; the Plymouth, or Old Colony of Massachusetts, in 1620; and the Piscataqua settlements at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623; while the colony of Massachusetts Bay, including Salem, 1628, Charlestown, 1629, and Boston, 1630, followed in order. At an early day, the two Massachusetts colonies united, forming one Province, under one Governor, taking the name of the more populous and powerful plantation, Massachusetts. This came speedily forward as the most prosperous and influential of the New England colonies.

GRANTS.

1. The first charter having a direct bearing on our State history was that granted by King James the First to "Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight," and called by the king, "Captain of our fort and island of Plymouth." This grant was made to him as the President of the Council of Plymouth and included "all that circuit etc., in America from forty degrees north latitude to forty-eight degrees, and by the breadth aforesaid, from sea to sea, with all seas, rivers, islands, etc.," : "And the same shall be called by the name of NEW ENGLAND IN AMERICA."*

* Bouton, Prov. Papers I, p. 3; Bouton, I., p. 5.

This grant bore date of November 3, 1620, and was consequently issued before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. It promised a new charter, for better assurance; and the council was to be favored in all constructions, and aided by all officers.*

2. The second charter, dated Aug. 10, 1622, was issued to "Sir Ferdinando Gorges of London, Knight, and Captain John Mason of London, Esquire," by the Council of Plymouth. This assigned "to them, their heirs and assigns, all that part of the main land in New England lying upon the sea-coast betwixt y^e rivers of Merrimack and Sagadahock, and to the furthest heads of the said rivers, and soe forwards up into the land westward until three-score miles be finished from y^e first entrance of the aforesaid rivers, and half way over"; which they, the grantees, "intend to name THE PROVINCE OF MAINE." In the same year, according to Palfrey,† "the Council granted to Gorges and Mason the country bounded by the Merrimack, the Kennebec, the ocean, and the river of Canada, and this territory they called Laconia." A like statement is also made by the Maine historian, Williamson, and by Belknap.‡

3. The charter of Massachusetts gave to Sir Henry Roswell and others, under date of March 19, 1627-8, a title to "all that part of New England which lies and extends between a great river there commonly called the Merrimack, and a certain other river there called Charles River," and also all those lands "lying within the space of three English miles on the south part of Charles River"; and also, "all those lands which lie and be within the space of three English miles to the northward of the said river called Merrimack, or to the northward of any and every part thereof." The last statement of this grant is especially important to remember, for it gives the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, a line which in later days caused long and acrimonious disputes.

4. The grant which most intimately concerns us as citizens is that made to Captain John Mason by the Council of Plymouth, bearing date of Nov. 7, 1629. It confirms to him, "his heirs and assigns, all that part of the mainland in New England lying upon the sea-coast, beginning from the middle part of Merrimack River, and from thence to proceed northwards along the sea-coast to Piscataqua River, and so forwards up within the said river and to the furthest head thereof, and from thence northwestward until three-score miles be finished from the

*P. P. I., p. 9. †N. E., 397; also 202. ‡N. H., p. 4.

first entrance of Piscataqua River; also from Merrimack through the said river and to the furthest head thereof, and so forwards up into the lands westwards, until three-score miles be finished." Thus Mason's charter, issued at least a year later than that of Massachusetts, made his territory a distinct, separate colony. The lands specified were beyond the bounds of the Bay colony, and were never properly subject to her dictation. The tract thus bounded was called New Hampshire.

5. Other grants of greater or less importance were issued which may be studied at one's leisure. Such were those to John Wheelwright of Exeter; to Edward Hilton of Dover; and to Gorges and Mason and their associates of Portsmouth. But the connection between these and our town history is more remote, and hence we pass these with a mere mention of them.

TERRITORY DIVIDED.

"Near the close of the year," (1631), says the historian Whiton,* "Mason and Gorges by mutual agreement divided Laconia into two parts." Gorges took the tract lying east of the Piscataqua, and called it MAINE; while that lying between the Piscataqua and the Merrimack, "was confirmed to Mason by a new patent, and called NEW HAMPSHIRE, after the County of Hampshire, in England, the place of his residence."

For several years Mason, his associates, and those whom they employed, managed the settlements. But these grew very slowly and yielded their owners much trouble, but very little gain. Mason himself lived but a few years to enjoy his new possessions. He died in 1635, having expended large sums in improvements from which he never realized any adequate returns. "His name," says the historian Whiton, "merits the grateful remembrance of future generations, as the FATHER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE."† "His personal property in New England," says another writer, "seems to have been appropriated by his former servants and agents, with what justice it is unnecessary to inquire."‡

DISTURBANCES.

About that time there was great religious agitation in the neighboring colony of Massachusetts. The peace of the Boston hierarchy had been disturbed by a man, who, according to Cot-

* Whiton, p. 10.

† Whiton, p. 13.

‡ McClintock, p. 39.

ton Mather,* “had a windmill in his head.” This was because he taught that “there ought to be fair dealing with the Indians, that the civil magistrate had no right to interfere in religious matters, and that in such matters there should be complete soul-freedom.” They banished him from the colony; but deferred execution on account of his ill health. They purposed and prepared to send him back to England, but he eluded their vigilance, fled southwards through the wilderness to hospitable savages, and afterwards became the founder of the first government on earth to grant its citizens complete religious freedom, — Roger Williams of Rhode Island. But he was not the only troubler of their camp. Mrs. Anne Hutchinson was becoming very popular in Boston about that time, and her brother-in-law, Rev. John Wheelwright, a college mate of Oliver Cromwell, was in Braintree, near by, and in sympathy with her. The Boston authorities banished both. Then there was also Captain John Underhill, who had trained their militia, and led a detachment of their forces in exterminating the ferocious Pequods; he, also, sympathized with Wheelwright, and for this reason was deposed from his captaincy and banished from the colony.

An Episcopal minister also who had been persecuted in England for imbibing dissenting views, one Hansard Knollys, came into the colony in 1638, and was grievously suspected of antinomianism.† Forbidden to remain, he departed from Boston before his time limit expired, and went away with two strangers from Piscataqua, who invited him to accompany them to their home. He and Captain Underhill reached Dover near the same time, while John Wheelwright found a home at Exeter. Mrs. Hutchinson with many of her friends went to Rhode Island and shared the hospitality of Roger Williams. But afterwards when Massachusetts was striving to get jurisdiction over Williams’ territory, she fled to the Dutch colonies, where, at a later day, she and all her household perished by the hands of the savages.‡

These cases have received more attention, because they illustrate the claims which Massachusetts made to jurisdiction over the places in which those outlawed exiles found homes.

PLOTTING AND SCHEMING.

Mr. Knollys became pastor in what afterwards was called Dover. In 1636, Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts “wrote to Dover that if the latter dared to receive any persons that had

* Elton’s Williams, pp. 116-120.

† Backus I, p. 82.

‡ Backus I, p. 375; Elton’s Williams p. 160.

been cast out from the Bay, it would be taken ill," and threatening them, that if such exiles were received, "they should survey their utmost limits and make use of them." * This they had evidently been doing for several years. It was not the work of one year or of one person. For, in 1632,† Captain Wiggin went to England and formed a company of "*honest men*," according to Winthrop, and with their aid purchased the entire Hilton Patent for £2,150. The purchasers were all Puritans and friends to Massachusetts, who had been "writ unto by the Governor and Magistrate of Massachusetts, who encouraged them to purchase the said lands, in respect they feared some ill neighborhood from them."‡ Immediate steps were taken after the purchase to submit the territory to Massachusetts jurisdiction. One of Wiggin's people had stabbed another, and he requested that the culprit "might be tried in the Bay, if the party died." "The Governor answered, that if the Pascataqua lay within their limits (as it was supposed) they would try him."§ Another offer of a like nature was made the following winter, but the authorities after conferring on the matter, "did not," as Winthrop wrote, "think fit to try them here." So the scheme to turn over the colony to Massachusetts dragged. Intense hostility to the design sprang up among the original planters of Hilton's Point, who occupied the soil, and the salesman proved unable to deliver the goods.

But internal strife arose. Mr. Larkham, the Episcopal minister, and Mr. Knollys quarrelled, and Captain John Underhill sided with the latter. There was a resort to arms. Hard words were plentifully hurled, but there was no blood shed. Larkham sought help from Strawberry Bank, whose Governor came with an armed posse, and "beset Mr. Knollys' house, where Captain Underhill was, kept a guard upon him night and day till they could call a court," at which the Governor sat as judge. || Underhill and his company were found guilty of riot, heavily fined, and he and some others were ordered out of the plantation. The Larkham party triumphed, as wishing to maintain their independence. Underhill, though at first reckoned as opposed to Massachusetts, was at last discovered to be plotting in her favor; and when ordered out of Dover, returned to Massachusetts, made a confession, and had his sentence of banishment revoked, and was restored to favor. Possi-

* N. H. State Papers by Batchellor, Town Charters, II, 684; also Winthrop I, 276.

† Prov. Ps. I, p. 157.

‡ Town Charters II, 682.

§ Town Charters II, 682.

|| Town Charters II, 684.

bly, a reward for political service. But broils and dissensions continued among the inhabitants of Pascataqua, until in 1640, "Massachusetts saw her long awaited opportunity to spread her jurisdiction" over the territory. But even then it was necessary to resort to some manœuvring to effect the end. Accordingly, "the famous Hugh Peters, with two others, were sent "to understand the minds of the people, to reconcile some differences between them, and to prepare them."* He spent considerable time among them, and on his return reported to Governor Winthrop, "The Piscataqua people are ripe for our Government." "They grone for Government and Gospel all over that side of the country. Alas! poore bleeding souls."†

There were then four distinct governments or "Combinations" within the limits of New Hampshire. These were Portsmouth, Kittery, Dover and Exeter.§ A majority of these "poore bleeding souls," made overtures for union which were, of course, very favorably received by the General Court of Massachusetts; and in 1641, the bonds were sealed and the union consummated, on conditions entirely satisfactory to the New Hampshire applicants. The union thus formed was not destitute of advantages, and lasted thirty-eight years, or from 1641 to 1679.

* 2 Winthrop 38. Town Charters II., 685; McClintock, p. 47. J. S. Jenness cited

† Fourth Series Mass. Hist. Coll. 6, 108.

§ P. P. I., p. 155. n.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS.

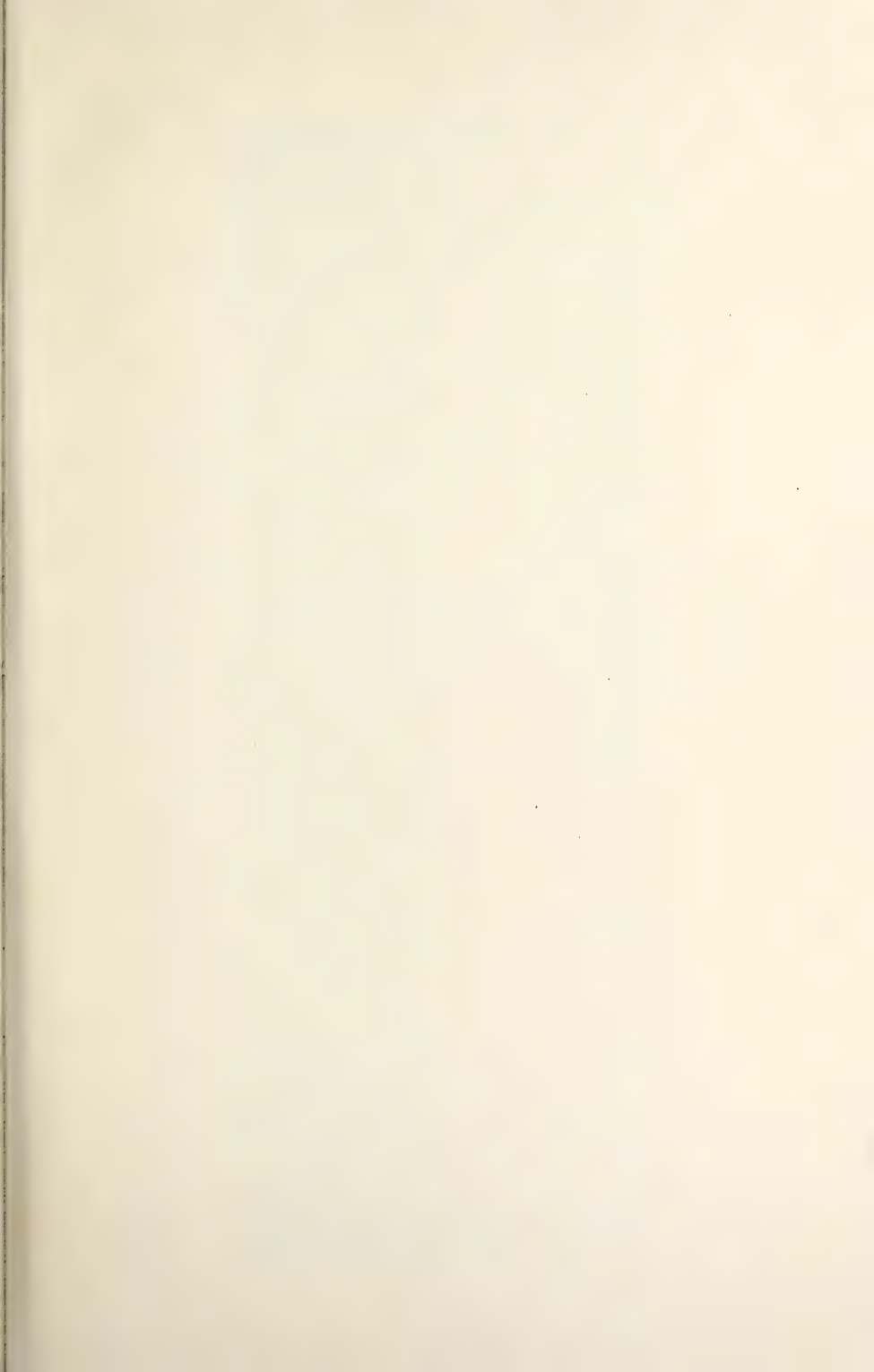
1. The last date mentioned, 1679, carries us a few years past the close of the great Indian War, called the Narragansett, or King Phillip's war. Up to that time, to the credit of New Hampshire, be it said that her relations with the Indians had been of a most commendably honorable and friendly nature.

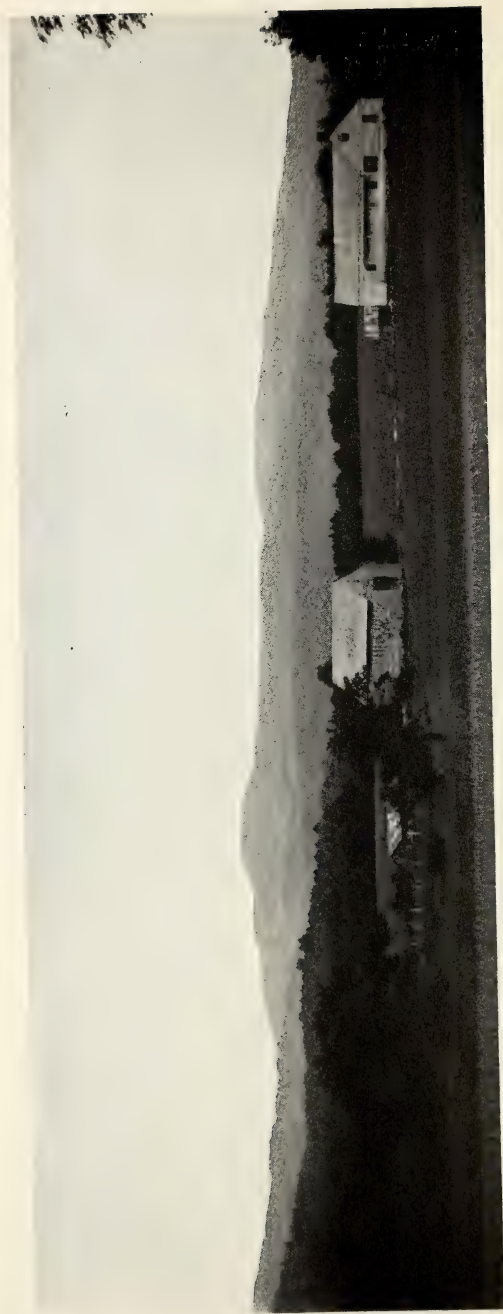
The tribes within and on the borders of the State were the Pequakets on the east and along the Saco River, the Ossipees around the Ossipee and Winnepesaukee lakes, and most important and powerful of all, the Penacooks, who had their headquarters from Concord down the Merrimac to Lowell. The chief of this latter tribe was Passaconaway, whose influence surpassed that of all others of his kindred and associates. To the end of his days, he lived on terms of unbroken friendship with his English neighbors, and in his farewell to his people is reported to have said, "Hearken to the last words of your father and friend. The white men are sons of the morning. The Great Spirit is their father. His sun shines bright upon them; never make war with them. Surely as you light the fires, the breath of Heaven will turn the flame on you and destroy you. Listen to my advice; it is the last I shall be allowed to give you. Remember it and live."*

So thoroughly did they obey their revered chief that, although Philip repeatedly and earnestly sought them as confederates and allies, they steadfastly refused to join him, and remained strictly and unblamably neutral. For more than fifty years from its first settlement, New Hampshire territory suffered no calamity from Indian massacres! Why this exemption?

2. But a change finally came, and in the following manner: After the close of King Philip's War, the province of Maine suffered from some incursions of the Indians. Possibly these may have been instigated by refugees from the shattered army of Philip. Whether so or not, when rejoicings over their victory and over the death of Philip were past, Massachusetts dis-

* History of Hillsborough Co., p. 528.





NORTH SIDE OF PINNACLE, FROM D. E. PROCTOR PLACE.

patched two companies of her returned soldiers to assist the eastern colonists.* They set out from Boston with orders "to seize all southern Indians wherever they might be found." Having marched to Cocheco, or Dover, they found a large body of the red men encamped near the house of Major Waldron, commander of the New Hampshire militia, who had just confirmed a peace with them. The Boston men seemed to have anticipated the hateful modern notion, that "the only good Indian is the dead one," and wished to fall upon and slaughter the multitude at once. But to this Waldron would not readily consent. He, however, under pressure, as it seemed, did propose a sham fight for the next day, to which they agreed; the Indians forming one party, and his own troops with those of Kittery and the Boston men the other. "In the midst of their fight, the whites suddenly surrounded the whole body of Indians, and made them prisoners, almost without exception, before the Indians were aware of the intended deception."† The Indians had discharged their muskets, were treacherously entrapped, disarmed, and divided into two companies. The Penacooks and other friendly Indians were set at liberty. But the recognized confederates of Philip, fugitives who had sought hiding among their friends, and who with them had made peace and supposed themselves safe; these to the number of about two hundred, were seized and shipped to Boston for trial. A few of them who were counted guilty of murder were executed without delay, and the rest were deported to Algeria and sold into slavery. There were different opinions and views expressed in regard to the transaction. To the Penacooks it was a piece of base treachery, most deeply resented and never forgiven. But to pious, civilized, and enlightened Massachusetts, it was a piece of masterly strategy "highly applauded." It was said that Major Waldron felt compelled to this course by Massachusetts' authority as against his own better judgment, because he knew that many of those Indians were true friends of the New Hampshire colony. Thus was sown among the Indians in New Hampshire the seed from which the frightful massacres sprung—surely a baleful harvest. The strategists marched on into Maine, and the enemy disappeared from before them. They planned a winter campaign to the north country, but found no more enemies to entrap; and after a few unimportant skirmishes and the erection of a fort on the Kennebec, the ex-

* Bouton's Prov. Ps. I, p. 357; Prov. Ps. I, 357.

pedition returned after its toilsome marches over frozen mountains and pathless snows, without accomplishing anything proportioned to their effort.

But troubles did not end. There was a lull for a few years, and then, new fuel was added to the flames.* “Imagining that an incursion of Mohawks might terrify the hostile Indians into submission, the Government of Massachusetts sent agents into their country, who found it easy to persuade them to take up arms against their eastern enemies.” They appeared in New Hampshire, killed some of Waldron’s friendly Indian scouts, but failed to effect the purpose of those who invited their incursion. On the contrary, the Penacooks were the more embittered against the English, who had in addition to the treacherous seizure and sale of their friends, now plotted with their most ferocious enemies for their destruction. Consequently, individuals were frequently killed by parties of the red men who seemed continually hovering near the settlements. A short lived peace was concluded with them, and the change was made in the government by which New Hampshire was constituted a royal Province. A general uneasiness, nevertheless, prevailed among the people.

3. Nor were matters improved very much by the change made in the government. Sir Edmund Andros became royal Governor over the colonies of New York and New England, and his administration was very offensive to most honest men. He was regarded as tyrannical and rapacious. He was appointed Governor by the Duke of York, then King James II. and was naturally anxious to ingratiate himself with the King as well as to enrich himself by the plunder of those whom he governed.

4. “The lands from Penobscot to Nova Scotia had been ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, in exchange for the island of St. Christopher. On these lands the Baron de St. Castine had for many years resided, and carried on a large trade with the Indians, with whom he was intimately connected. The lands which had been granted by the Crown of England to the Duke of York (now King James the Second) interfered with Castine’s plantation, as the Duke claimed to the river St. Croix. A fort had been built by his order at Pemaquid, and a garrison stationed there to prevent any intrusion on his property. In the spring of 1688, Andros went in the “Rose” frigate and

*Whiton, p. 30.

plundered Castine's house and fort, leaving only the ornaments of his chapel to console him for the loss of his arms and goods. This base action provoked Castine to excite the Indians to a new war."* This was called King William's, or the French and Indian war. The Baron Castine had to some extent adopted Indian customs and modes of life; had married the daughter of one of the most powerful of the Indian chiefs; had taught the Indians military tactics and the use of firearms, and had obtained an immense influence over them. Resenting intensely the injuries done him, he aroused the Indians of Maine, and even those of Canada to join the French in hostilities against the English. Some of the tribes had grievances of their own, and needed little incitement. Some of those Indians also who had been sold into slavery had succeeded in escaping and returning to their native wilds, and these kindled the deepest possible enmity against those whom they somewhat appropriately regarded as their kidnappers. Thus, the eastern Province was in a state of ferment.

5. On the 28th of June, 1689, the shock came, and came first at Dover, the very neighborhood of the "sham fight" of thirteen years before. Major Waldron had "sown the wind;" he was now destined to "reap the whirlwind."

The day before the shock, some squaws were permitted to lodge in some of the garrison houses, who informed the Major that "a number of Indians were coming to trade with him the next day." An Indian chief named Mesandowit, whom he entertained, said to him at supper, "Brother Waldron, what would you do if the strange Indians should come?" He answered carelessly, "I could assemble a hundred men by lifting up my finger." He set no watch, and with his family retired to rest in fancied security. "In the hours of deepest quiet the gates were opened. The Indians, who were waiting without, immediately entered, placed a guard at the gate, and rushed into the Major's apartment. Awakened by the noise, he sprang from his bed, seized a sword and, though over eighty years old, drove them through two or three rooms; but returning for other arms, they came behind him, stunned him with a hatchet, and overpowered him. Drawing him into the hall, they then placed him in an elbow-chair on a long table with a derisive cry, 'Who shall judge Indians now?' They cut the Major across the breast with knives, each one with a stroke

*Prov. Ps. II, 46, 47; Farmer's *Belknap*, p. 124.

saying, 'I cross out my account.' Cutting off his nose and ears, they thrust them into his mouth; and when he was falling down, spent with the loss of blood, one of them held his own sword beneath him; he fell upon it, and his sufferings were ended."

"Twenty-three persons fell victims in this bloody tragedy and twenty-nine were made prisoners" and carried to Canada, where they were sold to the French; "the first English prisoners," it is said, "ever carried to that country." Sad results surely, from the treacherous sham fight, "applauded by the voice of the colony" of Massachusetts.

The next year "the French Governor of Canada entered resolutely into the war and furnished the hostile Indians with arms and supplies. He offered a bounty for scalps and prisoners. Salmon Falls was attacked in March by a combined French and Indian force, and twenty-seven of its brave defenders were slain, and fifty-two, mostly women and children, were carried into captivity."*

6. But enough of this. The purpose is not to recount horrors, of which there were far too many, but to explain facts, as far as history offers explanation of them. These events and many others of like nature led to the fitting out of the Canada Expedition of 1690, so often referred to, and so seldom described, even in the histories of those towns which were granted in view of services rendered in that ill-fated expedition. Let it be remembered that New Hampshire had no serious trouble with the Indians till after its union with Massachusetts, and its trouble came largely in consequence of that union. After the severance of the two interests, however, the disturbances became so frequent and so great, that New Hampshire again in the revolutionary period of 1689, sought and renewed its union with Massachusetts until some satisfactory agreement should put an end to the uneasiness.

*Whiton, pp. 43, 44; Provincial Papers II, p. 49; McClintock, pp. 111, 112, 113.

CHAPTER III.

THE CANADA EXPEDITION OF 1690.

1. The French were accounted the chief instigators of Indian massacres. It was therefore considered important, if possible, to suppress both. In the English revolution of 1689, James the Second fled the Kingdom, and William and Mary became the sovereigns. The same year a popular uprising in Massachusetts deposed the royal Governor, Andros, from office, made him a prisoner, and sent him to England for trial. England and Holland declared war against France, and the dependencies of these nations naturally acted in full sympathy with them. This they faithfully did. "Sir William Phipps,* afterwards governor of the province of Massachusetts," and a native of Pemaquid, had recently arrived in the country, under his appointment as high sheriff for New England; and as he was an experienced seaman, the command of the colonial forces was entrusted to his care. The General Court meditated an attack upon Port Royal and Quebec. Eight small vessels and seven or eight hundred men constituted the armament sent to Port Royal; and sailing from Boston early in the spring, in about two weeks he reached his destination; the fort surrendered with but little resistance, yielding plunder sufficient to pay expenses. Sir William took possession of the whole sea coast from Port Royal to New England; and three weeks later he returned to Boston.*

"The success of this enterprise encouraged the prosecution of the design upon Canada; and the expedition was hastened by the horrible ravages of the Indians and French upon the frontier settlements, and by the desire of the colonists to commend themselves to the favor of the king, from whom they were expecting a renewal of their charter."

Assistance could not be obtained from the mother country, and hence Massachusetts "formed an alliance with Connecticut and New York," at a "Congress" held in the latter colony, determined to proceed on her own responsibility, and, while a land army of eight hundred men was to march by Lake Champlain

*See Mather's *Life of Phipps*, Sec. 10. N. Y. Col. Doc., III, 720, and IX., 474-475; Williamson's *Me.*, I, 596; Briefer is Quackenbos. *History of U. S.*, p. 136 (Appleton, N. Y., 185); See Mather's *Life of Phipps*, etc., as on preceding page.

to attack Montreal, her forces, consisting of upwards of thirty vessels and about two thousand men, were to fall upon Quebec.*

It was late in the season when this fleet sailed from Nantasket. Intelligence of the march of the troops from Connecticut and New York had reached Montreal. Dissensions among the English paralyzed their strength, and they fell back to Albany. Had it not been for this and the delay of Phipps' fleet, the fate of Quebec would have been then sealed. This delay enabled the French commanders to put their fortifications into the best possible condition of defense. When on the 6th of October, 1690, they were summoned to surrender, they returned a scornful and indignant reply.

"By noon, of October 9 the English assailants were fully satisfied that the contest was hopeless, and allowed their vessels to recede out of reach of the enemy's fire. The rear admiral's flag had been shot away, and was seized by a Canadian who swam out into the stream and brought it to the castle, and it was afterwards hung up many years as a trophy in the church of Quebec."†

"Utterly discouraged, the assailants withdrew; and reëmbarking in their vessels in the utmost confusion, exposed to the fire of the French, and abandoning their guns and the remnant of their stores, they prepared to return home, humbled and disappointed. Nor was the return voyage without damage; for unacquainted with the passes of the river, nine vessels were wrecked among the shoals of the St. Lawrence."‡

The arrival of Sir William at Boston, with the remnant of his fleet, spread an unusual gloom over the community.

Thus the expedition proved a disastrous failure, and the Massachusetts soldiers on their return found also a bankrupt treasury.

2. Says Rev. F. G. Clark, "They had no money with which to pay the soldiers, and so they resorted to the perilous method of issuing bills of credit, or paper money, which very soon depreciated in value, and brought untold misery upon the people. The first issue of bills was called old tenor; the second, middle tenor, and the third, new tenor; and all soon became depreciated in value, the old tenor more than the others. Finally, the mother country took pity on her colony, and sent over seventeen cartloads of silver, and ten truck loads of copper

* Barry II, p. 79. † Barry Hist. of Mass., p. 84. N. Y. Col. Doc, IX, pp. 457, 488.

‡ See Quackenbos School Hist., Ed. 79, p. 97.

in 1749, to establish specie payments; and one Spanish dollar was given for forty-five shillings of paper. This was called lawful money, while the specie was called sterling,—making five kinds of money. All through the earlier history of the town these different currencies are mentioned. Sometimes the bills of credit were called proclamation money, but usually old tenor, or lawful money.”*

3. Both the survivors of the expedition and their posterity repeatedly petitioned for some adequate remuneration of their service as a means of relief. At last, in 1735, more than forty years after their enlistment, a tract of land equivalent to six miles square was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to Captain Samuel King and fifty-nine others. The majority of these were from Salem, and hence the tract granted them was first called Salem Canada, combining the name of their town with that of the expedition.

4. How did Massachusetts obtain the right to grant lands in New Hampshire? “Massachusetts claimed all lands lying south and west of the Merrimack River,—claimed that her line started three miles north of the mouth of the stream, and run at that distance from the stream along its northern and eastern bank up to the Pemigewasset, where the river forks, and where the town of Franklin now is, and thence due west to the South Sea. Her boundary, according to her charter, was to run ‘everywhere’ three miles north of, and parallel to, the Merrimack, to its head, and from a point three miles north of its head due west to the South Sea.” †

“New Hampshire maintained that it was impossible to run a line ‘everywhere’ three miles north of a stream flowing mostly southward;” and, “therefore it ought to be drawn as near as possible to what was supposed to be the fact when the charter was given, viz., that the river came from the west. She therefore claimed that the line should start from a point three miles north of the middle of the stream at its mouth, and run due west to the south sea, or to other provinces.” ‡

Commissioners appointed by both provinces met at Newbury in 1731, “disputed and separated,” but decided nothing. In subsequent years the dispute waxed hot and bitter, until in 1737 a board of commissioners from Nova Scotia, New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island met at Hampton. The legislatures of the two provinces also met within five miles of each

*Salem-Canada, p. 7.

†Peterboro, Hist., p. 44.

‡Hist. of Peterboro, p. 44.

other, one at Hampton and the other at Salisbury. The occasion was extraordinary, and "the procession, with the governor riding in state attended by the great and general court, was an imposing spectacle which was burlesqued in Hibernian style, thus : *

"Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight
As yesterday morning was seen before night.
You in all your born days saw, nor I didn't neither,
So many fine horses and men ride together.
At the head, the lower house trotted two in a row,
Then all the higher house pranced after the low ;
The governor's coach galloped on like the wind,
And the last that came foremost was troopers behind
But I fear it means no good to your neck or mine,
For they say 'tis to fix a right place for a line."

But with all this pomp and display the commissioners failed to fix the matter. However, while the boundary was thus under heated dispute, Massachusetts assumed a very patriotic attitude toward the veterans of the fruitless and ill-fated Canada Expedition, and the descendants of those who perished in it, or had died since. For she hastened to make grants to them of several townships out of the territory which she so unconscionably claimed. The towns thus granted were Dunbarton, Lyndeborough, New Boston, Richmond, Rindge, Salisbury and Weare. Had Massachusetts succeeded in gaining her way, very little of Mason's New Hampshire would have escaped her grasp. But the eastern and northern boundary of New Hampshire was fixed by the Commissioners at that time, as it now stands. The southern line, however, was referred back to the king for decision. "In 1740," says Dr. Smith, "the king in council confirmed the northern boundary as fixed by the commissioners, and decided that the southern boundary should run three miles north of and parallel to the Merrimack, to a point north of Pawtucket Falls when the river turns north, and from that point should run due west. They decided to execute the charter, so far as it could be executed, by following the north bank of the river ; and when the river turned so as to have no north bank, they took a straight line. 'Had the river turned to the south,' they said, 'instead of the north, Massachusetts would have justly complained of a loss of territory by follow-

*Rev. F. G. Clark, *Salem-Canada*, pp. 16, 17; also *Hist. of Weare*.

†See Batchellor, *State Papers*, Vol. XXIV., Pref. VI; also *History of Weare*, p. 44; *History of Peterboro*, pp. 45, 46.

ing the stream, and the same rule ought to hold now that the stream is found to come from the north.' " Now the course of the river from Pawtucket Falls, now Lowell, to Newburyport, is considerably north of east. In tracing the river up from its mouth, therefore, when those Falls are reached, parallels running through both that point and Newburyport, will be fourteen miles apart at the Falls. This decision of the line, therefore, gave "New Hampshire a strip of land fourteen miles wide, extending from the Merrimack to the Connecticut (fifty miles), and containing twenty-eight townships, more than she had ever claimed! In 1741, the new line was run by New Hampshire surveyors, Massachusetts refusing to take any part in it."

Many of the settlers had already begun to establish themselves in their new abodes before the decision of the line. They were enjoying "*placidam sub libertate quietem*," (placid rest under freedom's sway) guaranteed by Massachusetts; and just as this sweet experience came to them, to wake up one fine morning in "the leafy month of June," 1740, and find that the Massachusetts line had receded from them full fourteen miles to the south, leaving them among the cold, hyperborean hills of New Hampshire, was a sensation anything but pleasant. They suffered an indescribable chill!

And Massachusetts sympathized deeply with their deplorable condition, and in her kindness to them refused any assistance to New Hampshire in running the line. But New Hampshire surveyors in 1741 did the work, just a century after the first union with Massachusetts; and the line thus surveyed still remains, with very slight change, the southern boundary of our State.

The right by which Massachusetts granted townships in New Hampshire to her veterans and their descendants is thus indicated. It was a right usurped and unjustifiable from the first. Her jurisdiction over New Hampshire had been set aside more than sixty years before; but not till 1740 had her territorial limits been clearly and positively marked and specified. But this very satisfactory result to the State brought serious difficulty to many of the settlers.

THE MASONIAN CLAIMS

The settlement of the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts quite unsettled some matters of very grave importance. If Massachusetts had made grants of townships

within New Hampshire territory where she had no legitimate right of control, it is very clear that such grants would be illegal and void. They were so regarded; and the rightful heirs to the lands so granted began to assert their claims to them.

JOHN MASON, the original grantee of New Hampshire, died without male issue in 1635. He had but one child, his daughter Anne, who married Joseph Tufton and had two sons, John and Robert. The oldest son died in childhood and the inheritance passed to his brother Robert, who reached manhood in the troublous times of the first Charles, when the nation was sorely rent by dissension and civil war. The Mason family were royalists and when the iron hand of Cromwell dashed royalist hopes and fortunes to shivers, they wisely remained inactive and held their claims in abeyance, making no assertion of their rights. It was an evil time. Confiscation and attainder were rife and prudence dictated the policy of silence. But after the Restoration Robert Tufton, who had assumed the name of Mason in order to secure his title to the inheritance, petitioned the King for a recognition of his rights. The case was referred to the Attorney General, who reported that "Mason had a legal right to New Hampshire."

For about thirty-seven years Massachusetts had been governing New Hampshire. By what authority was a natural question. She could produce none except the consent of the governed, which by skilful manipulation she had been able to secure. Commissioners were appointed to investigate and determine matters of common and heated dispute. One of these commissioners, Edward Randolph, was a relative of Mason, who came to act in his interest. He was cordially disliked by the Massachusetts authorities because he was too open-mouthed and told too much truth. His caustic and too vividly truthful delineations of the cruelties and usurpations practised by that intolerant government were published in England, and aroused not only royal but also popular indignation. As a result a revocation of the charter of Massachusetts was threatened and a few years later was actually effected.

The claim of Mason was regarded as so strong, and was so favored by the king, that the next year New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts and constituted into a Royal Province with its own independent government.

But neither the New Hampshire government nor the people,

as a whole, favored Mason's claims. They were anxious, if possible, to evade quit rents and defeat his title to the original ownership of the soil. In this they failed. But their hostility to his claims was so bitter and effective that his attempts to secure any benefit from them were baffled. Members of the new government combined with the people to defeat his claims, though these had been adjudged by the highest authority in the kingdom to be just and legal.

Robert Mason died in 1688, bequeathing his claims and controversies to his sons, John and Robert. They soon sold their rights to Samuel Allen, a wealthy merchant of London, who was afterward commissioned as Royal Governor. But the people were as bitterly opposed to him as to Mason, and he died without receiving any special advantage from his purchase. The law at a later day, decided that Allen's title was technically defective. The estate had been entailed, and the decision was that its possessor had no power to sell or alienate it beyond his own lifetime. Hence, after the death of John Tufton Mason his brother Robert held legal title to New Hampshire, in opposition to the claims of the heirs of Governor Allen.

In 1743 it was, however, finally decided that Col. John Tufton Mason's right was unquestionably valid. After this decision he offered his estates for sale to the Provincial Government. Action in regard to his offer was dilatory. He urged haste on the ground that other parties desired to purchase. The government finally came to a decision; but too late! On the very day that they agreed to accept his offer he had sold his lands, in fifteen equal shares, to a syndicate of twelve men in Portsmouth, who afterwards managed and controlled them. These men were thenceforth known as "The Masonian Proprietors," or often as "The Lord Proprietors of Mason's Claims." Their names and the number of shares which they owned will be found in Chapter V of this History. These having purchased Mason's title afterwards compelled the settlers to secure from themselves the titles which alone were valid, to the lands on which they had planted their homes. Colonel Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable became their agent; and the towns which had been previously chartered by the government of Massachusetts found their charters annulled by the new proprietors, and new titles to their lands must be procured from him. These titles or charters were usually issued by the

proprietors of lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., and were signed by their agent, Joseph Blanchard.

Having thus briefly glanced at several of the steps leading to the history of our township, we are now ready to enter intelligently into its direct record.

PART I.

Salem-Canada and Lyndeborough.

CHAPTER I.

The Province of Massachusetts laid strenuous claim to a large portion of New Hampshire to which both King and Council agreed that she had no just right. A few years later the same authority decided that the heirs of John Mason had a valid right to all the territory granted to Mason in 1629.

But Massachusetts had for years been granting townships in the very territory included by the bounds of Mason's charter, as a reward to soldiers who had served in her wars. Salem-Canada was one of the townships thus granted. We now present some of the records of the Massachusetts legislature bearing on the matter.

[Mass. House Journal, June 18, 1735.]

Colonel Chandler from the Committee for Lands, reported on the Petition of *Samuel King*, and others, who were in the Expedition to *Canada* in the year 1690, or the descendants of such as were lost or are since dead; which was read and accepted, and *Voted*,

* That the prayer of the Petition be granted, and that Mr. Samuel Chandler and *Captain John Hobson*, together with such as shall be joined by the honorable Board, be a Committee at the Charge of the Government, to lay out a Township of the contents of six miles square, West of the *Narragansett*-Township, Number *Three*; and that they return a Plat thereof to this Court, within twelve months for Confirmation; and for the effectual bringing forward the Settlement of the said Town;
Ordered,

That the said Town be laid out into sixty-three equal shares, one of which to be for the first settled Minister, one for the Ministry, and one for the School, and that on each of the other sixty shares the Petitioners do within three years from the

Confirmation of the Plan, have settled one good Family, who shall have a House built on his Home-Lot of eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least, that each Right or Grant have six acres of Land brought to and plowed or brought to English Grass and fitted for mowing, that they settle a learned and orthodox Minister, and build and finish a convenient Meeting-House for the publick Worship of GOD, provided that in case any of the Lots or Rights are not duly settled in all regards as aforesaid, then such Lot with the Rights thereof to revert to and be at the disposition of the Province. Sent up for Concurrence.

[Mass. Court Records, June 19, 1735.]

* A Petition of Samuel King and others, who were in the Expedition to Canada in the Year 1690 and the Descendants of such of them as are dead, praying for a Grant of Land for a Township in Consideration of their or their Ancestors Sufferings in the said Expedition.

In the House of Represent^a Read and *Voted* that the prayer of the petition be Granted and that Mr. Samuel Chandler and Mr. John Hobson, together with such as shall be Joined by the Hon^{ble} Board, be a Com^{tee} at the Charge of the Government to lay out a Township of the Contents of Six Miles Square and West of the Narragansett Town Called Number three and that they Return a Plat thereof to this Court within twelve Months for Confirmation ; and for the more Effectual bringing forward the Settlement of the said New town, *Ordered* that the said Town be laid out into Sixty-three Equal Shares, One of which to be for the first Settled Minister, One for the Ministry, and one for the School, and that on each of the other Sixty Shares the Petitioners do within three Years from the Confirmation of the Plan have Settled One Good family who shall have a house built on his Home lott of Eighteen feet Square and Seven feet Stud at the least, and finished, that each Right or Grant have Six Acres of Land brought to and plowed or brought to English Grass and fitted for mowing ; That they Settle a learned orthodox Minister and build and finish a Convenient meeting house for the public worship of God ; provided that in Case any of the Lotts or Rights are not duly Settled in all Regards as aforesaid, then such Lott with the Rights thereof to Revert to and be at the Disposition of the Province

In Council Read & Concurr'd and Samuel Welles Esqⁱ is Joined in the Affair

(STATE PAPERS NEW HAMPSHIRE, Batchellor, Volume XXIV. TOWN CHARTERS, Vol. I.)

[Mass. House Journal, June 1, 1736.]

A Plat of the contents of six miles square of Land with an allowance of one thousand and eighteen acres for Waste &c. surveyed and laid out by *Stephen Hosmer*, Jun. Surveyor, and two Chain men on Oath, to satisfy a Grant of this Court of the 18th of June last, in answer to the Petition of *Samuel King* and others, Officers and Soldiers in the *Canada Expedition Anno 1690*, and their descendants &c. was presented for allowance. Read and *Ordered*, That the Plat be accepted, and the Lands therein delineated and described be and hereby are confirmed to the Officers and Soldiers mentioned in the Petition of the said *Samuel King*, and others, and the heirs legal Representatives and Descendants of such of them as were lost, or deceased in or since the *Canada Expedition Anno 1690*, and to their heirs and assigns respectively forever, they complying with the Conditions of the Grant; provided the Plat contain no more than the quantity of twenty-four thousand and fifty-eight acres of Land, and does not interfere with any former Grant; the said Lands lying West of *Salem Narragansett Town number Three*, on the North of *Souheeg River*, beginning at a Spruce Tree and runs North by the Needle two thousand one hundred ninety one Perch on Province Land, and then East on Province Land to said Township of *Salem*, South on the Township of *John Simpson* and others, West on *Duxbury School Farm*.* Sent up for Concurrence.

Layd out In May 1736 a Township of the Contents of Six Miles Square or 23040 acres and 1018 acres allowed for water &c. which was Lay'd out to Sam^l King and others Canada Soldiers In the year 1690 Lying on the west of Salem Narragansett Town No 3 on the North Side of the Souheeg River Bounded as follows Beginning at a Spruce Tree and runs North By the Needle 2191 Perch on Province Land To a hemlock Tree marked then Runs East 1558 Pearch on Province Land To a Township adjoining To and Lying North of Salem Narragansett Town No 3 then Runs South on Said Township 640 perch to Township, granted to John Simpson & others Then

* Batchellor, XXIV., p. 174; Ibid, p. 176.

Runs East on s^d Township 402 perch To a stake & Stones then runs South 1467 Perch on said Salem Narragansett Town then runs west 480 Perch on Duxbury School Farm to a stake and heap of Stones then Runs South 13 Perch on Said Farm To a popler Tree Marked then Runs west 1460 perch To the Spruce Tree First Named on Province Land all which May appear By the plan above Layd Down by a Scale of 216 Pearch To an Inch the Swagg of Chain In this Township is 3 perch In one Hundred: by order of the Honorable Sam^l Welles Esq^r and Mr. Sam^l Chandler

§ Stephen Hosmer Junr Surveyor

In the House of Representatives June 1, 1736 Read and Ordered that the plat be Accepted, and the Lands therein delineated and described be and hereby are confirmed to the officers and soldiers mentioned in the petition of the said Samuel King and others, and the Heirs, legal Representatives and Descendants of such of them as are lost or deceased in or since the Canada Expedition Anno 1690, and to their Heirs & Assigns respectively for ever they complying with the Conditions of the Grant provided the plat contains no more than the quantity of twenty-four thousand & fifty Eight Acres of Land, and does not interfere with any former Grant. The said Land lying West of Salem Narragansett town Number three on the North of Souheeg River beginning at a spruce Tree & runs North by the Needle 2191 perch on province Land, & then east on province Land to Salem Narragansett Township Number three South on the township of John Simpson and others, West on Duxbury School ffarm

Sent up for Concurrence

J. Quincy Spkr

In Council June 2 1736 Read and Concurred

J. Willard Sec'ry

17: Consented to,

J. Belcher

[Mass. Court Records, June 2, 1736]

A plat of a Township of the Contents of Six Miles Square, with the Allowance of One Thousand & Eighteen Acres for Water &c.

Surveyed & Laid out by Stephen Hosmer junr. and Chainmen on Oath, to Satisfy a Grant made by this Court in Answer to the petition of Samuel King and others; lying on the West of Salem Narragansett Town Number three, on the North side of Soheag River; bounded as follows, beginning at a Spruce

Tree & Runs North by the Needle Two Thousand One hundred & Ninety One perch on province Land to a hemlock Tree Marked ; then Runs East one Thousand five hundred & fifty Eight perch on province Land to a Township Adjoyning to & lying North of the said Narragansett Town Number three ; then Runs South on said Township Six hundred and forty perch to the Township Granted to John Simpson and others, then Runs East on said Township four hundred and two perch to a Stake & Stones then Runs South One Thousand four hundred and Sixty Seven perch on said Narragansett Town, then Runs West four hundred & Eighty perch on Duxbury School farm to a Stake and heap of Stones ; then Runs South thirteen perch on said Farm to a poplar Tree marked ; thence Runs West One Thousand four hundred and Sixty perch to the Spruce tree first named on province Land.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons Claiming an Interest in y^e Grant of a Township, made by y^e Great and Generall Court or assembly to Samuel King & others who were, or are Descended from such as were in y^e Expedition to Canada Anno 1690,

That y^e Said Township is Laid out, and y^e Com^t purpose to meet att y^e House of Mrs. Pratt att Salem, On Wednesday y^e 1st Day of Sep^r Next att Ten o'clock before noon to admit persons according to y^e Grant, and take bond for their fulfilling the conditions.

p ord. of y^e Comitte

Samuel Wells

BOSTON July y^e 8, 1736.

The meeting occurred in accordance with the above notice, and the list of the persons admitted into the township on the first and second days of September, 1736, follows :

A List of the persons admitted into y^e Township Granted by the General Court to Capt. Samuel King and others on y^e first & second Days of September anno 1736.†

Capt. Samuel King on the right of Ensign John King
 Capt. Samuel King on the right of John King's Servant
 Joseph Blaney, Esq^r. on the right of Joseph Blaney
 Mr. Joseph Sweat on the right of Joseph Sweat

*Batchellor, Vol. XXIV, p. 177.

†Proprs. Records, p. 4

- Mr. Roger Derby on the right of Charles Derby
 Daniel Epes Jun^r on the right of Wm. Derby
 William King on the right of Capt. Daniel King
 Peter Martin on the right of John Martin
 William Hine on the right of Benj^a Norman
 Daniel Epes Jun^r on the right of Edward Britton
 Thomas Cloutman on the right of William Potes
 William Webb on the right of John Smith
 Benj^a Codner on the right of Christ^o Codner
 Joseph Halett on the right of Thomas White
 Daniel Epes Jun^r on the right of John Legroe
 David Foster on the right of Jonathan Foster
 Bartholomew Jackson on the right of George Jackson
 John Dodd on the right of John Dodd
 Samuel Osgood on the right of John Walk
 Joseph Hilliard on the right of David Hilliard
 Abell Robinson on the right of William Robinson
 Cornelius Tarbell on the right of Nicholas Ford
 Daniel Epes Esq^r. on the right of John Boen
 Daniel Epes Esq^r. on the right of Richard Blanch
 John Gyles Jun^r on the right of John Andrews
 Jonathan Peal on the right of George Peal
 Ephraim Ingalls on the right of Samuel Clay
 John Gardner on the right of Michael Coomes
 Isaac Williams on the right of Jon^a Williams
 Robert Swan on the right of Joel Hunt
 Daniel Epes Jun^r on the right of John Pickworth
 Edward Trask on the right of William Trask
 Isaac Knap on the right of Isaac Knap
 Simon Orn on the right of William Norman
 Simon Orn on the right of Archeball Furgason
 Stephen Daniel Jun^r on the right of Stephen Daniel
 John Bartell on the right of Thomas Forten
 John Bartell on the right of Robert Bartell
 Benj^a Goodhue on the right of Thomas Searl
 Isaac Knap on the right of Jam^s Knap
 Joseph English on the right of Thomas Beadle
 Samuel Swasey on the right of Stephen Swasey
 Joseph Hilliard on the right of Edward Hilliard
 Jonathan Verry on the right of John Verry
 Jonathan Verry on the right of John Archer
 John Procter on the right of Benj^a Procter
 Phillip English on the right of Joshua Hollingsworth
 Benjamin Lynde, Jr. Esq^r on the right of Peter Collier
 Capt. Joseph Bowditch on the right of William Bowditch
 Mr. Joseph Hilliard on the right of Richard Peters
 William Tapley on the right of Robert Tapley
 William Tapley on the right of John Tapley
 William Dixey on the right of Samuel Dixey
 Samuel Wells Esq^r on the right of John Beal

Mr. Joseph Clough on the right of Thomas Hendley
 Joseph Lambert on the right of Samuel Lambert
 Thomas Trott on the right of Hilliard Williams
 Joseph Blaney Esq^r on the right of Nicholas Merrett

The above is an Exact List of all the proprietors' names who are admitted Grantees into the Township lying West of the Narragansett Township No. 3.

Sam^l Wells in behalf of y^e Com^t.
 chosen by y^e General Court for y^e purpose.

In the Mass. House of Representatives Dec. 17, 1736, it was ORDERED,

* That Daniel Epes, Esq., be authorized and impowered to assemble and convene in some convenient place in the town of Salem the proprietors or Grantees of this township, to choose a Moderator, clerk, and to pass such votes as shall seem for the general interest and advancement of the town, and further, to agree upon a method of calling future meetings, as well as to admit grantees to a draft of their home lots.

In accordance with the foregoing order of the Court, "the Proprietors or Grantees admitted into the Grant made the Inhabitants of Salem & Marblehead &c. In June 1735," were notified to assemble together "at the house of Mrs. Margaret Pratt Inholder in Salem, on Thursday the 3rd day of Feb^y next at Eleven of y^e Clock in y^e forenoon, To chuse a Moderator, Proprietors' Clerk, &c. & to pass Such Votes & orders as may be agreeable to y^e bringing forward the Settlement of y^e Township, and to agree upon methods how to call future Proprietors' meetings, and also to admit y^e Grantees to a Draft of their home Lotts, and that every Grantee pay in his proportion of money for laying out S^d Lotts before he draws the same.

Daniel Epes

Salem Jan^y y^e 20th 1736* (? 1737)

FIRST LEGAL MEETING.

Att a Legall meeting of y^e pro^s of Salem-Canada Township att Mrs. Pratt's Inholder in Salem on Thursday y^e 3rd Day of Feb^y 1736. (1737)

*The date 1736 seems an error; for Jan. 20, 1736, is nearly eleven months earlier than Dec. 17, 1736, the date of the ORDER of the General Court which authorized Daniel Epes to call the meeting. To notify a corporation to meet at a date nearly a year in the past, is absurd; and the proper date should therefore be 1737.

See account of the First Division Rights drawn by the several proprietors at their meeting Feb. 3, 1737. The latter date is manifestly the correct one. Then follows an account of the first legal meeting, a record of which is here transcribed, *verbatim et literatim*, as a sample.

Voted, Daniel Epes Esq^r Moderator, and Daniel Epes Jun^r proprietors Clerk, and he was Sworn accordingly att y^e meeting P Benja^a Lynde Jun^r Jus^t peace.

Voted, Benja^a Lynde Jun^r Esq^r Treasurer.

Voted, That four pound be raised on Each right in order to Defray the Charges that have arissen on this propri^y for y^e surveying and Laying out of y^e Lotts and other Charges y^t have or may arise to y^e property.

Voted, A plan of y^e Township being presented to y^e proprietors by y^e Com^t Some time since, Desired to Lay out y^e home Lotts, Together with Platts of the severall home Lotts as Laid out P a Skillful Surveyor In quantity & quality according to a standard of 60 acres to Each Right. That the same be Excepted and y^e Severall Lotts be Confirmed to the Severall Pro^{ts} as they shall draw the Same.

Voted, That y^e Prop^{rs} Proceed to y^e Drawing their home Lotts; Paying for Each Right four Pounds Voted as above before they Draw, Inclusive of the fourty shillings already paid P Some of y^e Proprietors.

Capt. Jn^o Stephen's acc^o for Surveying & Laying out S^d home Lotts am^o to £88, 13s being Presented & Read,

Voted, that y^e Same be allowed and the acc^o paid, Excepting £20 Charged to be for Laying out fourteen home Lotts, not yett Performed, which y^e S^d Cap^t Stephens is to Lay out, and on his doing y^e Same to be paid y^e S^d Twenty Pounds.

Voted, The following accounts of Charges for Laying out y^e home Lotts, be allowed & paid Viz^t.

To Daniel Epes Jun ^r	£60, 2,
Maj ^r Blaney	13, 4, 3
Mr. Cornelius Tarbell	13, 2, 0
Mr. Roger Derby	13, 5, 11
Mr. Jolin Gardner	13, 13, 9

Voted, That Samuel Epes & Jn^o Gyles Jun^r be allowed £10, each on y^e ab^o S^d account.

Voted, That Samuel Chandler and Sam^{ll} Chandler Jun^r be p^d Eleven pound besides what they were paid by Daniel Epes Jun^r and Charged in his acc^o.

Voted, To chuse a Com^t of five men (viz^t) Benja^a Lynde Jun^r Esq^r, Joseph Blaney Esq^r Capt. Sam^{ll} King, Daniel Epes Jun^r and Mr. John Fowl, They or the maj^o part of them is hereby fully Impowered to call future pro^{rs} meetings and Draw orders on y^e Treasurer for y^e payment of y^e Sums ab^o Voted or any other Small Charges that may arise.

Voted, That Notifications for calling future Proprietors meetings be put up two att Salem two att Marblehead and one att Woburn.

Voted, Benja^a Lynde Jun^r Esq^r take y^e Seven Lotts that remains yett to be drawn and keep them till y^e adjournment of this meeting, Unless they or any of them pay his or their money to Mr. Lynde then he or they may Draw. This meeting was adjourned to y^e Last Wednesday of this Instant Feb^y att Mrs. Margaret Pratts att one of the Clock in y^e afternoon.

Att a meeting of y^e Com^t Feb^y y^e 6th 1736, Ordered y^t y^e Clerk Draw upon the Treas^r for y^e Payment of y^e Sums of money Voted \P y^e Prop^{rs} to be paid to y^e Surveyor and Com^t &c. att their Last Meeting.

Att y^e adjournment.

Voted, That there be one Hundred acres of Land laid out on or adjoyn- ing to both sides of stream that is convenient for Seting up a Saw Mill and that y^e Com^t Hereafter to be chosen Lay out y^e Same, and itt be Reserved for y^e Use of y^e Propriety.

It being put to Vote whether you will now come to any further Divi- sion or Divisions, it past in y^e affirmative.

Voted, That there be Laid out to Each Propr^{ty} two more Divisions Cont^a one Hundred & Thirty acres Each, which Lotts are to be so qualifed & coupled by a Com^t Hereafter to be chosen, as y^t Justice may be so Done to Each prop^{ty} as far as by them may be Done.

Voted, Mr. John Gardner One Hundred & Fifty Pounds for Laying out one Hundred & twenty Six Lotts Each Containing 130 acres, and also one Lott Cont^a 100 acres for a Mill Lott, and to run y^e Lines all round S^d Lotts, and to mark & numb^r Each Lott, and also to make out y^e Extream Lines of y^e Township where they are not yett Done, and also to Lay out Highways between y^e Lotts according to y^e Com^t Direc- tion, and to return a Propper Plan of y^e Same with y^e number on Each Lott, and to be p^d y^e s^d one Hundred & fifty Pounds in Thirty days after y^e return of S^d Plann.

Voted, To chuse three men a Com^t to Lay out S^d Lotts Viz^t

Mr. Thomas Fletcher	} Com ^t
Mr. John Gardner	
& Daniel Epes Jun ^r	

Voted, To give Mr. Gardner & Mr. Fletcher 15/ \P Day they to find themselves and Daniel Epes Jun^r 20/ \P Day he to find himself.

Voted, That there be four pounds raised on Each Right to Defray y^e Charges for Surveying qualifying & coupleing y^e Second Divis^o Lotts Voted as above.

Voted, That Mr. Gardner with y^e Com^t Sett out to Lay out & quallify s^d Lotts ab^o y^e Beginning of Apr^{ll} next, and Compleat the work by the first Day of June Next.

Thus we have given a sample of the records of the proprie- tors' meetings. Then follows an account of the first division rights, or home lots, as drawn by the several proprietors at their meeting Feb. 3, 1737.

Capt. Samuel King, one lot,	No. 5	Daniel Epes, Jun.	No. 51
One ditto	56	" "	53
Maj. Blaney	3	Peter Martin	17
One ditto	6	William Stone	41
Mr. Joseph Sweat	49	John Felton	43
Ditto for John Dowd	2	Timothy Cummings	26
Roger Derby	29	Joseph Richardson for Benj.	
Daniel Epes Junr.	10	Codner	42
Ditto	22	Daniel Foster	20

Thomas Fletcher for J. Hilliard	38	Samuel Osgood	12
Thomas Fletcher for Peters	18	John Proctor	48
Ephraim Ingalls for D. Hilliard	59	Philip English Jun.	61
Ephraim Ingalls for Elson	40	Benj ^a Lynde Jr. Esq.	39
Benj ^a Tapley	13	Capt. Joseph Bowditch	4
Benj ^a Tapley	50	Fletcher for Wm. Dixey	35
Cornelius Tarbell	25	Samuel Wells Esq.	57
Col. Daniel Epes	7	Thomas Trott for Williams	54
Col. Daniel Epes	44	Samuel Swasy for Jon ^a Lambert	11
John Gyles	46	Joseph Clough	45
Jonathan Peal	60	Joseph Lambert	27
John Gardner	31	Joseph English for Beadle	21
Isaac Williams	52	Joseph Hallett	8
Robert Swan	55	Edward Flardy for Jon ^a Very	24E
Capt. John Stephens for J. Knapp	9	Capt. Bowers for John Archer	1
Capt. John Fowle Jun..	15	Edward Trask	16
Simeon Orn for Furginson West	24	Capt. William King	19
Simeon Orn for William Norman	23	Capt. Barth ^o Jackson	36
Capt. John Fowle Jun. for		Stephen Daniel Jr.	47
Robbinson	62	School Lot	32
Isaac Knapp for John Bartoll	14	Lot	33
John Bartlett for Robert Bartlett	37	Lot	34
Benj ^a Goodhue for Searle	58		
Hugh Kelly for Swasy	28		
George Deland for E. Hilliard	30		





WINN MOUNTAIN.

CHAPTER II.

SALEM-CANADA SAWMILLS ROADS & MEETING-HOUSE.

At the next legal meeting of the proprietors two points on which to act, were "to consider of some proper method for erecting a saw-mill in said Township, also to chuse a committee-man in the room of Capt. Samuel King who has disposed of his Right in said Township."*

They voted at this meeting, June 21, 1737, "That the mill lot be 130 acres, equal in quantity with the other 2nd. division lots." On Dec. 26, 1738, they voted, "That Mr. John Cram have Twenty Pounds in Bills of Credit, & the lot No. 39 in the Second Division of lots, Allotted by the committee for the mill lot to him & his heirs forever, upon condition that he build a good & sufficient saw-mill on said lot, & cut boards for the Proprietors at the halves, or equivalent for such of them as shall bring logs. To be finished on or before the last day of August next, & keeps in sufficient repair for sawing during the term of fifteen years, to commence from the said last of August."

A good saw-mill was a necessity for the new town, and we learn that Mr. John Cram later gave bonds for its erection on his lot No. 41, as the best place for the same, the proprietors consenting thereto. When second division lots were drawn, June 21, 1737, Deacon Nathaniel Putnam drew instead of Capt. King, upon the home lot No. 5. He seems to have purchased Capt. King's right in the township, and he became thereafter a leading actor in the affairs of the town.

At the proprietors' meeting in May (28) 1739, it was voted that a committee "be empowered to take Bond of Mr. John Cram for his performing the conditions of building a saw-mill on the terms voted at a meeting of the Proprietors in Dec. last." There seems to have been some delay in erecting this mill, a thing not surprising or blameworthy in primitive conditions. However, at the Proprietors' meeting, on May 9, 1740, a petition was presented from their new proprietor, Mr. Nathaniel Putnam, humbly showing, "that he hath lately builded a good saw-mill in said town, at his own cost & charge, and as he apprehends will be of great service to the said Proprietors now before any other saw-mill be erected & fitted for sawing. He

*Props Rs., copied by Mr. J. H. Goodrich.

therefore most humbly prays that the said proprietors would give him some consideration, as they in their wisdom shall see meet, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Viz^t: Nathaniel Putnam."

He was at once voted a consideration of Ten Pounds which was paid Sept. 15, 1741.* "This first saw-mill in Salem Canada was in all probability just above Barnes's Falls in Wilton."† But the saw-mill of Mr. John Cram was also built in due time, not on the lot 39, first selected, but on lot 41 as seemed preferable. Lot 39 is west of South Lyndeborough, on Rocky river, and lot 41, on Saw-mill brook, nearly east of South Lyndeborough, just below where the saw-mill of Mr. E. H. Putnam now stands. The last named gentleman is a lineal descendant of both the original mill owners.

ROADS.

After making provision for a good saw-mill, the proprietors' attention was turned to securing good roads. "At the second meeting of the proprietors, Nov. 21st, 1737," says Rev. Frank G. Clark, "they voted to clear a road to the centre of their township from Amherst, & to let out the building of the road "by the great," that is, by the job. They also voted that, "upon Mr. Cornelius Tarbell & Mr. Joseph Richardson's clearing a good and sufficient cartway from the place where Mr. Timothy Cummings left off clearing a way from Mr. Waltron's in Narragansett No. 3 to or near Wainwood's brook, & to clear said way to or near the centre of said Canada township & building a good bridge over said Wainwood's brook, & laying the bodies of trees and making good passable causeways over miry places and over gullies & small brooks, so that a laden cart may pass conveniently, that the said Tarbell & Richardson be paid fifty-eight pounds."‡

The road was cleared and the money duly paid to those who did the work.

At the proprietors' meeting, March 7, 1738, it was learned that some of the proprietors of the Ashuelots and other towns on the upper parts of the Connecticut River proposed "to cut & bring the road from said townships across the woods, & so into this Canada township, which if effected may be of great advantage to this propriety; Wherefore Voted, that to encourage the bringing of said road from the Ashuelots into

* See Prop. Records - † Clark, p. 22. ‡ Clark, pp. 20, 21.

this township, this Propriety engage and will make a good and sufficient way from the place where the said road is brought into this town to the end of the road cleared by Messrs. Tarbell & Richardson, to or near the centre of said township." They also appointed Capt. John Fowle, Mr. Joseph Richardson and Mr. Cornelius Tarbell a committee to treat with a committee of the other towns in regard to this road. The road was built; for in the record of the proprietors' meeting Dec. 10, 1741, it was voted to pay Capt. John Fowle 4*£* for his part of the work on the Ashuelot road. At this last named meeting it was also voted, "That there be a good cart-road cleared from Deacon Putnam's saw-mill to the meeting-house, & that three pounds be allowed for the same, to be drawn out of the Treasury."

Again at a meeting held Jan. 4, 1743, it was voted "That the road from Peterboro through this Township be well cleared & mended, so as to render it commodious for persons to travel through the same & that Mr. John Cram is hereby impowered to do the same."

THE MEETING-HOUSE.

Now, even before the settlers had succeeded in getting good roads, they began to agitate, and set about building their meeting-house. That they did so was no special evidence of piety on their part. The very conditions upon which their town was granted required this. Not only was their land obtained by agreeing to fulfil this and other conditions, but possession of it could not be maintained without a performance of their agreement. The State of Massachusetts, the grantor of their township, held them to a strict compliance with her demands. They, therefore, set out early to perform their task. Nor need it be inferred that no house of worship would have been built had it not been required, for some of the leading men in the town were men of standing as Christians. Necessity and expediency alike combined to incite them to act. The first point to decide was the place on which to build. Accordingly, at the proprietors' meeting, March 7, 1738, the same day on which they took action in regard to the Ashuelot road, they appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Cornelius Tarbell, Capt. John Fowle and Mr. Joseph Richardson to select a good spot for the meeting-house, and "clear a road from the road already made by Messrs. Tarbell and Richardson, to the said meetinghouse place."

The committee thus appointed reported May 28, 1739, that in

their opinion, "the most convenient place is partly on lot No. 41, and partly on lot No. 44, upon the line running east and west, and have cleared a road to said place." The proprietors voted, May 28, 1739, to accept the report of the committee, and to build a meeting-house 45 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 20 ft. stud. Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Esq., agreed to give 20 acres of lot No. 44, and Mr. John Cram agreed to give 10 acres of lot No. 41 for the meeting-house grounds.

Mr. Stephen Putnam, Mr. Joseph Richardson, and Mr. Stephen Richardson were chosen a committee "to treat with a person or persons to build and finish the meeting-house as cheap as they can," and report proceedings at next meeting for the proprietors' acceptance. At the next meeting July 2nd, 1739, the committee reported that they had not been able to find "a person or persons that will undertake to finish the same by the Great." The same committee was appointed "to build and sett up a good frame for a meetinghouse, workmanlike," on the place allotted for the same, on or before the 16th day of May next, and "underpin the said frame with good, handsome stones," — "as cheap as may be." There was failure to do this in the given time; and again on October 21, 1740, it was voted, "that the raising of the meeting-house be deferred till next spring, and that Lieut. Joseph Richardson take care and secure the timber from the fire," &c.

Thus, the securing of the meeting-house seems to have been attended with much difficulty and delay. Nor is it surprising that it should have been so, for even in our own day, with every facility at our command, it is no trifling matter to secure the fulfilment of a contract for either labor or materials within specified time. But in those early days the workmen were scarce, and the materials were often inaccessible. Things moved more at the pace of the oxen and cart than at that of the railway and steam engine. The building of the meeting-house, therefore, seems to have dragged along discouragingly.

It will be remembered that it was in 1740 that King George decided the controversy about the boundary line between this State and Massachusetts, and that the settlers of this town were from the Bay State, and were not a little worried at finding themselves without consultation or consent made a part of New Hampshire. The decision had the effect of unsettling people's minds, and creating great uneasiness. They were uncertain even as to the tenure of their lands and the validity of their

titles to them, and in case of defect or annulment of title, whether they should receive any compensation for their clearings, buildings and improvements. The air was full of uneasiness and discontent. These phantoms of the times, no doubt, served greatly to retard their efforts in the good work. But courage and hope soon gave stability and firmness to their action, and in May, 1741, they voted that "the meeting-house be underpinned, raised, and covered forthwith." The dimensions were, meantime, considerably altered. The length was to be 30 feet instead of 45, while the original width and height were to be retained.

On the 9th of September following, the vote of May was supplemented by another vote, empowering Cornelius Tarbell, Lieut. Stephen Putnam, and Lieut. Joseph Richardson to get the meeting-house raised on the 24th day of September, instant, and "that they take sufficient care that it be done."

The following accounts are interesting in this connection:—

1127485

SALEM, Aug., 1740.

Accounts of work done about the meeting-house at Salem, Canada:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Cram, 6 days at 12s. per day,	3	12	0
" Leman, 4 days, 40s.; Mr. Buffee, 2 dys. 20s.	3	0	0
" Joseph Richardson, 15 dys. at 17s. 6d.	13	2	6
" George Goold, 15 dys. at 12s.	9	0	0
" John Deal, 8 dys. at 12s.	4	16	0
" Stephen Putnam, 15 dys. at 17s. 6d.	13	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	46	13	0

Stephen Putnam.

SALEM, June 11, 1741.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Cram, 1 day, 12s.; Jacob Putnam, 2½ dys. at 12s.	2	2	0
" John Deal, 10 dys. at 12s.	6	0	0
" Joseph Richardson, 15 dys. at 17s. 6d.	13	2	6
" " Richardson's son, 13 dys. at 10s.	6	10	0
" George Goold, 15 dys. at 17s. 6d.	13	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49	17	0

Stephen Putnam.

"Allowed, and ordered that the Treasurer pay the same accordingly."

Daniel Epes, Jun., Proprs.' Clk.

We give here the accounts of Lieut. Tarbell and others for the raising of the meeting-house:

SALEM, Oct. 7, 1741.

	£	s.	d.
To 21 Ga ^{ll} Rum of B. Lynde Jr. Esq ^r . @ 12s. 7	12	12	0
" 2 q ^{ts} fish of Mr. Bickford @ 40s.	4	0	0
" 20lb sug ^r & 1 ga ^{ll} rye of Capt. Jos. Bowditch	3	14	8
" 20 spikes & rings of Jos. Clough 30/	1	10	0
" cart hire 20/ 2 horses' hire 25/	3	10	0
" 25lb cheese 30/ 10lb cheese 10/ of John Felton	2	0	0
" 2 bus ^{ll} meal & Bread 5/	1	13	0
" 7 days myself @ 15/	5	5	0
" 8 days my son @ 10/	4	0	0
" Keeping horses 10/ 1 Cask 10/ of Eph. Ingalls	1	0	0
" 20lb Butter of Jon ^a Hill 60/ ½ bus. meal Jo ⁿ Cram 12/	3	12	0
	42	16	8

Cornelius Tarbell.

The account was examined and allowed Jan. 7, 1742.

Stephen Putnam and others also presented their account for their work about the meeting-house, and clearing roads Sept. 16, 1741 : —

	£	s.	d.
John Deal 3 days' work at 12/	1	16	0
Ephraim Putnam 2 days work with a pair of oxen, & 1 day himself 48/	2	8	0
Lieut. Jos. Richardson 12 days @ 15	8	0	0
Jacob Putnam 1 day 12/	0	12	0
Mr. George Goold 11 days	6	12	0
Myself, 11 days @ 15/	7	5	0
Mr. Cummins for pewter and help 25/ son clearing roads 8/	1	13	0
	28	6	0

Stephen Putnam.

The above account was examined and allowed Jan. 7, 1742.

The account of Joseph Richardson and others for making a bridge over Wainwood's Brook, bears date of Dec. 19, 1741 :

	£	s.	d.
To myself 10 days at 15/	7	10	0
Mr. John Cram 3 days at 10/	1	10	0
" Buffee 2 days at 8/	0	16	0
William Peabody and his oxen 13/	0	13	0
	10	9	0

Jos. Richardson.

The above was examined and allowed Jan. 7, 1742.

CONTRACT FOR FINISHING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

Mr. John Ganson appearing to undertake the finishing the meeting-house at Salem-Canada, Voted, "that there be given him One Hundred Pounds for the same; viz^t, Boarding the sides and ends of the house, and feather-edging the boards, boarding and shingling the roof, putting on the weather boards and finishing the covings; making and hanging all the outside doors; finding and laying the sleepers; and laying a double floor in the meeting-house, and finding and placing pillars under the galleries; and the said Ganson is also to find all materials of boards, shingles, nails, hinges and all other things for the finishing the work as aforesaid; and the standing committee are desired to enter into articles for performing the contract with said Ganson." At the proprietors' meeting Aug. 23, 1743. there were added to the specifications above given, that there should be six seats made on each side, and a "conveniency for the minister to stand in to preach, and to glaze the said house with glass 7 inches one way, and 9 inches the other way; and to make five windows."

The committee appointed doubtless entered into agreement with the contractor. But we learn from a source outside of the proprietors' records, of a petition, a copy of which follows:

PETITION.

"To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of New Hamp^t.

The petition of the Inhabitants of Salem-Canada in said Province, Humbly Shews.

That your petitioners live in a place Greatly exposed to the Indians and have not men Sufficient for to Defend us, That tho' there be but few of us yet we have laid out our estates to begin in this place So that we shall be extremely hurt if we must now move off for we have there by the Blessing of God on our labors a fine crop of corn on the ground and tho' we have a Garrison in the Town Built by Order of Maj^r Lovell yet we have no body impowered so much as to set a watch among us nor men to keep it; we would therefore pray your Excellency that we may have some assistance from the Government in sending us some souldiers to Guard and Defend us as in your wisdom you shall think proper. Tho' we are but newly added to this Government yet we pray your Excellency not to dis-

regard us but so to assist us that we may keep our estates and do service for the government hereafter & your Petitioners as in duty Bound shall ever pray.*

Salem-Canada

June 26, 1744.

John Cram Jr.

Joseph Cram

Samuel Leman

John Cram

David Stevenson

John Stevenson

John Dale

Jonathan Cram

Ephraim Putnam

Benjamin Cram

Abraham Leman

After perusing this petition in its chronological order, it will occasion us less surprise to read in the proprietors' records of July 25, 1744, "Voted, That nothing more be done to the meet-house at present than to shingle it and board it so as to secure it from the weather, and that it be done forthwith by the committee chosen for that purpose." Evidently things were not pursuing the even tenor of their way. The uncertainties which prevailed in reference to a number of things are doubtless reflected in this vote, to do nothing more to the meeting-house than shingle and board it "so as to secure it from the weather." The petitioners state that they had been "newly added to this Government." In the contention about the boundary line New Hampshire won much more than she had claimed. Enough territory to make 28 good townships, over and above her claim, had been given her by the decision of King George, and this town, claimed by Massachusetts and granted to the settlers, was placed beyond her control, and subject to the government of New Hampshire. This change of boundary and jurisdiction made them fearful that their titles would be invalidated.

But that was not all. The Masonian ownership of the soil was under agitation. If their farms were in New Hampshire, then the claim of Mason's heirs, which the highest legal authority had affirmed to be valid, covered their holdings, and they must secure a settlement with Mason before they can be sure of their possessions. John Tufton Mason was attempting to sell his right and title to the Government of New Hampshire. Negotiations were protracted and at last embittered. Doubt as to the outcome of those proceedings caused hesitancy, and

* N. Bouton, Town Papers, Vol. IX, p. 535.

the effect of any sale which might be made, kept them in suspense and uncertainty.

Then added to all else, a war cloud arose between the mother country and Spain, and the fear that France would assist Spain and send the savage red men into their unprotected settlements haunted them. They had heard of the warwhoop, the tomahawk, the scalping knife, the torch, and captivity in Canada, but had supposed that all these were things of the past, not likely to return. But now the horrid phantoms seem on the point of appearing once more. Menacing specters began to haunt the forests, and hovered uncomfortably near their homes and hearths. The surprise is, that they did not forsake their primitive cabins and return to the more cheerful towns of the old Bay State, to Woburn, and Salem, and Danvers, and Marblehead. Had there not been brave, hopeful, determined hearts among both men and women, they would hardly have endured the toils, privations, loneliness and fears of their unpromising situation, so remote from social advantages, so defenceless and exposed to prowling savages. But they came to stay. Their courage was equal to their trials, and even triumphed over all their hindrances.

Thus, by all these causes they were no doubt influenced to postpone somewhat the completion of their house. During this same year, 1744, Amherst people were at work on their meeting-house, and voted "to lath and plaster" it "in case there is not an Indian war next fall." * In the petition of Rev. Daniel Wilkins, pastor in Amherst, in 1744, he says, "That as war is already declared against France, and a rupture with the Indians hourly expected, your memorialists, unless they have speedy help, will soon be obliged to forsake their town, how disserviceable soever it may be to the crown, dishonorable to the government, hurtful to the province and ruinous to ourselves." "This petition was presented at Portsmouth, June 22, 1744, and, in answer to it, scouts were provided for Amherst and Salem-Canada (now Lyndeborough) on the west."

* Amherst Centennial of Meeting-house, p. 10.

CHAPTER III.

SALE OF MASON'S ESTATE.

The years 1745-6 seem to have been comparatively uneventful for the settlers, save that 1746 decided the negotiations of Mason for the disposal of his estates. The Provincial legislature, in their rivalry with the Governor and his council, had dallied too long and lost their opportunity to deal directly with Mason. While they wasted time in their bickerings one with another he sold his property to a syndicate of twelve men in Portsmouth, who were afterwards known as the Masonian proprietors, the purchasers and proprietors of Mason's claims. Henceforth, Salem-Canada proprietors and settlers have to treat with the new owners of the soil.*

"THE MASONIAN PROPRIETORS."

"At first the purchase was divided into fifteen shares. The owners were Theodore Atkinson, three-fifteenths; Mark Hunking Wentworth, two-fifteenths; Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, John Moffat, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, George Jaffrey, Joshua Peirce, Nathaniel Meserve, all of Portsmouth, Thomas Wallingford, of Somersworth, and Thomas Packer, of Greenland, to the last ten one-fifteenth each. Previous to the date of the charter of this town (Rindge), the number of shares was increased to eighteen, and nine more persons were admitted to a common partnership. The new members of the association were: John Rindge, Joseph Blanchard, Daniel Pierce, John Tufton Mason, John Thomlinson, Matthew Livermore, William Parker, Samuel Solley, and Clement March."†

But there seems to be evidence that in these years material progress in this town was much interfered with. For, in May, 1747, Rev. Daniel Wilkins, Pastor at Amherst, petitions the Government once more for protection, stating, "That when we began our settlement we apprehended no danger of our ever being a frontier, there being at that time so many above us begun and obligated to fulfill the conditions of the Massachusetts grants, which occasioned us to settle scattering, only regarding the advantage of good and compact farms.‡

* See Hist. of Rindge, pp. 41 and 42.

† Stearns, Ezra S. Hist. of Rindge.

‡ N. Bouton Town Papers, Vol. IX, pp. 7, 8.

“That the difficulty of war happening so early on our settlements, and the defenceless condition they were in, has obliged them all, viz., Peterborough, Salem-Canada, New Boston, and Hillsborough (so-called) entirely to draw off,—as well as the forts on the Connecticut river left naked,—whereby we are now left as much exposed as any of the frontiers on Merrimack river.

“That the first year of the present war we were favored with a scout from this province (which we thankfully acknowledge), and Salem Canada with another, which was equally serviceable to us. Since that time both Salem Canada and this place has had a guard from the Massachusetts till the winter passed, together with our inhabitants keeping a constant scout (though much impoverished thereby.)

“That this encouragement has occasioned our venturing here till now.

“That as we are now left without either scout or guard, (we) apprehend we are in imminent danger, yet loath to yield ourselves such an easy prey to our enemies, or suffer ruin by leaving our improvements waste, — one whereof we have no reason to think but must unavoidably be our lot unless the government compassionately grants us protection.”*

This indicates that Salem-Canada was a sharer with its neighbors in the fears and inquietudes of the time. Some of the children of the first families in this town were born elsewhere. “The second child of Ephraim Putnam was born in Salem; the oldest child of Melchizedeck Boffee was born in Litchfield; the oldest son of Jacob Wellman was born in Dunstable, because, as the family record says, “his parents had gone there on account of the depredations of the Indians.”†

A note appended to the historical address of Hon. W. B. Towne published with the account of the centennial ceremonies of the dedication of the meeting-house at Amherst, in 1874, implies that it was almost an act of benevolence on the part of Massachusetts that she “granted military aid to this infant settlement five years after it had been adjudged within the jurisdiction of New Hampshire.” It would be unfair to deny Massachusetts the credit of rendering a most excellent service. But did not this act have in it a measure of self-protection? These infant settlements were the outmost guards,

* Centennial of Amherst Meeting-house, by Dr. J. G. Davis, pp. 13, 14.

† Salem-Canada, pp. 23, 24.

the advance posts of civilization; and Massachusetts well knew that if these barriers were burst by the marauding savages, her own homes and firesides could have no assured safety. It argued the rather, a wise and comprehensive policy on her part, that she sent forward her scouts and aided the pioneers to maintain their newly planted, wilderness abodes. Thus could she most effectively secure the safety of her own citizens.

But the citizens of Salem-Canada must endure yet another trial. Many and various petitions are in circulation about this time. Among these was that of Samuel Dustin and others of the Haverhill and Methuen Districts, for which see Batchellor, Vol. XXVII, p. 401, and Vol. XXIX, p. 236. The latter page refers not only to that of Samuel Dustin, but also to one which proved much more mischievous; for the reason that it was successful, and also injurious in its results. For this reason I transcribe a copy of it which was forwarded "To the Gentlemen Purchasers and Proprietors of Capt. John Tufton Mason's Right to Lands in y^e Province of New Hampshire;" and was endorsed by Nicholas White and Nathaniel Bartlet.

I give it *verbatim et literatim*, omitting the preamble :

[Petition for Grant, 1748]

[Masonian Papers Vol. 8, p. 127]

Portsmouth November 2^d 1748.

"To His Excellency Bening Wintworth Esqr. Capt Generall and Governer In Chief In and over His majesties Province of New Hampshire To the Honr^d Councel In S^d Province

*May it Pleees your Excellency & Honners It haveing been Practist to Grant tracts of Lands to Such Persons as Have dun servis In y^e wors and In Hopes of obtaining the Like favour wee yoor Humble petitioners would Gest mention Sumthing wee Have dun Sum of us was Present at the taking Poortrial others at Capertoon others In Hopes of Doing Great Servis Inlisted against Canodi and others of us Have Suffered greatly Not onely In y^e Present but former wors yet so It Hath hapned No lands have been Given to us as yeat and being Greatly Stratned for want thereof & finding Sum Lands Not Laid out betwixt a place Cold Salem-Canody & a Remote place Cold grotten if your Excellency & Honnours would be Please^d to Grant us out of s^d Lands a Nuf for a Small town Ship of Six

* Batch, XXVIII, p. 446.

or Eight miles Square, or So much as you in your Wisdum
Shall think Best it would Greatly oblige your Humble peti-
tioners.

Nicholas White
Nathaniel Bartlet."

To this petition were fiftyone other names subscribed. It
seems to have been the first occasion of the dismemberment of
Salem-Canada. Three days later, the following obligation was
assumed by Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable :

Portsmouth November 5th 1748.

*"Gen^l the Prop^{rs} of Masons Grant &c"

Whereas I the Subscriber have this day
Rec^d your Request and Authority to Lay out into townships the Lands As
therein described And to Admit Setlers at my descretion And On Such
Conditions on your behalf as I Shall think Equitable I hereby Oblidge my
Self to Reserve on Quarter part at the least And As much more as the
Expediency of the Setlement will Allow of &c the township to be
Allotted out and the Setlers at the whole Charge therein And will Con-
stantly Acquaint You with my proceedings thereing

I am Y^r Hum^b Ser^t

Jos. Blanchard."

Again, under date of Nov. 30, 1748, he (Jos. Blanchard) sent a letter
from Dunstable to "The Venerable Society of Mason Hall," after having
entered upon his work as their agent, in which he stated, "I have wrote
to the Proprietors' Clerk of Groton and the Proprietors Clerk of Town-
shend, Intimating y^e Authority you gave me, Particularly that at my Dis-
cretion I was to Admit Inhabitants, and if they inclined to Setle I should
Accommodate them as far as I Could in faithfulness to my trust provided
I had their Answer in twenty days to the Same purpose I have Wrote
Coll^o Berry one of y^e Principal Proprietors of New Ipswich and to Sev-
erall of the Proprietors of Rowley Canada, Desireing a positive Answer.
This has sufficiently Allarm'd the vicinity, And Application has already
been made for twice the Quantity of Land you Left with me to dispose
of . . . I apprehend I Shall Quietly Succeed, unless Coll^o Berry be
Poutey and Sullen on Behalf of New Ipswich, Which Since I have entered
upon it Desire under your directions my Liberty may be Continued to
Setle with him, or Any Others that Shall be Obstinate. The Writings
I'm not Capable of forming, shall depend on them being done at Ports-
mouth. The Proprietors of Souhegan West, Since I was at Portsmouth
have Divided their Com'ons and I hear bid Defiance to your Title, if no
Notice be taken of them I apprehend it will have An ill effect and per-
haps create you a Squabble with many other towns, and your Setting up
your Bristles early might put an end to it. (but as to y^t you know best
what to do.)"†

And they proceeded to set them up quite early, as the follow-
ing communication will show.

* Batch, XXIX, pp. 232, 233.

† Batch, XXIX, p. 234.

Portsmouth Decr 3^d 1738

S^r We have both your Letters before us as to that of y^e 30th of the last month for which we are obliged we greatly approve of your Scheme and y^e Progress you have made and hereby give you full Power of agreeing with any person of note that can be Serviceable in Securing y^e Peace and Quiet of the Settlers either in New Ipswich or other Town as to Souhegan West if they should be troublesome they can expect no favor from this Society and we shall soon prosecute Some of the foremost in the Opposition which if you think proper please to inform them of and let us know the men.”*

†Further; in response to an overture for settlement from the inhabitants of New Boston in May 1751, the Masonian proprietors voted June 10, 1751, that “Joseph Blanchard Esq. be and hereby is Authorized and fully impowered to Settle agree and Compound all Claims and Demands Differences Disputes and Controversies whatsoever made being and Subsisting between the Said Proprietors and the Claimers of the Said Tract of land under the Said Government as fully and amply to all Intents and purposes as said Proprietors themselves.”‡

Again; those proprietors voted in November of the same year 1751, in regard to towns No. 1, No. 2, New Ipswich, and Peterboro Slip, so called, that, “in as much as the Said Joseph Blanchard hath been at much trouble Cost and Charge in managing carrying on and Effecting the Said Business and whereas in each of the said Tracts of land so granted one of the Said Reserved Shares is drawn by and entered to the said Joseph Blanchard Therefore, Voted That all the Right and Interest of the Said Proprietors of in and to each of the said shares so drawn by and entered to the Said Joseph Blanchard Shall be and hereby is granted unto him the Said Joseph Blanchard to have & to hold the Same unto him the Said Joseph Blanchard his heirs and Assigns in Severalty for his Service in doing the aforesaid Business.”§

The petition before cited, of Nicholas White, Nathaniel Bartlet and others, seems to have received speedy attention; for early in June of the following year, Joseph Blanchard made such an assault upon the south side of the old town of Salem-Canada as has never ceased to grieve and annoy many of its worthy citizens. At an adjourned meeting of the Salem-Canada proprietors in Salem, Mass., June 27, 1749, it was voted, that, “Whereas the committee heretofore chosen to treat with Col. Joseph Blanchard relating to the claimers under Mason (according to their verbal reports) have not agreed with him; Therefore, Voted, the Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Joseph Blaney, Benjamin Pickman Esq. and Maj. Joshua Hicks a committee to confer with said Blanchard, and make the best enquiry with the claimers and also their demand; and to agree

*Batch, Vol. XXVII, pp. 63 and 64.

†Batch, XXIX, p. 441.

‡Hist. of New Boston, p. 67.

§Batch, Vol. XXIX, p. 437.

and settle with him in behalf of said claimers on the best terms they can in behalf of the Proprietors; to the which agreements the said Propriety determine to abide by, and this vote shall be the said Committee's power to effect the same.'''*

Daniel Epes Jun Pro. Clerk.

From the last mentioned date till Jan. 22, 1753, no entry is made in the records of Salem-Canada. But on May 1, 1753, it was voted by the proprietors "to choose a committee of seven persons to effect the settlement of the Propriety in securing the whole land laid out and to be laid out, according to the proprietors agreement with Joseph Blanchard Esq., as also the building of a meeting-house according to said agreement, and to get a plan of the land and lots when laid out, to transmit a list of persons admitted into said Propriety to said Blanchard, and to get a patent of said lands drawn and executed by said claimers under Mason, and to do what may be thought proper and to the advantage of the propriety." The committee chosen were :

Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Esq.	}	Committee.
Benjamin Pickman Esq.		
Daniel Epes Jun.		
Joseph Blaney Esq.		
Maj. Joshua Hicks		
Mr. Stephen Putnam, & Mr. Benjamin Goodhue.		

The time which elapsed between June, 1749, and March 20, 1753, seems to have been passed in trying to effect an agreement, which appears to have been accomplished only with great difficulty. The indications point to a coercion of the committee by the agent, into consent to a procedure which was in no way agreeable to them. There was no escape from the validity of Mason's claims, nor from the clutches of those who had purchased his rights. If the Salem-Canada settlers wished to retain their lands, new titles to them must be secured. The agent of the Masonian proprietors was empowered to make terms at his discretion; and his discretion in this instance seems to have been to make their surrender of a large tract of Salem-Canada township, a condition of obtaining a charter for the residue of the town. An exaction like this the committee could not have endured except under dire pressure. Their acquiescence in it was evidence of their inability to do better.

* Props. Rs, 1749.

Having thus, Shylock like, exacted his pound of flesh, blood and all, the agent took and joined it to the tract called Groton Gore, and constituted the new township which he called No. 2, which at a later day was chartered by the Provincial Government under the name of Wilton.

*It may be interesting to note that in the new town, Mr. Blanchard was both a grantor and grantee, thereby being entitled to draw six lots. His lots were numbered on the original plan of Wilton, 8 in each of ranges three and four, 20 in range two, 5 in range four, 10 in range three, and 4 in range eight. Thus he was permitted to draw equal rights with the Masonian proprietors in every town which he succeeded in organizing. The more towns, the more farms and money for the agent and his venerable principals. Groton Gore might easily have been parcelled out to Monson or Raby or to Peterborough Slip, as a portion of it was at a later day, and it would have made a welcome addition to their scant territory. But that course, would not add the farms and pounds sterling to the property of the grantors and their agent. They would gain much more by striking at the heart of Salem-Canada, and compelling it to deliver up some of its choice treasures, both of land and inhabitants, to construct with them township number two. The latter scheme would result in much greater profit to the grantors; and the mutilated town would do better to refrain from being "pouty or sullen" about it, like Col. Berry.

In its attempt to settle with this agent, Amherst learned that charters were "costly things," although her inhabitants were required to pay but fifty-one shillings sterling money, each, to the grantors, and three shillings like money to the committee for "time Expenses and trouble in procuring" the grant.†

‡ The grantees of New Ipswich were less favored, for they had to "pay fourteen Pounds Cash, old tenor" at the executing of their grant. But these expenses were still moderate compared with those of the town called number one (Mason.) This, though entitled to rank first in accordance with its number, was placed a full calendar month behind number two, in the date of its charter. And again, while no expense of settlement is stated in regard to the latter, the expense for each settler in number one, was "thirty pounds Cash Old Tenor." No definite statement of the cost of Salem-Canada's

* Batch, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 450 to 453 and plan.

† Batch, XXVII, 72.

‡ Batch., XXVIII, 117.

charter has been discovered. But there is little reason to suppose that there was any omission of expense, or that the cumbersome document was conferred as a gratuity.

The Masonian proprietors and their agent do not, however, seem to have been wholly unconscionable in their dealings with Salem-Canada.* For, they made a pretence of adding to it on the north as much territory as they took away on the south. The sop was unsatisfying. How thoroughly the adding of it was a pretence is shown, when less than two years later, a large portion of it was annexed to New Boston, thereby making that town "Seven miles long by six miles broad."†

The New Boston charter shows that, beside his own allowance for service, the agent further secured that one half right in the New Boston settlement should be granted to Joseph Blanchard, Jr., then twenty-two years of age, and together with this, "two Lotts in the Great Meadow," requiring that the reservations for him, Joseph Blanchard, Jr., should be like those of the grantors," free from all Dutys, Taxes, Charges, or Expence whatsoever until improved by the Owner or Owners, or some holding under them." In view of the recent generous addition made to its territory, New Boston would surely be very ungrateful to refuse Joseph Blanchard, Jr., a trifle like that.

More attention has been given this man than his merits warrant, or that he would have received, but for the great injury which he did to the early settlers. That the injury was deeply felt from time to time by the citizens of Lyndeborough will occasion little surprise to persons fully informed in regard to the facts. Their sense of the injury done the town is on record in a remonstrance against a further division of the town, which was presented to the legislature in 1784, bearing the honored names of Levi Spaulding, Ephraim Putnam, and Peter Clark. They state, that "there was a large piece of the Town taken off from the South part of Said Town and Added to Wilton, by Joseph Blanchard Esq^r who was agent for the Masonian Proprietors, which was a great dammage to this Town." These worthies did not state all the respects in which it was a damage. But to us it is clear; first, that it weakened the settlement at a time when it was far from strong, and that too while a cruel Indian war was distressing it; secondly, it gave Wilton many choice farms, together with some of the foremost citizens; thirdly, it added territory on the north, and thus

* Batch. XXVIII, p. 59.

† New Boston H'y, p. 68.

left the mountain near the middle of the town, separating its inhabitants and making united action very difficult ; and fourthly, the people, thus separated, felt it necessary to seek better conveniences elsewhere, and consequently a series of disruptions commenced which has harassed the town even to the present day.

The old town continued its course as best it could under this great disadvantage. The committee chosen to treat with Joseph Blanchard did not complete their negotiations till Dec. 5, 1753. They then succeeded in obtaining that cumbrous and formidable document known as the charter of the Masonian proprietors. It is as follows :

CHARTER OF LYNDEBOROUGH, 1753.*

Province of New Hamp^r.

Pursuant to the Power and Authoriy granted And vested in me the Subscriber by the Prop^{rs} of Lands Purchased of John Tufton Mason Esq^r in the Province of New Hampshire At their meeting Regularly Called for that Purpose,—

I do by these Presents On the terms And Conditions with the reservations herein After Expressed Give And Grant All the Right title property And Possession of the Prop^{rs} afores^d According to the following Proportions of Interest viz^t to Benjamin Lynd's Esq four Shares Benjamin Pickman Esq^r three Shares Robert Hooper Esq One Share, to the Heirs and Assigns of Joseph Sweat Esq Six Shares to Joseph Blaney Esq two Shares Samuel Wells Esq two Shares Daniel Epps Junr. Esq^r two Shares Major Joshua Hicks two Shares Benjamin Goodhew three Shares Thomas Fletcher Two Shares Joseph Richardson two Shares George Gould two Shares Ephraim Ingalls Two Shares And to the following Persons viz^t Joseph Bowdage Esq Josiah Bowers Stephen Puttnam the Heirs of James Lendall Esq late Deceased Jonathan Bowers Major John Fowle John Bickford William Holt Moses Graves Oliver Fletcher Esq Timothy Cumings to Mrs Hannah Cobbit Joseph Clough David Stinson Daniel Nickolls Robert Swan And Jonathan Peal to Which Seventeen One Share Each of in And to a tract of Land in the Province of New Hamp^r afores^d Containing by Estimation twenty eight Thousand Acres Part thereof Heretofore Called Salem-Canada the Whole tract Bounded As follows, Beginning at the Northeast Corner of a tract of Land Called Duxbury School Farm And in the line of that tract or township Called Souhegan West from thence running West by the Needle One mile two Hundred And Eighty Rods to the East line of a tract of Land Called Number two from thence North by the Needle four Hundred And ninety Eight Rods to the Northeast Corner of S^d N^o two from thence west by the Needle by S^d N^o 2 five miles to a White Ash marked the Corner of Petersborough Slip And of N^o 2 : And from thence west by the Needle two Hundred and Forty Rods by S^d Petersborough Slip to a Beach tree

* Farmer's MSS. Town Papers, Vol. 4, p. 275 ; Batch., XXVII, p. 401.

Marked from thence North by the Needle Six miles and Three Quarters to a tree Marked for the Corner of S^d tract from Thence East by the Needle three miles and One quarter to a tree marked in the Western line of New Boston from thence South by that line One mile And An half to the most Southwesterly Corner of New Boston afores^d from thence East by S^d New Boston line three miles One hundred And twenty rods to a Black Oak marked Still by Said New Boston line & runs South two miles And An half To a Stump and Stones from thence East One mile And Eighty rods to the northwest Corner of that tract Called Southegun west afores^d from thence South by the line of Said Souhegun west four miles One Hundred And twenty-three rods to the Bounds first mentioned, & to all the Bounds afores^d lett Either of the lines afores^d be more or less. Which tract of Land or Township Shall from this time be Called Lyndes Borough, the Premises afores^d under the terms & Conditions with the Reservations hereafter express, (that is to Say) that the Grantees afores^d According their Respective Shares (excepting as hereafter excepted, have twenty One Thousand & thirty Acres Part of the afores^d twenty eight Thousand Acres As the Whole of the grantees part of the Premises in the following manner viz^t that each of the Grantees named in the Schedule hereunto annexed Own And Enjoy the Severall And Respective lotts to their names Respectively affixed, As part of their Shares, That the following Severall Lotts, (And to be part of the Grantees proportion afores^d) be granted As afores^d free from Duty Settlement or taxes in Bringing forward or Compleating the duty as the Conditions of this grant to the Severall Persons hereafter named As follows To David Badger the lott N^o 117, to Francis Densmore the lott N^o 106 to Bartholomew Jackson lott N^o 100, To John Skead the lott N^o 50, To Paul Raymond the lott N^o 99, Which lotts Contain by estimation one Hundred And thirty Acres each And is part of the Second Division formerly laid out in S^d tract, To James Twadle in the Right formly Edward Fladre the Home lot Called 24 East with An Addition Round About it of Sixty four Acres to Compleat the quantity of One Hundred And thirty Acres to Deacon Nathaniel Puttnam Peter Martin & George Dealands Heirs to Each One lott, to be lay'd Out in the undivided Lands which three lotts Are to Contain One Hundred And thirty Acres each And to Benjamin Lynde As Assignee to John Dale Sen^r the home lot N^o 21 And One Hundred and Twenty Acres to be lay'd out in the Undivided Lands Which S^d persons in their Capacitys as above Shall be Intitled to no further part of y^e Premises.

That Out of the Grantees Proportion there be three Shares more granted One for the first Settled Minister And One for Ministry And One for the Schole there forever Which Said Shares Shall be And Contain in the Severall And Respective lotts entered in the Scheedule hereunto Annexed As their Whole & Respective Shares & Shall be free of Duty of Settlement And all taxes in performing the Condi(tions)* of this Grant.

To have and to hold to them their Heirs & Assigns forever under the following Conditions with y^e Reservations hereafter mentioned Viz^t.

That there be reserved out of said Tract, One Farm of Five Hundred Acres, at the South-Westerly Corner of said Tract and also One Hundred

**i* is probably omitted by misprint in Bachellor, XXVII, 403.

and Fifty Acres, Adjoining on that Corner of y^e Township that Bounds on New Boston West Line, & One Hundred and Fifty Acres as discribed in y^e Plan of Said Tract

And that there be further reserved to and for the use of y^e Grantors, their Heirs and Assigns, Free of all Charge and Incumbrance of Settlement or Taxes, until improved by the Owners, or by them sold, Six Thousand and Sixty Six Acres, and laid out into Nineteen Equal shares at the Charge of y^e Grantees, in y^e following manner Viz^t That there be in y^e next best Accommodations of y^e undivided Lands, Three Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Acres, laid out for the Grantors aforesaid, for Quantity and Quality, with y^e Lands already laid out, in Nineteen Equal shares, as aforesaid and that there shall be next laid out, in y^e said undivided Lands so much to each Grantee, who has not his full Proportion in y^e Lands already laid out, and set in y^e Schedule, as shall make their respective shares equal with the rest.

And that the remaining part of the Land reserved for the Grantors aforesaid, being Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres, be Divided for Quantity and Quality, with the rest of y^e com'on Lands into Nineteen equal shares. And the remainder of y^e Com'ons or undivided Lands, to be to and for the use of y^e Grantees as they shall Order the Divisions thereof. And that where any Lands was by the Proprietors, claiming under the Massachusetts Grant formerly left within any Lott, for Highways, the Owners of such Lott, shall have said Land thus reserved, allowing so much, as shall be of Equal Value, out of his Part in y^e next division of y^e Com'ons

That the respective Grantees, Owners of y^e Fifty shares afores^d and who are not excused from Duty and Charge, bring forward and make settlement, in the following manner Viz^t That they lay out y^es^d Tract or Township and compleat the Division thereof as afore directed, at or before y^e 20th Day of November next ensuing, and return a Plan thereof, certified under the Hand of their Clerk on Oath, within Two Months after such Work, shall be compleated to the Clerk of said Grantors

That y^e respective Owners, for each respective share, make One settlement, in the following manner Viz^t To clear inclose & fit for Mowing or Plowing Two Acres on some one Lott, and have a comfortable dwelling House, Built and fitted for comfortable Dwelling in, and a Family or some Person resident there at or before, the first Day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Six, and to continue Inhabitant or Resident there, for Four Years, then next comeing and also for the same Four Years Annually, on each of y^e said Lotts, to have Two Acres cleared, Inclosed and fitted as aforesaid

That there be a Meeting House for Publick Worship in said Township, within Five Years from this Date, at Such Place as shall be agreed on by the Proprietors, both Grantors and Grantees, to be determined according to Interest, and Ten Acres reserved there for Publick use notwithstanding such Lott should be laid out to any Particular Person or Persons

That the Lands in said Township belonging to Grantors and Grantees, be subjected to have all Necessary Highways, laid through them as there shall be occasion, for the Future without any Pay or Allowance for Damages, that the aforesaid Grantees, their Heirs or Assigns not heretofore

excused from Charge, by a Major Vote in Publick Meeting called for that Purpose, Grant and Assess in Equal Proportion, Such Sum or Sums of Money as they shall think necessary for carrying forward and compleating the Settlement aforesaid or for the Support of the Ministry as the Proprietors shall agree to, and every one of the Grantees exclusive of the Three Publick Lotts, or his Assignee who shall Neglect for the Space of Sixty Days after such Assessment shall be granted, to pay the same, so much of such Delinquents Rights, shall and may be sold as will Pay their respective Taxes and all Charges arising thereon by a Committee to be appointed by the Grantees or their Assignees, for that Purpose. And in case any of the Grantees, or their Assignees shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the Articles, Matters or Things aforesaid by him respectively to be done, He shall Forfeit his Right in said Township, and every Part thereof, to those of the Grantees or their Immediate Assignees who shall have complied, with the Conditions on their Part, herein expressed, and it shall, and may be Lawfull for them or any Person, by their Authority, to enter into & upon, the Right or Part, of such Delinquent Owner and any and every part in the Name and behalf of the whole of the Grantees or their Immediate Assignees, who shall comply as aforesaid, to amove oust and expell for the use of them their Heirs and Assigns, provided they settle or cause to be settled each such delinquents Right, within the Term of one Year at the farthest from the Periods, that is by this Instrument Stipulated to be done as the Condition of this Grant and fully comply with the whole Duty, such delinquent ought to have done, within One Year from Time to Time after the respective Periods thereof and in case the Grantees or their Assignees, fulfilling their Parts as aforesaid shall neglect, fulfilling as aforesaid the Duty of any delinquent Owner as aforesaid then such right or Part shall be Forfeit revert and belong to the Grantors their Heirs and Assigns and be wholly at their disposal

Allways Provided there shall be no Indian Warr, within any of y^e Terms aforesaid for doing the Duty conditioned in this Grant, and in case that should happen, the same Time to be allowed for the respective matters afores^d after such Impediment shall be removed

That all White Pine Trees fit for Masting His Majestie's Royall Navy growing on said Tract of Land, be and hereby are Granted to his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors forever

Lastly the said Grantors, do promise and Engage to y^e said Grantees, their Heirs and Assigns, to defend through the Law, to King & Council, (if need be one Action that shall and may be brought against them or any Number of them, by any Person or Persons whatsoever, claiming the said Land or any part thereof, by any other Title than that, of the s^d Grantors, or that by which, they hold and derive theirs from, provided the said Grantors are avouched in to defend the same and that in Case on Final Tryall, the same shall be recovered, against the Grantors, that such Person or Persons, shall recover nothing over against the Grantors for the Said Lands, Improvements or Expence, in bringing forward the Settlement

To all which Premises, I Joseph Blanchard Agent for and in behalf of

the Proprietors, the Grantors, have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Fifth Day of December A D. 1753.

Signed Sealed &
D D in presence of
Geo: Delond
Jn^o Bowles

Joseph Blanchard [seal]

The foregoing Pages contain a True Copy of the Charter signed & Executed by Joseph Blanchard Esq^r as Agent for and in behalf of the Proprietors of Lands purchased of Jn^o Tufton Mason Esq^r in the Province of New Hampshire delivered unto us the Subscribers in behalf of the Grantees mentioned in this Charter And whereas we were by the afores^d Grantees Authorized & Impowered to settle Agree & Compound, concerning the premises in the aforewritten Charter, with the s^d Joseph Blanchard Esq^r in his capacity above mentioned, on such terms & Conditions & with such reservations as by both parties should be agreed & Concluded, Now therefore we the s^d Com'tee in the name & behalf of the Grantees mentioned in the aforewritten Charter, hereby Accept s^d Title & for s^d Grantees do Acknowledge that we hold s^d Lands, under the s^d Grantors Title & on the conditions & Limitations with the reservations expressed in said Charter

Witness our hands this 5th Decemb^r 1753

Witnesses

Love Pickman
John Nutting Jr

Benja Lynde
Benja Pickman } Com^{te}
Joshua Hicks }

(Copied by D. Donovan, Feb. 26, 1902.)

[Draft of Lots 1753]

[Farmer's MSS. Town Papers, Vol. 4, p. 281]

Schedule to be annexed to Charter made to Benjamin Lynde Esq^r and others of Salem-Canada now called Lyndeborough

Persons Names	No. Home Division Lotts	No of Second Division Lotts
Benjamin Lynde Esq ^r	27, 50, 23,	44, 55, 83, 84, 98, 101, 65,
Benja. Pickman Esq ^r	9, 22, 44,	53, 66, 80, 83, 111,
Robert Hooper Esq ^r & Mr.	2, 8, 37,	34, 36, 37, 92, 93, 48, 49, 108, 87,
Swetts Heirs	41, 43, 49,	94, 29, 103,
Joseph Blaney Esq ^r	3, 6,	30, 41, 54,
Maj ^r Joshua Hicks	28, 47	52, 97, 102, 114,
Benjamin Goodhew	20, 58, 61,	48, 60, 64, 115, 124, 125,
Thomas Fletcher	18, 35,	56, 57, 82,
Samuel Wells Esq ^r	54, 57,	71, 75, 81,
George Gould	24, 46,	69, 70, 74,
Ephraim Ingalls	40, 59,	51, 112, 119, 123,
Daniel Epes Jr. Esq ^r	51, 53,	40, 73, 104, 107,
Capt Joseph Richardson	19, 31,	63, 89, 116, 118,
Josiah Bowers	1,	81,
Joseph Bowditch Esq ^r	4,	86, 95,
The Heirs of James Lindall Esq ^r	7,	77, 78,
Stephen Putnam		113, 122,
Jonathan Bowers	14,	47, 79,
John Bickford	16,	38, 42,
Moses Graves	38,	109, 110,
Maj ^r John Fowle	15,	45, 105,
Oliver Fletcher Esq ^r	39,	72,
Hannah Cabot	42,	120, 121,
Joseph Clough	45,	62, 96,
David Stimson	48,	58, 59,
Daniel Nichols	52,	68,
Robert Swan	55,	
Jonathan Peele	60,	35, 61,
Timothy Cummings	26,	31, 32,
William Holt	25,	46, 76,
School Lott	32,	67, 126,
Ministry Lott	33,	90, 91,
First Ministers Lott	34,	126, 127,

The foregoing List is the Schedule referred to in the Annexed Charter, Dec^r 5: 1753.

Benj^a Lynde }
 Benj^a Pickman } Comtee
 Joshua Hicks }

(Schedule copied Feb. 26, 1902, by D. Donovan.)

Such was the result obtained by the committee appointed to negotiate with Col. Joseph Blanchard, agent of the Masonian proprietors.

As citizens of Lyndeborough, we assume a position in regard to the mutilation of our ancient town, the correctness of which it may be difficult to establish by positive proof. Yet, we believe that the division of old Salem-Canada was as distasteful

to those severed from the old grant as to their old neighbors who still retained the original name. We cannot believe without better evidence than any documents public or private exhibit, that the Putnams and Dales and Burtons and Stileses and the rest had any grievance against their old town, or signed a petition to be severed from it, without being subjected to a species of intimidation amounting to coercion. Straws indicate the direction of the current. So, in the conduct of those who were parted from us by the new line, we think there is good evidence that the construction of No. 2 was neither by their contrivance nor connivance.

That the portion of the old town which remained should be aggrieved by their loss was of course to be expected. But what cared the agent for that? The damage done to the residue of the old town was far-reaching, and so rankled in the hearts of Lyndeborough's selectmen a quarter of a century later that they spelled the word damage strongly, using two m's. Indeed, traces of the injury then done continue, even to the present day.

And here it may not be amiss to make a few words of response to the allusion of the Wilton History to this very matter.* The History recites, that "Some feeling has been expressed of late as if Wilton had encroached on Lyndeborough, and taken away a part of its territory. But Lyndeborough as a grant to Benjamin Lynde and thirty others did not date till December 5, 1753, † *four years* after Badger's settlement and that of others in Salem-Canada." "That about one-third of Wilton was once a part of Salem-Canada no one will deny, but Salem-Canada was not identical with Lyndeborough any more than it was with Wilton." Now, that so large a part of No. 2 was torn away from the old town, is Lyndeborough's precise grievance; and furthermore Lyndeborough inclines to the notion, that it is at least 12,000 acres more nearly identical with Salem-Canada than was Wilton. "But," continues the history, "We confess that our good neighbor, Lyndeborough, since she became Lyndeborough and not Salem-Canada, has suffered mutilation." Our acknowledgments are due for the confession, so far as it goes. But it is too partial. For it ostensibly commiserates Lyndeborough, while it consents with the spoliation of Salem-Canada.

The kindly author of those sentences was a man whom it was

* Wilton History, p. 23.

† Likely a misprint for fourteen.

a benediction to know. We believe that he was incapable of an intentional unfairness. We can therefore account for such a decision of the case in hand, only by his failure to obtain and thoroughly sift the evidence.

The Lyndeborough people feel as the good Doctor did not, that "Salem-Canada suffered mutilation," and to this day, they regard themselves as sufferers from the effects of it.

The history again proceeds, "We cannot with any advantage rake over the embers in the old ashes of past grievances to kindle new regrets and jealousies. Let bygones be bygones! What is written is written, and what is done is done and cannot be reversed or undone."* Our heartiest sympathy is on the side of every proper effort to allay ill-feeling between the two towns. To kindle anew the dying embers of jealousy and regret is surely an unworthy part to act. The towns are too closely akin, too intimately allied by intermarriage, too much interested in each other's material welfare, too highly endowed, let us believe, with a genuine, dignified manliness, to yield their conduct to the sway of ill-feeling. They were for many years classed together, alternating in sending representatives to the General Court, the same man serving the common interests of both. It were therefore unseemly to nurse imaginary grievances or to revive dying strife. But these will be more readily dissipated by candor and fairness than by a partial or one-sided view.

Now Salem-Canada was not a mere unoccupied tract of land opened for free appropriation of its territory by either town. It was as much a regularly chartered town as New Boston, or Narragansett No. 3, or Dunstable. Its grant bears date of 1735; No. 2's of 1749. John Cram, Senior, was in Salem-Canada in 1737, two years before John Badger entered the town in 1739. Salem-Canada was, therefore, fourteen years old, before No. 2 was constituted; and it kept its old name more than four years afterwards. But, according to the Wilton History's mode of reasoning, Badger never lived in No. 2, and much less in Wilton. It required the partially settled fragment of land called "Groton Gore," and the tract rent from Salem-Canada, to constitute No. 2. Did, then, the old name and traditions as naturally belong to the new town as to the old? To ask this question is to answer it. The Wilton His-

* Wilton History, p. 24.

tory seems as ready to assume Salem-Canada's good name, as to enjoy its valued territory.

It is quite possible, that Lyndeborough people may have unduly blamed Wilton for the mutilation of the old town. If so, they were wrong. Blame should rest where it belongs. We sometimes receive injury without perceiving clearly the source whence it springs. Lyndeborough may have thus erred. But reliable records now indicate that the chief blame should rest neither on Number two, nor on its successor, Wilton, but rather on Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable and the Masonian Proprietors who both permitted and authorized their agent to effect the great and lasting injury. But many of the Lyndeborough people may say that "Wilton profited by the injury and so shared in it." This may have been true, and yet more unjust than we know; for her share may have been very small. Frequently, and we fear too truthfully, is it said that "Corporations have no souls." Incorporated Wilton, therefore, would have shown an extraordinary, and unlooked for degree of unselfishness in rejecting an addition so valuable and important to its material interests. Our good neighbor Wilton should not be harshly censured. Better say with her kindly historian, "Let bygones be bygones," as the best lenitive with which to allay irritation; though it fails to heal the sore. A man, well endowed with the virtue of self-control, may accustom himself to gaze calmly upon goods which have been wrested from him and lodged irrecoverably in the possession of another man. But the sight will seldom awaken such enthusiastic emotions of joy as will make him toss up his hat and shout. The holder of the goods can more easily shout and "let bygones be bygones" than the loser of them, who is compelled to bear the loss and feel the rankling hurt. Rest the blame where it rightly belongs, and crush contention and strife between hands clasped in fraternal peace and friendship.

CHAPTER IV.

LYNDEBOROUGH UNDER THE MASONIAN CHARTER DECEMBER, 5, 1753.

It is interesting to observe conditions under the new charter. There were fewer limitations under the old. The entire broad domain was the property of the Salem-Canada proprietors. A great change came when the Masonian proprietors took possession. In the first assault they took away 4800 acres to aid in forming town Number two. Then, 6660 acres were reserved from the remainder for the new owners of Mason's claim, beside a few parcels for the agent, 500 acres at the southwest corner of the town, 150 at the northeast corner adjoining New Boston, and still another farm of 150 acres, more nearly central. In addition to all this there was the legal expense of a new charter (a costly thing). We feel little surprise, after thus raising a corner of the curtain, at the difficulty the old Salem-Canada committee experienced in its effort to agree upon a settlement. The exaction was "rank," and those who were compelled to endure it, doubtless felt, that "it smelled to Heaven!"

But, having got off with "the skin of their teeth," the old landholders and proprietors assume a new name, and face the future with admirable determination to advance. Benjamin Lynde Jr. Esq., who not only inherited large wealth, but also possessed rare legal and judicial talent, and added to all this, had an unsullied reputation for honesty and integrity, became about that time the principal owner of the real estate of the town. He became such by honest purchase, not by any process of pressure or extortion. Not a stain of this kind rests on his name. Under the new charter the town was, therefore, Lyndes Borough; or as we now write it, Lyndeborough. But many of the old proprietors disappear, while the old organization and its records are continued. Under the new auspices the building of a meeting-house was as indispensable and imperative as under the old. The completion of the former structure was seriously interrupted by the outbreak of the French and Indian War, and then by the panic and uncertainty connected with the decision in regard to Mason's claims. The changed conditions demanded readjustments. The site first selected for the meeting-

house, generally accepted as central, is no longer acceptable. The line of the new town, Number 2, is less than two miles from the former centre. A new and more central point must now be chosen. Some of the citizens live north of the mountain. Many of them built their homes along the east side of the town, adjoining Amherst and New Boston, while other homes were situated along the west side and well upwards toward the Peterborough mountain. The interests of the different sections of the town conflicted. It was, indeed, a difficult matter to fix upon a new site for the place of worship, which would give general satisfaction. This new bone of contention disturbed the town for a number of years; and failing to agree among themselves, it became necessary finally to submit the matter to the decision of a special commission.

Meantime the preaching of the gospel was maintained as best it could be, under such discouragements and disadvantages. The services were held in private dwellings. A committee was appointed Oct. 28, 1754, to "view the meeting-house and see in what manner it can be made suitable for public worship." This indicates that their obligation to provide a place of public worship was not dormant. But so far as the records show there was no attempt made to finish the house begun before the late war. A new house, however, seems to have been built, and "located in the field east of where Mrs. Benjamin Dutton" lived, "on the road from the present centre of the town to Johnson Corner."*

Thus the preaching of the Gospel continued to receive their attention. At the first meeting of the Lyndeborough proprietors after their acceptance of the new charter, they agreed "to allow two dollars per day towards procuring preaching for the next six months," to be drawn from the treasury, the number of days to be certified by the preacher. Oct. 29, 1754, it was agreed that "Mr. Stephen Putnam & Mr. Samuel King be desired & appointed to do as much this fall as they can" toward preparing the house; and further that "Mr. Putnam be desired to give such directions about the finishing of the meeting-house as will be attended with least cost to the propriety and make it comfortable for public worship."†

In 1755, the inhabitants petitioned the proprietors that they might have a settled minister, or pay for preaching granted them. After duly considering the request, the proprietors in-

* Clark's S. C., p. 43.

† Proprs. Rec'ds, 1754.

structed their clerk, Benjamin Lynde, to write the following letter :

"To the Inhabitants of the Township of Lyndeborough,

The Committee of the Propriety met together on your petition for having the Preaching of the Gospel continued among them, & considering your earnest request, (with which they are well pleased) & the advantage it may be to the spiritual & temporal interest of the Town, have resolved to allow to such Gospel minister as you shall get to preach for the three following months, Six Pounds, ten shillings, Old Tenor, for every Sabbath after the 25th, of the instant month,

I am in the name

Your Assured Friend,

B. Lynde.

SALEM 25, Dec. 1755.

Again, at a meeting of the committee May 16, 1756, it was agreed to write and send the following letter to the inhabitants :

"I am desired by the Proprietors' Committee to acquaint you that at their meeting at your request of the 13th. instant, they have resolved to continue the £6 10 shillings our Old Tenor, for the preaching the Gospel among you for 26 Sabbaths from the 25th. of March last—which is what they conclude best, considering the difficult circumstances of affairs at present in New England."

I am Your Assured Friend,

B. Lynde.

At the proprietors' meeting on the 4th of January 1757, Daniel Epps Jr. Esq. was chosen Clerk, and Benjamin Lynde Esq. treasurer for the "Propriety." Voted also that "there be a committee of 5 persons to manage the affairs of the Township;" and that they or a majority of them "call future meetings of the Propriety." The members of this committee were Hon. B. Lynde, Esq., Hon. Benjamin Pickman, Esq., Deacon Jn^o. Bickford, Daniel Epps, Jr. Esq., and Mr. B. Goodhue.

The meeting was adjourned to the next day, at which time they took into consideration the petition of John Johnson and others, a committee appointed by the society at Lyndeborough to make application for the settlement of a gospel minister among them. It was voted "That for the encouragement of an Orthodox Minister settling among said people, there shall be paid out of the Proprietors' Treasury, the sum of Forty Pounds, Lawful Money, in the following manner, viz., Thirteen Pound six shillings & eight pence the first year after his ordination; & the like sum the second year; and the remaining sum of 13£-6s.-8d. at the expiration of the third year; He continuing in said capacity, with said people so long." "Also voted, that

as a farther encouragement, there be paid to the order of the said Society the sum of Forty Pounds annually, for and towards such minister's yearly salary.''*

The proprietors were generous in their appropriations to encourage and assist the town. They were careful, not churlish, in expending their money. They aimed to develop it and preserve its unity of interest and friendly intercourse. Hence, although ready to contribute liberally toward the erection of the required and much desired house of public worship, we find them reluctant to expend money while heated disputes existed as to the site most convenient and suitable for its location. They therefore voted again that the sum appropriated "toward the building of the meeting-house be not paid until three-quarters of the settlers of the township have agreed on the same place, and the committee be certified of the same by a writing from under their hands." Thus their funds were given to promote harmony, not to foster contention. These appropriations were voted when the people were preparing to settle their first pastor, Mr. John Rand. He remained with them but a few years. But after his departure, the proprietors' committee, Nov. 17, 1762, agreed "that Mr. Rand be paid his third or last year's settlement;" and also "that his salary be allowed him to the 7th of April last." Thus year after year they continued to aid and encourage the settlers.

"In October, before Rev. John Rand was settled, the society voted, — †

"That the meeting-house shall be set on the road that goes from the beaver pond bridge to Jonathan Cram's, Jun., on a place called the Rocky Hill not further from a place called Rocky ledge, on the road to the lower corner of the town so called, than the bridge is."

The next year, December 7, 1758, the society record reads:

"Bound ourselves to build a meeting-house on Rev. John Rand's lot lying east of Jonathan Cram's Jun., not exceeding forty rods from the southwest corner of said lot."

"According to these votes, the second meeting-house was located in the field east of where Mrs. Benjamin Dutton, a granddaughter of Rev. John Rand, now lives, on the road from the center of the town to Johnson Corner."‡

No undue attention has been devoted to this matter of the meeting-house, although our treatment of it may savor some-

*Records for 1757. †Rev. F. G. Clark, Salem-Canada, p. 43. ‡Clark, p. 43.

what of an ecclesiastical form. The story of the meeting-house will be found a real, substantial part of the civil history of the town. For there was a distinct attempt to blend both civil and religious interests under the same code of regulations and the same board of executive officers, in the government of Massachusetts Bay. This blending, also, is discernible in the early charters issued by that government. The puritan idea of building a meeting-house, and settling "a pious learned and orthodox minister" in every town, supported by a tax levied on all the inhabitants, was an almost invariable rule and requirement in securing a charter. Nor was the rule a bad one for the times. The Masonian proprietors as well as the Royal Governors of New Hampshire retained the same regulations, even after the separation of the provinces. The erection of "a good and sufficient house for the public worship of God," usually within three years from the reception of the charter, was made one of the indispensable conditions of retaining it, and this condition was unaltered even after our province was freed from the political domination of Massachusetts. Hence, caring for the religious interests of the town, was made by its charter as much a part of civic duty as fostering any other department of its enterprise. We have for this reason endeavored to give due space and attention to the progress made in securing the meeting-house.

DISTURBING INFLUENCES.

The influences which disturbed the town came mainly, though not wholly, from without. The old Salem-Canada proprietors who were still land-holders in Lyndeborough continued to hold their meetings as aforesaid. They met generally at the Inn of Mrs. Pratt, in Salem, Mass., though occasionally elsewhere, as convenience or interest dictated. * The notices of their meetings were posted in public places in Salem and Marblehead, Mass., where most of them resided. A notice was put up in Chelmsford, Mass., for the benefit of the one proprietor who lived there, and one was also sent to one of the principal inhabitants of Lyndeborough. All were to be posted at least ten days before the day of meeting; and the matters to be considered were specified as in the warrants for our town meetings. In the year 1759, they voted, that instead of the usual method

* See Records of 1772.

for notifying meetings, a notice might be given in at least two of the Boston newspapers.

One of the troublesome things in those early days was delinquency in paying taxes. Then, as now, lands could be sold to satisfy such demands against their owners. For certain acts of neglect, the penalty was forfeiture of title. But the proprietors were very lenient, if not lax. They practised great forbearance towards the settlers. Penalties were not rigorously enforced. Land sold for taxes might generally be redeemed when payment was made. A commendable friendliness governed their action in many such cases. But, despite all this, they did not enjoy unalloyed happiness.

The disturbance created by the cutting away of a portion of the old township of Salem-Canada, in order to form township No. 2, cannot now be fully comprehended. And instead of this disturbance subsiding and disappearing, it proved rather, like Banquo's ghost, which would not down at a fancied superior's bidding. It kept repeating its annoyances.

Consequently, a meeting was called for Jan. 4, 1756, one article of which contemplated the appointment of a committee to effect the fulfilment of the conditions required by the charter; to have the lands described continued, and to direct in making allowances to those who have had part of their allotments taken off. About twenty of the old proprietors and settlers had portions of their lots cut off, for which they were to receive allowances. This required the making of new surveys and the running of new lines, all of which not only increased the expenses of the town, but also increased the inconveniences of those whose farms had been invaded. There may have been no *mutilation* in this; but there was something very like mutiny in consequence of it. There was intense and choking indignation, all the more, that there was no proper, available means of redress. They must swallow their wrath, and adjust matters which could be adjusted, as fully as they had the power. To this they devoted themselves.*

But in assigning lands to compensate for losses, they were obliged to lay these out, not on lands immediately adjoining those of the losers, but on lands in other parts of the town. The inconvenience to the owners must be manifest at once. But that was not all.

The survey made by Robert Fletcher at the north part of the

* Records, 1760.

town fell short about a half a mile of what Mr. Fletcher called it. So great were his errors, indeed, that his whole survey of that section was set aside; and Osgood Carleton was engaged to make a new one, at the town's expense. This came in less than twenty years after they had borne the expense of Fletcher's warped and faulty one.

One plan of Mr. Fletcher's survey was attested by him as, "*well bounded & truly described.*" But it was endorsed by another hand as, "*Wrong in Almost every part; is almost a Mile Wider than it really is.*"

If, then, the land fell short nearly a half a mile in measure from north to south, on the north side of the town, and again fell short almost a mile in measure from east to west, it is easy to see that purchasers must have paid for many acres which they did not receive. Relying on the sworn statements of the surveyor, Robert Fletcher, the committee of the Salem-Canada proprietors accepted the plan of Lyndeborough which he presented. His errors were not discovered until encroachments began to be made by settlers on adjoining lands on the north, whose deeds had been received from Col. Wallingford, one of the grand proprietors. The deeds clearly entitled them to the land on which they had entered, had their deeds been valid. But Lyndeborough had the land prior to the date of Wallingford's titles given to those settlers. But these had already begun to clear the land and were quite reluctant to withdraw from it. Not till crowded by these trespassers, as Lyndeborough people called them, did they learn how great was the deficiency in their acreage.

Appropriate to this matter is the letter of John Goffe,* dated,

"Derryfield April 29 1774.

Honored Sirs the Lines of your Sosiety land are so hard to be found that the people that have purchased cannot find the Exact Spot there land is on and they Complain one incroches upon an others land and som are Liable to loose there labour therfore they pray your Hon^{rs} would order the lins to be Run anew so that Every one may know their own lines & I am sure it is best for you to have Run Speedely for the old lines are So Grown out that they Cant be followed & it is said that a great part of them lines never were Run."†

This from the old hero, Col. Goffe, states the situation

* Batch. XXVIII., 415. † Cf. Batch., XXVIII., 261.

familiarly and forcefully. Now the Lyndeborough proprietors had no relish for such encroachments. It was the discovery of the frauds which led to them, that incited Judge Lynde to have a resurvey made of the different portions of the town. This survey, however, availed very little, as will appear later. The most that was accomplished by it, was to convince the settlers that they were grievously cheated out of their just rights.

PLAN OF SALEM-CANADA LOTS.

The plan of the first lots seems to have been made as follows :

* "Each proprietor, after paying into the treasury four pounds, drew a home lot of sixty acres, and then drew two lots of one hundred and thirty acres each, on paying four pounds more to defray the necessary expenses of surveying and marking the lots. † There were one hundred and twenty-seven Second Division Lots, two for each proprietor, two for the first settled minister, two for the support of the ministry, two for schools, and one for a mill lot."

The first division, or home lots, contained sixty acres each, were located in the southeast part of the town, and their eastern range adjoined Souhegan West, now Amherst. The second division lots commenced at the west side of the home lots, on the south line of the town, and were from east to west 160 rods long, and from north to south 130 rods wide. The numbering of these commenced at their southeast corner, and the tier next to the south line had seven lots. Number seven was in the southwest corner of the town, and adjoining it on the north was number eight, the lowest number of the second tier, which ended at the home lots with number fourteen; directly north of this again was number fifteen, which commenced the third tier, which continued its course west to twenty-one, north of which again came twenty-two, and so on to twenty-eight. Those four tiers of lots were taken away to make township No. 2. The numbering continued thus, rising from one to 126. Each owner of a right could draw two of these large lots in addition to his home lot. A regular time was appointed for drawing the lots, when each owner could draw his own share, or authorize some one else to draw for him,—or the majority of the grantees present could select some one to draw in his place. Thus, were the various lots distributed in old Salem-Canada.

* Clark, p. 9.

† "This seems a large sum to pay for expenses, but it was the old tenor money or paper, which was not worth a third of its face value."

THE LYNDEBOROUGH ARRANGEMENT.

The arrangement already considered was, of course, greatly disturbed after the Masonian proprietors came into possession. A tract of land five miles long from east to west, and one and a half miles wide, from north to south, was cut off from the south end of our town, a thing which did not, however, interfere materially with the old numbering of the rest of the farms. Twenty-eight of the second division lots of 130 acres each were thus taken away to form township No. 2. But as if to increase confusion and disturb all former plans of ownership, the grand proprietors laid out their own reservations in various parts of the town. Nineteen lots of two hundred acres each were set off into two ranges, on the west side of the town. A farm of 500 acres was reserved on the southwest corner; one of 150 acres at the northeast corner; another of 150 acres near the centre; and several others in the northwest and in the eastern portions of the town. More than ten thousand acres were thus severed from their former connection, and from an ownership enjoyed by the Salem-Canada grantees for more than eighteen years under the authority of Massachusetts. Great disturbance must obviously result from so changed a situation. The Masonian owners reserved for their own interests one-fourth of the territory, and that was to be free from all taxes and other charges, until improved by themselves, or by those who should hold titles from them. This territory had been granted to the Salem-Canada proprietors in consideration of hard unremunerated service, rendered by some of them or by their fathers, in the disastrous expedition of 1690. Of this hardly-earned patrimony they were despoiled by the purchasers of Mason's claim. But still further, they suffered from trespassers on their remaining acreage, and were defrauded in the measurements of estates for which they had paid roundly.

THE COMMONS, OR COMMON LANDS.

After Benjamin Lynde, Esq., and the thirty others associated with him had received the charter of Lyndeborough from the Masonian proprietors, and all the proprietors and settlers had received their portions, there was still quite a large quantity of unoccupied town land. This was called common or undivided land. If, from time to time, a farm was sold out of this territory, the price received was put into the common treasury of the corporation to defray general expenses. Lands forfeited for

failure to comply with the conditions of the charter, might thus be added to the common lands, and would revert to the grantees. This land was lying waste, unproductive, unfenced and untilled. It seemed rather to challenge than invite trespassers, and at times the challenge was accepted. It was no easy task to master all the difficulties and despite all the trials to secure general welfare.

CLASSES OF PROPRIETORS.

I. John Mason was the original owner of New Hampshire by grant from the King of England. From him the title, disputed long with great acrimony and opposition, descended to his heir of the sixth generation, Col. John Tufton Mason, born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 29, 1713. This heir of Mason's entire claim to the soil of New Hampshire sold his right and title to a company of gentlemen in Portsmouth. The property was divided by them into fifteen equal shares. Of these, three were purchased by Theodore Atkinson, two by Mark Hunking Wentworth, and one each by Richard Wibird, John Wentworth (son of Governor), George Jaffrey, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas Parker, Thomas Wallingford, Jothan Odiorne, Joshua Pierce, Samuel Moore and John Moffatt. These were called the Masonian Proprietors and sometimes, the "Lord Proprietors or Grand Proprietors." Their title from Mason was decided to be valid, and all other titles so called were thus annulled or made void.

THE CANADA PROPRIETORS.

II. These were persons to whom the Government of Massachusetts had made grants of land for special services rendered either in the army or navy. Thus the survivors of certain military expeditions or campaigns, or the heirs of such as perished in them, or had died subsequently, received special consideration in such grants. So a tract of land on the Souhegan River was granted to the heirs of those who fought in the Narragansett War. This township was called Souhegan West, or Narragansett No. 3, which was later called Amherst. In like manner, men who engaged in the Canada expedition of 1690, from the towns of Ipswich, Rowley, Salem, etc., received grants which at first bore the names of their several towns, for instance, Ipswich-Canada, Rowley-Canada, Salem-Cadada, which became respectively New Ipswich, Rindge and Lyndeborough. The persons who were fortunate enough to obtain such grants, sharing

equally in them, were the proprietors of the towns so granted. Those of our town were called the Salem-Canada proprietors. At a later day they were compelled to procure titles to their farms and estates from the Masonian proprietors, or lose their lands and improvements. Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Esq., was the largest stockholder in the town, which in honor of him was called Lynde's Borough, or as now written Lyndeborough.*

But many of the early proprietors became such by purchase. People whose ancestors had been in the Canada expedition of 1690 inherited rights which they drew as members of their posterity; but they preferred to sell them rather than settle on them. The purchasers of such rights were entitled to all the privileges and advantages arising from them; and it was in this way that many became proprietors in the town. Men possessing large wealth invested their money in the new lands and sold them again as the opportunity came for a profitable sale. The majority of those who thus owned the original lots never lived in Lyndeborough. There were some honored exceptions. Among these may be named the Epps families and connections, the Stephensons, Goulds, Putnams and others.

III. The larger number of the inhabitants of the town were not, however, properly speaking, proprietors or share holders in its territory. These bought farms on which they settled and built their homes and reared their families. Such were proprietors only of their own holdings, and not strictly town proprietors.

ATTEMPTS AT PACIFICATION.

It was no easy matter to secure just rights and maintain harmony. At the meeting of the Lyndeborough proprietors, held at Salem, Mass., April 21, 1768, they voted,

That John Shepard Jr. Esq., Capt. Jonathan Cram, and Capt. John Stephenson be "a committee to consider and report what allowance should be made to Adam Johnson, John Carkin, and Joseph Wilkins, for their home lots being short of measure." This committee reported fully Oct. 15, 1774, that Adam Johnson's land was short 16 acres, and as it was good land, recommended that a tract of 37 acres of poorer quality be given him in its stead. John Carkin's land fell short more than 13 acres, and they recommended that 17 acres be given him to compensate for it. Joseph Wilkins was short of his measure about 9

*Diary of Benj. Lynde. p. 148, note.

acres and it was recommended to give him a tract of 29 acres to make good his shortage. But the committee stated, that "the last mentioned tract is excessive poor." This report was finally approved by the proprietors, in Dec., 1782, and the tracts of land specified were assigned to the several settlers named.

LYNDEBOROUGH VERSUS THE MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

The Letters of Benjamin Lynde and Others.

These letters were among the papers of Mr. David C. Grant, who seems to have procured them from the Hon. Ezra S. Sterns, Secretary of State. They are all now printed in the State Papers edited by Mr. Albert Stillman Batchellor, Vol. XXVII, pp. 412-436.

These letters are given in full, that the reader may learn from the honored Judge himself, the complications induced by the grand proprietors of Mason's right. They are numbered, so that they may stand in chronological order, when printed, as given in the State Papers mentioned above.

No. I.

The deposition of Robert Fletcher, surveyor.

I, Robert Fletcher, aged about 42 years, testify and say that I was the surveyor who with Samuel Butterfield and others laid out to y^e several proprietors who hold under Jn^o. Tufton Mason, Esq. the tract of land called the Society Land or Reserved Lands, their particular lots 1753. That the lot number eight which fell to Esq. Wallingsford on the east end began at a black oak which is the n. e. corner of number eight, the line runs south one mile on the head of New Boston Addition Line to an hemlock tree which is the north-east corner of Lyndeborough Addition, which was made by order of Col^o Blanchard A. D. 1753 from thence it runs west three miles and eighty rods on Lyndeborough to a black oak, thence turning at a right angle and runs south one mile and 120 rods to a white pine being the extent of No. 8 southward and is in direct line east with Peterboro' north line.

I was also the surveyor that by order of Col^o Blanchard made the Addition to Lyndeborough and planned the same agreeable to which the charter was drawn, and at the north-west corner of the town y^e Addition No. was made from the southwest corner of New Boston Addition and was to run No. on that head line one mile and one-half to a hemlock tree in the said head line of New Boston Addition, and I know it was intended y^t Lyndeborough should extend so far north until it came to y^e aforesaid hemlock, which is one mile south of the black oak at the northeast corner of no. eight, and one mile and half north of y^e southwest corner of New Boston Addition. That sometime in the spring of the year 1766 I informed Mr. Wm. Dickey, one of the purchasers of the lot no. eight of the bounds as above mentioned, who told me that he

(said Dickey) and others were about purchasing this lot no. eight and that he came to me to enquire about the bounds. Robt. Fletcher.

Essex ss. Salem 9 Feby 1770.

Then the above named Robt. Fletcher made oath to the truth of the above deposition by him subscribed and the same is taken to lie, "in perpetuum rei memoriam."

Jurat Coram, And^w Oliver, Justicus Pacem
Wm. Browne, Quorum Unus.

No. II.

This letter is dated : Salem, May 28, 1773, and is addressed to Honorable Geo. Jaffrey Esq., who was then clerk of the Masonian proprietors.

Salem May 28th., 1773.

Honble Sir :

With this you will have a new survey and laying out of eight grand proprietors lots by Mr. Osgood Carleton April 1773 at the no. west of Lyndeborough ; these with eight before laid out on Amherst line and near the same lots by Jn^o. Sheppard, Esq.; make sixteen only, the number directed without any for the three lawyers. These being at the n. w. corner and beyond the mountains are 150 to 160 acres as the other are near the inhabitants. The lots laid out by Jn^o. Sheppard are lost by the encroachment of the seventeen Derry men who bought of Col^o Wallingsford, who claim half a mile further south than the bounds in his deed gives them, and take half a mile which our charter gives us in plain words. You have also the reform of the survey of the 19 grand lots laid out by Mr. Fletcher 1759 which was erroneous in not making allowance for the variation of the compass from the 1st. running 1736, whereby the northern lots were above 100 rods short thro the width. This now is rectified, and the bounds at the corner of each lot ascertained on the plan, without which it was impossible for any grand proprietor to have found his certain lots. This has been attended with a great deal of charge to us, but absolutely necessary and best to be settled right before improvements come to be made. I wish, sir, that the proprietors, with you, would draw for the 16 lots that they may know how to sell (if they incline to it) and accommodate such as come to settle. I am sir, with great respect,

Your most obedt. and humbl. servant,

Benj. Lynde.

Honble Geo. Jaffrey, Esq.

No. III.

This was evidently addressed to the person named in No. II.

The remaining letters up to No. IX seem to need no caption, as they are self-explanatory.

Salem, 28 July, 1773.

Honble Sir :

Your favors of the 23 I received last night ; I find it goes intirely on a mistake — as tho the Masonian Proprietors had not the

quantity of land reserved for them in their charter. That was 6066 acres Anno 1759 there was laid out for them nineteen lots each of 200 acres, makes 3800 acres these they drew for in July 1760. In 1766 there was laid out by Jn^o. Sheppard Jun. eight lots on Amherst line each containing 130 acres, is 1040 acres more. These being nearer Amherst and supposed better were not so large as those at a distance. In 1768 Mr. Sheppard laid out the eight lots in the Addition made to Lyndeborough which being at a greater distance were larger, viz. 150 to 170 acres. The seventeen Derrymen by virtue of their purchase from Wallingsford whose deed gives them only one mile on New Boston, made an encroachment of half a mile further tho they were told by Mr. Fletcher, Esq. to whom they applied, before they bought, how far Wallingsford came south and that he had only one mile on the head of New Boston. This broke up the allotment of Esq. Sheppard, put us to a much greater charge for examining and to measure Wallingsford great lot, with fixing it by his deed and other evidence. This cost us 15 or 16 pounds L. M. and now Carleton laying out in 1773 also. All this has been the charge of the grantees and tho they have some hundred of acres taken from them, yet the Grand Proprietors have the whole of their reservation and 10 or 12 acres more. These eight lots are generally the best land tho further distant. What I proposed was the drawing for the eight lots laid out in 1766 of 130 acres each with the eight lots laid out by Carleton 1773 of 150 acres each. If I omitted the plan of the eight lots laid out 1766 when I sent the other eight lots of Carleton it was a mistake and is sent now.

I also transmit you Mr. Fletcher's deposition taken "in perpetuum" and to show the grand Proprietors the unreasonableness of the Derry men's encroachments. Should the land between Peterboro' and Lyndeboro' be offered for sale tho' it's chiefly mountainous and hilly, I should be glad to have the refusal of it and would make as good pay as any. I am, with my best regard to the proprietors, sir,

Your and their most obedt. humbl. servt.

Benja. Lynde.*

Salem Sept. 2, 1773.

Honble Sir:

I am favored with yours of the 18th. of August, in answer to which let me assure you, that as I take it there will none of those lots laid out by Carleton be infringed on by the Derry men's encroachments. I have two shares in the 16 lots now to be drawn, my own interest therefore would have led me to take care that those lots should be clear from encroachment. I am sorry to find that Francestown laps on Lyndeborough. I suppose the charter of incorporation is the same with the Proprietors charter from Col^o Blanchard 1753 which makes Lyndeborough to run from the southwest corner of New Boston Addition one

* This letter has no address on the outside. On the back it is minuted:

Benja Lynde July 28 1773

& Plans.

Osgood Carltons Plan of

Proprietors 2d Division in Lyndeboro'

and Sheppards Plan of Proprs

2d Division in Lyndeboro'

mile and half on the head line of said addition. This leaves for Wallingford no. 8 one mile to the red oak which is in the n. e. corner of his lot as it's Odiorne's s. e. corner bound. Yet these Irish, tho' Col^o Wallingford's deed to them is only one mile from said red oak south, they have stretched it to one mile and half, large measure.

Mr. Pierce's illness may prevent his attending when you draw your lots I should therefore be obliged to you if you would please to draw for my two rights bought of Col^o Blanchard viz. one that was Meservy, Green and his, and one he had as agent of the Grand Proprietors.

With regard to the strip between Lyndeborough and Peterborough I knew very little about it. I am told towards the south a great part of it is rocky and mountainous, other parts may be tolerable; but it's only because it is adjoining to Lyndeborough that I would buy it if it was sold a penny worth. I should be glad to hear what the quantity is and what it will fetch in cash. I am, sir, with respect to the Compn.

Your and their most humbl. servant,
Benja Lynde.

The Honorable George Jaffrey, Esq.

Sept. 5, 1773.

Since finishing the other side Mr. David Chandler has been with me and tells me Mr. Esq. Sheppard has measured the strip. of the proprietors land by Duxbury school farm and its measure is six hundred and odd acres, makes but 42 or 43 acres to 1/15. Yet Mr. Pierce about 10 years ago writes me that Col^o Blanchard (as he understood by his son) was to have 8 miles of that strip on the south part, the remainder supposed to be 1 mile and half was divided and lotted out and made 53 acres to 1/15 at which rate I bought and paid for Col^o March's part. His letter Mr. Chandler has for your perusal. I am, sir,

Your most obedt servant,
B. Lynde.

Danvers 25th. April 1774.

Honble Sir:

Your favors of 24th. December past I received and was in hopes 'ere this to have heard you had drawn for the lots laid out to the Grand Proprietors. I should have been glad also to have had Capn. Fletcher's original testimony returned recorded with what I am Indebted for it as I suppose you have a register chosen.

I am told you have lately advertised two pieces of land adjoining on Lyndeborough and that one is the supposed Gore between that town and the Derry men. I should have been very glad to have known its description and contents, one of your news papers might sufficiently do that if you could send me one unless they are not so particular as your book. We have spent several hundred pounds on ascertaining the addition made to Salem Canada by Col^o Blanchard and Fletcher.

I have myself taken more pains about it than I would again for 20 pounds lawful money. In my letter of 10th. Novr. I mentioned to you an affair of Mr. Qiglig viz. his demand for paying witnesses on a trespass on Mr. Hancock and my society lot no. 2 which as I knew nothing

of, I supposed was a general charge but I promised to write you and have your advice thereon which should be much obliged to you for,

I am, sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

Benj. Lynde.

The Honorable George Jaffrey, Esq.

Portsmo. June 15th. 1774. Joshua Holt and Jn^o Abbot 4th. both of Andover in y^e Province of Massachusetts agrees to purchase of the Proprietors the strip of land between Peterborough and Lyndeborough and to pay four shillings per acre for the same part of y^e sum on having y^e grant y^e remainder in September next to pay interest till paid and they will be in this town by a month from this date to receive y^e grant.

Joshua Holt,

John Abbot 4th.

Jn^o. Sheppard, Esq. :

The Proprietors of the lands purchased of Jn^o. Tufton Mason Esq. are about making a conveyance of a strip of land to Messrs Holt, Abbot and etc. and to be conveyed by y^e acre. We had a plan thereof made by Osgood Carleton for ascertaining y^e quantity of land in their tract y^e certainty of which those persons are in some doubt and are desirous of having y^e same surveyed again, and we are consenting having reason to think that tract of land contains more acres than mentioned in Osgoods plan. As the proprietors have great confidence in your integrity and skill have requested your favors to undertake y^e survey and return a plan of the same to us. That is that you will as soon as you can conveniently make a survey of the said strip, to begin at the northwest corner of Borland's farm so called and run by the northerly line thereof to the west line of Lyndeborough and on the said line to the south line of the Society land so called, then by that line till it meets the northeasterly corner of Peterborough, then by that line to the bounds began at. The course of the westerly side line of Lyndeborough and easterly side line of Peterborough are north by y^e needle, granted in the year 1753 or thereabouts. It is desired you will be as exact as you can in y^e admeasurement and contents of the land. For your assistance we enclose you Carleton's plan of the strip and y^e plan of Borland's farm by which you will see the form and contents, which you'll see if it contains no more than 400 acres. The persons who apply to you for making the survey will pay you for the same and plan which send to us under your cover.

In behalf of proprietors,

G. J. P. Clerk.

Portsmo. July 16, 1774.

Portsmo. July 15th. 1774.

Then agreed with Mason's Proprietors that as were requested a survey of y^e strip of lands between Lyndeborough and Peterborough, which is to taken by Jn^o Sheppard, Esq. that we will pay y^e cost and charge of y^e survey and plan.

Joshua Holt,

John Abbot, 4th.

Ipswich Hamlet, 7 Decembr. 1775

Honble Sir :

It is now several months since I have been favored with anything from you perhaps the difficulty of the times has occasioned it. The damage of having our commons lie open to all trespassers as well as good settlers stopped from coming into the town obliges me to, ask the trouble of your urging the proprietors to pass on and accept Mr. Carleton's plan of 1773 and then draw for the several lots, that we may know our own and devide the small remains of commons. Had Mr. Robt. Fletcher laid the grand lots out right 1759 with the boundary mark at the corner of each lot, all this charge and delay would have been prevented. Mr. Sheppard was sensible of this 9 or 10 years ago, and you will readily find Fletcher's errors by looking into his plan of the Grand Proprietors Lots returned to you 1759, in that he makes J. Wentworth, Mr. Vybird and Peirces No. 3, two hundred acre lots to be 275 poles long from his farm to the west line, whereas Esq. Sheppard in 1758 find, on exact measure but 153 poles from Fletcher's farm (he had from Col^o Blanchard) to our west line. This with the three other arguments hinted at in mine of Decemr. 1773 and Febry. 1774 must fully satisfy every unprejudiced person that our west line is as far as we carry it. I must beg the favor of an answer and with great respect,

Am, sir, your most obedt. servt.

Benja. Lynde.

Hon. G. Jaffrey, Esq.

Ipswich Hamlet 27th Dec. 1775.

Honble. Sir :

Your favors of the 21 instant I received. As I have had considerable leisure I have carefully looked over my papers relative to Lyndeborough and am pretty well sure no letters of yours came to my hand of a later date than 6 Feby. 75 nor do I find I had wrote you after said February. Times have been such as that no private business could be followed, but now it becomes necessary or our wood and timber will be all stolen from us. In the letter I wrote first about the lands between Lyndeboro' and Peterboro, I then acquainted your propriety that it would be better for us to pay the loss than be at. the charge of new laying out and marking the lots. I have more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of our commons, and I now say the same. This the mind of all of us. As we have laid out the lots, we were to get done the small remains of our commons we must devide and not let it lay longer. If we have entered on the Grand Proprietors interest (which I am sure is not so) we will submit it to three persons to judge how much we have encroached and pay for as much as we have over. Sir, although I might write you that Mr. Holt had told me they had bought from Mr. Borland's farm 1300 acres as far as to N end of Lyndeborough yet I suppose that was a mistake as Peter boro' goes not so far north as Lyndeborough by more than 200 rods on the west line. If so, they leave a piece of your pine land of your 1000 acres reserved in Wallingford lot no. 8. I beg you would ask Dr. Rogers or some that transacted the affair and please to write me how far north the strip runs? How wide it is at the north end? And as near as they can the quantity of the tract sold? I send you a copy of one attested by you, of Capt. R^o Fletcher return of y^e

200 acre lots laid out 1759 by which you find the 3 lots lying west from his lot measured 275 rods whereas we desire only 260 rods from his lot to our west line.

I am with great respect, sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

Benja Lynde.

The Honble. George Jaffrey Esq.

at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Salem 30 Jan'y 1779.

Hon'ble Sir

I have the Pleasure of yours of the 5th Ins,t acquainting me that y^e Proprietors have drawn their 2d devisiion rights in Lyndeboro' but you have wholly mistaken the Two rights I claim The one of which was Col^o Blanchard for settling the Interest & agreeing with the agents of the Massachusetts—the other was what I bought of his from the right of Merservy Green & Blanchards. & Blanchard on division had the share in Lyndeboro' so that there should have been 16 shares with that given to Col^o Blanchard for settling.

I had no part of Soly & March's share that as Colo. March told me was his cousin Woodbridge's as the 200 acres No. 16.

I can say nothing of your 200 acre formerly or your Draft now.

I Wonder none of the Proprietors should remember that Col^o Blanchards assigns were to have a right as agent. My letter of Sept 1773 mentioned your drawing for my Two Rights I bought of Col^o Blanchard viz: on one as agent for the Proprietors & the other for Meservy Green & Blanchard I believe the 16th lot or No 5 in Sheppard plan is where the land is poor & none would choose it. I should not like it for one of Blanchards unless it is by a new lott I should be glad to know Wether your state in the Tax Act for selling nonresident lands gave a liberty of Redeeming Lands with paying double Interest & costs a Privilege granted in the Massachusetts State. Should it be otherwise I dont see but that for a trifling tax a man may be divested of his Land by the vendors cutting & carrying off the Timber & Wood worth more than y^e land itself.

I am with respects Hon Sir,

Your most obedient

Benj'n Lynde*

Salem 30 April 1779.

Honble. Sir:

Yours of the 26 of Febry after laying at the tavern at last came to hand. It fills me with great surprise. That after a fair purchase of Col^o Blanchard's heirs on 6th. April 1759 recorded with,you, I should meet with such loss. I was present at your meeting on y^e 7th. July 1760 and then drew for Col^o Blanchard No. 1 and five, two lots and then mentioned that we had given him one hundred pounds cash and 500 acres of land out of the settlers part for good terms, and when I wrote Mr. Peirce deceased he writes Col^o Blanchard agreed to have a right thro' out in every town he, as agent for the Masonian Proprietary settled with the Massachusetts men. Nor was there at the meeting any the least objection to his two rights. The Honble. Col^o Atkinson, the

*Addressed on outside to George Jaffrey.

Honble. Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Peirce and yourself, as I perfectly remember, were at said meeting. The proposal of omitting the said lots was from myself to Mr. Peirce, supposing that 3 gentlemen had each of them 200 acres in the 1st. division, they might be contented with it as they never did anything for that town, and he writes me you were all of that opinion. I cant but think it very hard that when I askt. your drawing my two lots and particular mention who I. had them of in my letter Sept. 1773 that you would draw my two rights bought of Col^o Blanchard viz. one as he was agent for the proprietors and the other for his, Meservy and Green's right. So also when there was some difficulty about the location I. then wrote you as clerk that as I had two rights in the 16 lots it was my high concern and then also mention for whom. Also in my letter to the Honble. Mr. Peirce in the fall of 1769 I write who my rights were from, one from Col^o Blanchard as agent and one more from him, Meservy and. etc,—sometime after Decr. 1761 he had mentioned my proposal to the proprietors and they all agreed to it.

Mr. Meservy in answer to a letter I wrote of the 26 Oct. 1761 writes me that at a meeting the proprietors were full with me in sentiment, that the two hundred acres already allotted to the three gentlemen of the law was sufficient. In the same letter he writes that the power to dispose of lands in Lyndeboro' was discretionary in Col^o Blanchard, and goes on in that strain, then says "*We imagine that the lands he disposed of was as much out of the Proprietors reach as if they had conveyed it themselves.*" This was the apprehension, then, and now to be disputed can be neither just or fair with a legal or honest purchaser who ought not to be thrust out of his right in such a manner.

It is very hard that when by my proposal each one is so advanced in their interest, I only must be the sufferer. Surely my letter of y^e 14th. October. 1778 where I. wrote "My interest of 2/15th. in the Grand Proprietors lots I do not like to lie so" might have remembered you, sir, of it. But if finally I can have nothing for it I must seek my remedy where I may have it tho' with great loss. I am, sir,

Your most humbl. servant,

Benja Lynde.

The Honbl. George Jaffrey at

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Justice to the Masonian proprietors requires that a point unnoted by the Lyndeborough proprietors' records should be stated in connection with the remonstrance of the above letter. The State papers, edited by A. S. Batchellor, show that at a meeting of the Masonian proprietors on June 23, 1779, after reviewing the drawing of the sixteen lots in Lyndeborough, their records contain the following account :

"Whereas all the Said Sixteen Lotts were fairly drawn for at Said Meeting, to the Rights of the fifteen original Proprietors, and entered as drawn to them, as a Severance of the Same to their Respective Rights — and Lot N^o 5 in Sheppards Plan was drawn for the Proprietors use in Common as aforesaid — Therefore Voted that the Said Lot N^o 5 in

Sheppards Plan be and hereby is granted appropriated and Severed, to the Said Blanchard's heir's and assigns as the Second division of his whole Right or share be reserved to himself as aforesaid, to have and to hold the Same, in the Same manner as conveyed by Said Blanchard — notwithstanding the Vote & Draft of Said Lot N^o 5 on the fifth day of January as aforesaid for the Proprietors use in Common " — *

Boston, 16 Nov., 1797.

Dear Sir:

Col^o Hutchinson has long been pursuing his right to a tract of land which was laid out by Col^o Blanchard as agent for the Masonian Proprietors at the distance of one mile and half or two miles from the corner of New Boston Addition. This grant, if I rightly understand the matter, was prior to the grant or charter of Lyndeborough, and was intended to have been brought into the n. e. corner of Lyndeborough when that charter was granted. By such a strange mistake of Fletcher in running the boundary line of Lyndeborough on that side of the town there is only one short mile from the corner of New Boston Addition, and consequently this grant of Blanchard's does not come within the township of Lyndeborough but is actually at a distance from it. Fletcher afterwards acknowledged his error. I went with Carlton who is now alive in this town, and is ready to testify on oath that Fletcher went with him and showed him where the true bounds ought to be, but Beatie and others purchasing under Wellingford had got possession of the land and would not deliver it up without a law suit. The proprietors of Lyndeborough were unwilling to engage in a law suit for the recovery of their right and thus lost several hundred acres of land on that side which they are justly entitled to at this day; but Col^o Hutchinson thinks he cannot lose his interest and that the Masonian Proprietors under whom Col^o Blanchard acted ought to see him right or give him an equivalent. This is the purport of his present journey and he desired me to give him a line of introduction to you with a general statement of the business. With great esteem and respect I remain, dear sir,

Your humbl. servt.

Walter.

Hon. Geo. Jaffrey, Esq.

To the Masonian Proprietor or proprietor of the right of John Tufton Mason Esq. in the State of New Hampshire.
Gentlemen:

In December 1753 Joseph Blanchard Esq. as your agent by his deed conveyed to Benjamin Lynde and others since called the Lyndeborough proprietors, a tract of land containing twenty-eight thousand acres called Lyndeborough, particularly bounded as expressed in the said deed reserving however a part of the said tract within the said bounds and among other lots therein reserved, he reserved a lot of one hundred and fifty acres in the northeast corner of said Lyndeborough which corner is described in the same deed to be one mile and a half North from the Southwest corner of New Boston called Huston's Corner, also to be at a marked tree — on the eighteenth day of May 1754 the said

Joseph Blanchard as your agent and by virtue of the power and authority, vested in him by your propriety, by his deed conveyed to Joseph Richardson, his heirs and assigns all the right title, interest and possession of your said propriety in one hundred and fifty acres of land lying within the tracts of land called Lyndeborough on the northerly part thereof following the description of said reserved lot bounded of follows viz. beginning at the former bounds Lyndeboro where it joins to New Boston west line about one mile and a half from New Boston southerly corner and runs from thence west one hundred and sixty rods by Lyndeborough north line thence south one hundred and fifty rods, thence east one hundred and sixty rods to New Boston line, thence northerly by New Boston line one hundred and fifty rods to the first mentioned bounds, to have and to hold the same forever free and clear.

Afterwards I purchased the same one hundred and fifty acres by the same bounds I sold the same by (the same bounds) to Joshua Balch and took his note of hand for the consideration money. In 1771, Osgood Carleton surveyor assisted by Robert Fletcher, Esq. another surveyor at the request of Judge Lynde, one of the Lyndeboro' committee, proceeded to locate the same piece of land, according to his direction and to the said several deeds, and first to fix the said northeast corner of said Lyndeborough. They measured from said Huston's corner, a point I understand well settled northerly one mile and a half on the west line of New Boston agreeable to the deed said Blanchard first above mentioned and there fixed the said northeast corner of Lyndeborough in the said west line of New Boston at a point one mile and a half from the said Huston's corner being the most southwesterly corner of New Boston mentioned in the said deed and there laid out the said one hundred and fifty acres in the said northeast corner according to the grant aforesaid and by the bounds aforesaid.

Having commenced an action on said note in order to recover the contents of it against Mary Balch, the executrix of the said Joshua Balch in a trial therein which was had in the superior court of New Hampshire in October 1795, she recovered against me a bill of costs of eighty-nine dollars on the ground that said 150 acres or at least a great part of it cannot be held under said Blanchard's deed, it not being within the said north line of Lyndeborough and therefore that the consideration of the said note was not good whereby I have lost the said note; said eighty-nine dollars costs and upwards of sixty dollars costs more as will appear thus in locating the said lot the northeast corner thereof is made to coincide with the said northeast corner of Lyndeborough and that to according to said Blanchard's deed and plan fixed at a point one mile and a half north of Huston's corner in New Boston west line and by the decision of the Court in the two actions brought in 1787 by the said execution one against Rich Batten and the other against Andrew Cressey, it appears the said lot cannot be laid out or extend further south, and by finally fixing the said northeast corner of Lyndeborough at a point only about one mile and a quarter from said Huston's corner instead of a mile and a half about eight fifteenths of said lot the northerly parts of it fall within the Society lands so called and so without the limits of said Lyndeborough and without title under said deed of Blanchard's.

It is clear from said deed that your propriety meant to grant and the said Richardson intended to buy 150 acres of land in the northeast corner of Lyndeborough which your propriety reserved in the grant or conformation of that township and not a disputed right.

In conveying the lands north of Lyndeborough in 1767 the parties follow up their line to the northwest corner of New Boston and then measure south one mile on the east line of that town to a hemlock tree, then west three miles and a quarter by Lyndeborough, hence they and your property made it two miles and a half from said northwest corner of New Boston to said Huston's corner as appears by their deed and said Blanchard's deed first above mentioned but it is now stated that this line is found to be only about two miles and a quarter long and that no particular tree was ever run to or marked as making the corner as mentioned in said deeds, and thence this vexatious dispute and difficulty arises, and perhaps the boundry lines of Lyndesboro' traced as described in Blanchard's deed could never be made to meet and would if followed imbrace more than twenty-eight thousand acres, if from the consideration of these errors you and the Lyndeborough proprietors have been induced to allow the said northeast corner of Lyndeborough expressly fixed in your said grant in 1753 to be at a point one mile and a half north of said Huston's corner to be moved about eighty rods south towards said corner and by this concession and admeasurements made since your grant, under which said lot is held, I persuade myself you will not hesitate to defend or compensate for such parts of that eighty rods as were located previous to such concessions under your grants.

Wherefore I have to request you to indemnify me in the premises by allowing other lands or monies that shall be a reasonable compensation.

Israel Hutchinson.

Danvers Feb. 5th. 1798.

The last entry made in the proprietors' records of Lyndeborough by Benjamin Lynde, Esq., proprietors' clerk, is dated 1778. April 30, 1779, he wrote to the Masonian proprietors, remonstrating against their sale of two rights in the town which he had purchased, and seeking some suitable redress. No proper rectification of his losses appears from the records, save that stated on pages 75 and 76 above.

After many successive adjournments of their meetings, the Lyndeborough proprietors met again at Salem, Mass., May 21, 1783. Mr. Lynde died in 1782. His grandson, Benjamin Lynde Oliver, became for a time his successor in the Lyndeborough interests. At this last named meeting Benjamin Lynde Oliver was chosen moderator and Stephen Goodhue, clerk. The business transacted indicates a purpose to close up the affairs of the "Propriety" as speedily as possible. For this object a committee was elected to get the common lands laid out and surveyed; to settle with the Masonian proprietors and with any others

whose lots had been cut into, and allow them compensation out of the common lands for their losses ; and further, to prosecute trespassers or settle with them without prosecution. This committee consisted of Benjamin Lynde Oliver, William Pickman and Stephen Goodhue.

Again, meetings were repeatedly called and adjourned till Oct. 8, 1783, when it was voted to raise nine shillings L. M. on each right to defray necessary charges. From the last date till May 25, 1792, no record appears on the proprietors' book.

In that intervening period great uncertainty prevailed in all parts of the country. The surrender at Yorktown was not viewed on all hands as decidedly closing the war for independence. The ensuing years were full of ferment, uneasiness, turmoil and financial depression. The new government was launched, but had not as yet been tested. Confidence in it was found to be "a plant of slow growth." Many of its best friends were by no means sure of its complete success. To its strongest supporters it was a serious question whether it would outride the storms that rudely beat upon it. But the new Constitution was finally adopted, and our peerless first President, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was elected, inaugurated and placed at the helm of state. Confidence superseded distrust. The helmsman was sane and skilful, alert and self-poised, powerful and determined ; and the ship of state passed safely out of the stormy zone into smoother waters, more assured sea room, and a serener and more prosperous outlook.

May 22, 1792, we find the following record : —

PETITION.

To John Shepard Esq^r one of the Justices of the Peace within & for the County of Hillsborough & State of New Hampshire.

The Petition of the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Common & Undivided Land, in the Township of Lyndeborough in said County,

Pray your Honor, to issue your Warrant for calling a meeting of the Proprietors of said Common, & undivided Land, to be holden at the House of Capt. Benjamin French Innholder in Dunstable in said County on Tuesday the Eleventh day of September next, at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following Articles, Viz.

1st. To choose a Moderator to regulate said Meeting.

2nd. To choose a Clerk, Committee & other Officers if need be.

3rd. To determine on some effectual method for dividing said Lands so that they may be held in Severalty, or to sell the same entirely. To settle with the Original Grantors & all Persons whomsoever, having Demands against the said Proprietors, & to see if they will prosecute such person or persons as may have committed Waste upon, or unlawfully entered or trespassed upon said Common Interest, or any part thereof; and do whatsoever may be necessary for a final settlement.

Salem 22nd May 1792

William Walter
William Pickman
Andrew Oliver
Samuel Welles
Stephen Goodhue
B. Goodhue
Nehemiah Rand.

The warrant was issued in response to the foregoing petition, and was published in the "Boston Chronicle" and the newspaper at Portsmouth three weeks in succession, and the meeting was duly held and in legal form. "Present a large majority of the Proprietors aforesaid."

Voted Rev. Wm. Walter, D.D., moderator, and Rev. Sewall Goodridge, clerk. "A letter from John Pierce Esq., as Agent for the Grantors of the Town of Lyndeborough Township directed to the Grantees in the present Meeting, making proposals respecting certain deficiencies of Land in the proportion assigned them by the Charter, was then read & considered, and thereon Voted that the same lie over for further consideration."

"Upon examining the Charter & carefully comparing it with the plan, it appears, that the line extending from the Southwest Corner of New Boston Addition ought to run One Mile & an half North. Whereas by the encroachment of certain Persons purchasing under Col^o Wallingford, the line does not exceed One Mile—by which a great loss accrues to the Grantees, as well as much difficulty in laying out the lots bounding on that line. Therefore Voted, that one or more Agents be appointed to treat with the aforesaid Purchasers of Wallingford right & if possible to come to an amicable adjustment of the dispute so as to ascertain the length of said line, & in failure thereof to commence a Prosecution for the recovery of the Land by them wrongfully detained." Voted, to choose two Agents, & chose Coll^o Phillip Putnam & Nehemiah Rand Esq. and the meeting

adjourned to the last Tuesday in October, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.

At this adjourned meeting the Moderator & Clerk of the former meeting were present & also Nehemiah Rand Esq. & Col^o Phillip Putnam, in their own Right & by Agency representing Twentyeight Shares.

The agents reported "that they had waited on several of the Purchasers of Colonel Wallingford's Lot, & after two conferences with the principal of them, it was agreed that they would attend this meeting to confer with the Proprietors then Assembled."

"Messrs. Betton, Fisher & Butterfield did attend, and after much time spent in explaining & hearing the Grounds of the different Claims, it was agreed at the request of the Purchasers aforesaid" to refer the matters in dispute to the next meeting, to enable them meantime, "to obtain the Sense of their Partners on the Subject."

"Mr. Atherton being present in behalf of the Grantors, proposed that the Letter from John Pierce Esqr. be taken into consideration; whereupon,

Voted, That any Interference of Mr. Carleton's Survey of Eight Lots laid out to the Grantors with the Survey formerly made by Mr. Fletcher shall be duly attended to, & if any errors they shall be rectified."

After a further consideration of accounts against the "Propriety," a vote was passed, empowering the committee, Col. Putnam and Mr. Rand, to dispose of enough of the common land joining on the north side of Wilton to pay the debts, then nearly sixty pounds.

"Rev. Mr. Sewell Goodridge desired that the Proprietors would consider of an Encouragement" given him by the proprietors' committee in 1779, "that he should have a strip of Common on Wilton Line, containing about thirty-five acres," and showed a paper to that effect, signed by the late Judge Lynde, as proprietors' clerk.

The case was considered and the land granted, and Nehemiah Rand Esq. was appointed to execute the deed of conveyance. The proprietors further, voted, "that the Committee, Mr. Rand and Col. Putnam apply to John Shepard, Esq. to inspect and see what errors or deficiencies have arose from the Survey of Carlton's Eight Lots on the North West Corner of the town by interfering with Fletcher's Survey of Nineteen Lots to

the Grand Proprietors on that side, and that a copy of the same be delivered to the Committee for the Inspection and use of the Proprietors." After this the meeting adjourned to the third Tuesday of Feb., 1793. At this latter date, Feb. 19, 1793, the purchasers of Wallingford's lands were present and "exhibited a variety of papers and Plans endeavoring to convince the Propriety (of Lyndeborough) that they ought to be contented with the Line at the head of New Boston addition, though it measures by their own Survey One Mile & 103 Rods only, instead of One Mile & half as by Charter, & Mr. Robert Fletcher's Plan." What was offered by Messrs. Betton &c. being in no respect satisfactory, Doctor Walter then moved, "That to avoid an expensive & lengthy Lawsuit, the Parties should agree to leave the Line in dispute to *Referrees*, to be mutually chosen & to abide by their decision, let them decide as they may. This was consented to by all the Proprietors of Lyndeboro' present, but was refused by the Purchasers under Wallingford,—they chusing to have the matter decided in a regular Course of Law."*

Nehemiah Rand Esq., and Col. Putnam, the committee appointed to sell so much of the common lands as would suffice to pay the debts of the "Propriety" and redeem such redeemable lands as have been sold for taxes, exhibited a plan of a strip on Wilton line which they had caused to be surveyed and appraised and reported that "there were Persons in Treaty for the same, and though not as yet sold, there was no doubt but the whole would be shortly sold, and they should be in Cash for the purposes of their appointment. Voted, That all further proceedings respecting the prosecution of the Purchasers of Wallingford's Lot as Intruders, be deferred till the adjournment of this meeting." But, meantime, Mr. Rand and Dr. Walter were to procure, each respectively, from John Shepard Esq., and Col. Israel Hutchinson what information he could respecting the lands in dispute, and report accordingly at the next meeting.

"Voted, That the agents sell with all convenient speed the Lands laid out on the South Line of Lyndeborough by Wilton, & before the next meeting do discharge all Debts, Dues & Demands against the Proprietors, as far as shall come to their knowledge.

Voted, That they cause a Survey to be made of Two Lots

*Proprietors' Records for Feb. 19, 1793.

of 130 Acres each to be laid out to the Grand Proprietors, to make up the Deficiency they claim. And one Lot of 60 Acres to the Town to be for the Public School. And so much to those two or three Lots which were in part cut off by Wilton as will make up their Quantity."

The records indicate a succession of endeavors to deal honestly, to pay all just debts and demands, and fulfill all agreements entered into by charter or other contract.

The agents appointed reported the discovery of great damages which had been done to the interest of the proprietors in Lyndeborough; and "that they had taken such measures as they apprehend have effectually put a stop to any further depredations, and beg to be informed what is further advisable to be done in the Business, upon which

Voted, That the Agents have the Thanks of this Propriety for their vigilance, & the part they have taken & that it be referred to the next meeting to determine what necessary steps shall be taken to recover the damages that appear to have been done.

Voted, That Nehemiah Rand Esq. be Authorized and empowered to make the Conveyances of the Land to be sold, in the Name of the Propriety.

Voted, A strip upon Wilton East Line to Rev. Sewall Goodridge in lieu of his rights in the commons, one-third of which, however, he was empowered to sell and convey when a purchaser appeared, and give the money to the agents for the proprietors."

At the meeting in June, it was thought that they ought to appoint a treasurer, and they accordingly appointed Dr. Willam Walter to that office.

Col. Putnam then informed the proprietors that Mr. Rand and he had sold the largest part of the strip on Wilton; that they had paid the taxes due on redeemable lands and they were redeemed accordingly; but that for the remainder, they had taken notes of hand payable in six months from date, which he accordingly delivered to the treasurer; viz:

Notes dated

	£.	S.	d.
Mar. 23, 1793, by Jacob Dascomb	8	8	0
Indorsed, Paid	1	1	0
Mar. 23, 1793, by James Dascomb Jr.	18	10	0
Indorsed, Paid	1	10	0
Mar. 23, 1793, by Jacob Putnam	16	18	6
Indorsed, Paid	1	11	0
Mar. 23, 1793, by Daniel Batchelder	10	8	0
Mar. 25, 1793, by Daniel Gould	28	16	0
Indorsed, Paid	3	0	0
Apr. 22, by Simeon Holt	20	0	0

Nehemiah Rand Esq. exhibited a correct plan of the commons taken by John Shepard Esq., together with the lot laid out for the school, 60 acres, two lots of 130 acres each to the lord proprietors and one lot of 130 acres to the right of Swan. Also receipts for taxes paid 1788 and 1789, with deeds which had been given by the constables for land sold for taxes, now redeemed—the whole amounting to 13£ 1 shilling and 10 pence.

“Voted, That the lots set off to the proprietors on the plan be accepted and further

Voted, That Nehemiah Rand Esq., Col. Philip Putnam, and Maj. Daniel Goold be and hereby are a committee to prosecute trespassers, or to adjust settlements with them in such manner as they think best. Adjourned to the third Tuesday of September, 1793.”

Met again at last named date and place, Dunstable, present Rev. Wm. Walter, D.D., moderator, and Rev. S. Goodridge, clerk, and a majority of the proprietors. The committee appointed to treat with trespassers reported; that they had settled with the major part of them, and in their deliberate judgment, upon the best terms they could, and had taken their notes payable on demand, for the adjudged damages, giving them discharges severally.

“They further report, that the sums agreed for together with what they expect, They apprehend, will be sufficient to discharge all the taxes that have been laid on the said common from time to time in years past, & for redeeming the land sold, & to pay the committee’s expense of attending the business, as also the attorney & Judge Shepard’s bills for assisting the committee. The report was accepted.

They then voted, that the school lot of 60 acres laid out by John Shepard, Esq. on the north line of Lyndeborough by Greenfield be accepted.”

This appears to be the first mention of Greenfield in the proprietors’ records. It had been “incorporated June 15, 1791, and was composed of portions of Society Land, Peterborough and Lyndeborough and land between the two last named towns, called Lyndeborough Gore.”*

The portion taken from Lyndeborough contained the homes of many of our noble citizens who had distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary War, and as such rightly adorn the records of our town.

*Hist. of Hillsboro County, p. 331.

Resuming the record of Sept., 1793, the Lyndeborough grantees proceed :

“ And now having laid out to the Lords Proprietors the lands due to them by charter, & having satisfied all other claimants as far as have come to the knowledge of the Grantees,” they vote to sell all the remaining common lands at auction. Notice of this sale was given ; but before it came off, there arose a doubt whether it could be legally done. The sale had been appointed for the 29th of October, 1793 ; but owing to doubt as to its legality, the auction was adjourned to the last Tuesday of April, 1794. It was then voted to petition the General Court for power to effect such sale ; and Nehemiah Rand, Esq., was appointed to present the petition, which he did. The Legislature were of opinion “ that the powers of the Judge of Probate by the existing laws, were sufficient for the settlement of the propriety.”

The following letter was read and considered, and it was voted that the same be signed by the clerk and sent to John Pierce, Esq., clerk of the Masonian proprietors, in answer to his letter, dated Sept. 5, 1792.

John Pierce Esq.

Sir.

The proprietors of the common & undivided lands in Lyndeborough have received your letter of Sep. 5, 1792 with your proposals inclosed ; and after minutely weighing the contents were of the opinion, that whatever deficiency there was in lots No. 4 & 5, should be made good to those lots. And also as two of the lots laid out to the grantors, were entirely cut off, so that the proprietors of No. 1 & 2 had lost their lands, that two other lots in some part of the commons, consisting of 150 acres each, should be laid out to them ; that a final close might be made between the grantors & proprietors.

And I have the honor now to acquaint you that the proprietors have caused by their Surveyor, John Shepard Esq. the deficiencies in Lots No. 4 & 5, to be made up. And two lots of 150 acres each, to be laid out of the commons for the grantors agreeable to the Survey, which I have the honor to transmit you, which I hope will be satisfactory. And am with esteem,

Your most Humble Servant

S. Goodridge, Proprietors' Clerk.

The Lyndeborough proprietors voted to place on their records

the letter of John Pierce, Esq., of Sept. 5, 1792, to which the preceding letter was answer. The letter is as follows :

Portsmouth Sept. 5, 1792..

Gentlemen.

You will find by the inclosed vote of the Masonian proprietors, the grantors of Lyndboro' that I am appointed to settle with the grantees, respecting the common land, and by the settlement inclosed, that there is an interference between the first division of 200 acre lots by Fletcher, & the second division lots of 150 acres by Carleton. This was occasioned by Judge Lynde's ordering a resurvey of Fletcher's lots, by which means he crowded them so together as to leave room for near three of Carleton's lots, in the northwest corner, whereas in fact, there is room for only about one lot ; now this resurvey is totally inadmissible, for after Judge Lynde had returned Fletcher's plan, & it had been accepted, & the lots drawn for & recorded it made a decided severance of that division of lots to the individuals who severally drew each lot, & no act either of the grantors or grantees could alter that severance, & each individual will clearly hold by Fletcher's plan, & the bounds made by him, whether they be right or wrong, more or less ; whoever drew each lot must finally abide by it, & will forever be consigned to those bounds. And many persons have bought those lots, & I conclude have set themselves down by Fletcher's bounds & no other. I think, Gentlemen, after examing our statement and plans, you will clearly see that the proprietors who drew Lots No. 1 & No. 2, in Carleton's survey have lost their whole lots. And the proprietors of No. 4 & No. 5, have lost a considerable part of theirs. And that on the whole there is a further deficiency of 26 acres to the grantors in common. And that previous to your making any further disposition of the common land, you will do us the justice to lay out 150 acres for each of the lots No. 1 and No. 2, and as much land for lots No. 4 & No. 5, as are found to be laid out in the first division of 200 acre lots, of equal quality with the lands in general. And as the grantors would not have applied for the 26 acres, if there had been no error, we shall not now trouble the grantees about it. But if the deficiencies of the four lots before mentioned are made up in quantity & quality, forever relinquish all further claim to the common lands in Lyndeborough. Although the grantors apprehend,

they have a legal & just claim to a further division in the commons over and above the 26 acres.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Humble Servant,

John Pierce.

To the proprietors of Lyndeborough in proprietors' meeting at Dunstable assembled on Tuesday the 11th day of Sept. at 11 o'clock before noon.

How appropriate to this speak Shakespeare's witches, "Fair is foul and foul is fair." Not a tittle as to correcting their own errors, so long as poor obsequious Lyndeborough is in their clutches!

The Lyndeborough proprietors requested the moderator, April, 1794, to write to the Masonian proprietors that they had complied with their demands, as stated in the foregoing letter, and they now request from them a full and final discharge.

They then adjourned to Sept. 2, 1794.

At the meeting on the last-named date, Col. Putnam, chairman of committee on the sale of land &c., reported that several of the trespassers had been consulted, and they had requested a stay of legal process till the proposals of the committee could be considered by their associates. And as the death of Nehemiah Rand Esq. had happened about that time, the committee had proceeded no further in the premises.

It was then voted that John Shepard, Esq., administrator of the estate of Nehemiah Rand, Esq., be appointed to fill the latter's place on the committee. Voted, further, that the committee cause actions at law to be brought against all trespassers on the common lands in Lyndeborough or Greenfield, and report results at the next meeting. The Rev. Dr. Walter also reported that "he had seen Messrs. Jaffrey and John Pierce Esq. at Portsmouth, to whom he had made the request that the grand proprietors would give to the Lyndeboro' proprietors a full and final discharge of all demands whatever, which request they promised to lay before the proprietors at their next meeting, and supposed there would be no difficulty in granting it." The Rev. Sewall Goodridge was authorized to make and execute all conveyances left unfinished by Nehemiah Rand, Esq., deceased. Several accounts were presented and approved, amounting to a sum which required 50£ to discharge the debts, and the committee was empowered to sell land sufficient to produce the required sum. Adjourned.

The proprietors met again the last Tuesday of May, 1795, but only to call to order and adjourn again to the last Tuesday in June, 1795.

At this meeting the committee reported "that they had settled, & taken leases of all the trespassers, except Solomon Cram, Joshua Stiles, & Israel Balch, whom they have prosecuted, & whose actions are still in litigation."

Mr. Jacob Wellman, Jr., produced a deed showing a good title to a full share or right in the common lands, under Capt. Benjamin Goodhue, and in the previous November meeting, had petitioned that "he might have the privilege of laying off 40 acres which he has improved, adjoining the north and north-westerly part of his own land as a full share or right in the common & undivided land. The "Propriety," therefore, voted that his petition be granted, and that the said land "is hereby granted to him, his heirs & assigns forever." Pursuant to this vote, a description of the piece of land and its measurement was presented by the committee and the same was accepted.

The meeting on the third Tuesday in October received a report in regard to the trespassers that the actions in law against them were necessarily laid over to the next term of court. The return of a survey of a lot of 130 acres laid out to the heirs of Robert Swan in lieu of the lot returned the second Tuesday in June, 1795, was presented by Capt. Benjamin Epes, surveyor, and was accepted; and the clerk was directed to give a deed. Accounts for services were presented by Major Gould and Rev. S. Goodridge, and were voted, allowed, and further instructions were given the committee on sale of lands, after which the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday in June, 1796.

Second Tuesday in June.—The committee on the sale of land at this meeting reported that the three trespassers who had most stubbornly resisted settlement heretofore had come to terms. Mr. Solomon Cram had given his note on demand for \$80, and had taken a deed of a certain piece of common land. "Mr. Joshua Stiles had disclaimed his right of soil, & the action was dropped,—said Stiles to pay costs." Mr. Israel Balch was present and disclaimed his right of soil. The action was dropped, and he paid costs. "A petition was presented by their committee from the Town of Lyndeboro', stating that by the charter, the town was entitled to ten acres of land about the meetinghouse, & praying the same may be laid out."

"Voted, that this propriety can do nothing in this business ;

The Town having made a private agreement with Mr. George Goold, deceased, for setting the meetinghouse on his lot number 70.' The meeting adjourned to 6 o'clock in the morning of next day, June 15, 1796. Accounts of John Shepard, Esq., were examined and allowed, the sums received from the trespassers being discounted. Then they voted, "that all impediments being now removed from an immediate division of the undivided land in Lyndeboro', so many of the proprietors as choose to apply to the Judge of Probate in the County of Hillsborough to have their shares set off to them, have now an opportunity of making application accordingly.

The meeting adjourned to the third Tuesday in Sept. next—at this place—at 9 o'clock A. M.; to receive all demands against the propriety, & to settle finally all remaining accounts relating thereto. And all the proprietors will attend said meeting—free of all cost & charge against the propriety aforesaid."

Third Tuesday in Sept., 1796.—Mr. Goodridge reported that he and Major Goold had attended the Probate Court at New Ipswich the third Tuesday in August, and presented their petition for a division of the land. But objection was made by Richard Goold that lot No. 4, bought of George Jaffrey, Esq., fell short of measure; and by Doctor Russell that the ministerial lot lacked 10 acres on Wilton line, which had not been made up. On this account the judge had adjourned further consideration of the petition to his court in Amherst the third Tuesday of October next. Satisfaction was made for these deficiencies, and all accounts were properly settled and audited. A letter from John Pierce, Esq., was read, and the moderator, Dr. Walter, was appointed and desired to answer it in the name of the proprietors. The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the house of Major Daniel Goold in Lyndeborough, the first Tuesday of November next at 9 o'clock A. M.

The proprietors met according to preceding adjournment at the house of Major Daniel Goold in Lyndeborough. Rev. Dr. Walter read a letter prepared by him according to the proprietors' request, to be sent to John Pierce, Esq.; and it was voted to accept and place the same on record. The letter is the following:

To John Pierce Esq. Portsmouth.

Sir.

Your letter of September 17th, was received by the proprietors of Lyndeborough at their late meet-

ing in Dunstable, the contents thereof were fully discussed, and I was directed to communicate their sentiments upon the subject. You will permit me to call to your remembrance the contents of your former letter, Sep. 1792, wherein you declare yourself fully authorized by the Masonian Proprietors, to communicate to us the extent of their demands, against the propriety of Lyndeborough, which were to have two lots laid out to you in lieu of No. 1 & 2, cut off by Carlton's survey laying over Fletcher's,—and to have No. 4 & 5, made up what deficiency was said to be in them; and then in behalf of the Masonian proprietors, you declare, that these conditions being complied with, you would forever quit all demands upon the proprietors of Lyndeborough; although—further demands might be made. No words can more fully express your mind, no conditional engagement can be stronger in honor or in law.

Without entering into the merits of the different surveys or contending that you had already received your quantity, except 26 acres, as appears by Fletcher's resurvey of the 19 lots, & Carleton finding space enough to lay out his eight lots; without entering, I say, into this old dispute, for peace sake the proprietors of Lyndeborough immediately voted to comply with your request, & to rectify what you called errors in Carlton's survey; by which more than 300 acres are in effect given to the Masonian Proprietors beyond their strict due. A committee, at the same time, was appointed to lay out the two lots, & survey No. 4 & 5, to make up the deficiencies in them, if any there were. The committee were two of our most respectable members, Esqr. Rand & Col. Putnam who took with them one of the most respectable Surveyors in the neighborhood, John Shepard, Esq. They went over the commons & finally fixed on that part of them which lies toward Amherst, & laid out two lots No. 1 & 2, in lieu of the same numbers in Carleton's survey, said to be cut off, & regular return was made to us & accepted at our meeting June 1793. And an official report to you, as Agent of the Masonian proprietors was ordered to be made, & was in fact made as appears by a copy of the letter which stands on the records of the clerk of the propriety.

I presume therefore it must have escaped your recollection, when you say that no return has been made of this survey. The land so laid out, is now declared by Col. Putnam, Major Goold, Rev. Mr. Goodridge & Esqr. Shepard to be equal to the commons in general, well wooded & laying near a sawmill, & what-

ever old Mr. Rand might have said to you in a jocular manner, or might be said by others maliciously — it is supposed to be any day worth a dollar per acre or more. This I presume, must satisfy you of its being more than a tolerable proportion to the land lost, — especially when I assure you that I have myself, this week, agreed for the sale of one of my second division lots, near the centre of that town, for less than one dollar an acre. As to lots No. 4 & 5, they also were surveyed at the same time. No. 5 was found to be more than complete, & the committee thought it as reasonable to take off the surplus, as to add to No. 4 a deficiency that might be found in it.

But as you are pleased to say, the lots being drawn for & sold must stand as it is, be it more or less, we have ordered a new inspection of No. 4, & have made up that lot to the satisfaction of the purchaser, leaving No. 5 with all its *overplus*.

After this we presumed certainly upon having a final discharge from the Masonian proprietors, as from Gentlemen who must feel themselves by their most solemn promise under every obligation as men of honor to give it to us without a moment's delay. Instead of which we have a new demand for a deficiency in No. 6, — & we know not but some time hence still further demands will be made under the threat, that you or some other gentleman cannot acquiesce in the final division of the commons till these conditions are complied with.

But, Sir, the proprietors of Lyndeborough are not to be awed into endless submissions by *threats* contained in public or private letters. As to No. 6, I am directed to say, that We Know Not the State of that lot. It may be delinquent — but if it is, we presume the fault is not ours, for it lies on the North Side of the town, which line we have for 30 years back been complaining to the Masonian Proprietors as being crowded too far South by Beton & others, who purchased Wallingford's lot, and have prayed their interference to do us justice by giving to us who were the first purchasers the extent which our

Wallingford's Lot No. 8, in Society Land, was an extensive tract of 5000 acres, more or less. It was sold for 200£*, or about 1000 dollars. The purchasers were seventeen men, most of whom were from Derry, who, whether intentionally or not, crowded over & encroached upon Lyndeborough. This not only disturbed Judge Lynde, as appears from his letters, but also disturbed all the Lyndeborough proprietors. For, the encroachment fell chiefly upon common land, in which all these proprietors were interested. The names of the seventeen purchasers follow, — Samuel, William, and Adam Dickey, Thomas and William Boyd, Edward Aiken, and Edward Aiken, Jr., John Taylor, William Butterfield, Samuel Fisher, Isaac Brewster, John MacKeen, John S(i)enter, Robert Barnet, Hugh Montgomery, John Hall, and James Betton. (Proprs. Records, last page. See also, Hist. Francetown, p. 429, which, however, gives but 15 names).

charter gives us on that side. But we have not been able to procure from them the smallest exertions, not even to the moving of one of their fingers, to displace the burden — by which we are losers of some hundred of acres. And if you also are a loser, it is no matter of admiration, but surely your complaints should not be sent to us.

I have therefore, only to say in behalf of the proprietors of Lyndeborough, that if the Masonian proprietors will carry back or cause to be carried back *that line*, so as to give us our just claim on that side and there shall then be any deficiency in No. 6, or any other lot bordering on that line, we will instantly make up the deficiency whatever it may be. This I presume, Sir, will convince you that we have done all that you, or any reasonable men could expect, and induce you to give us what you have so long denied us, A Full & Final Discharge. If this is still cruelly denied us — we must appeal to the powers which are above us.

I am Sir with due respect your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

Walter.

After the reading and considering of the preceding letter, Rev. Mr. Goodridge reported that he had attended Probate Court at Amherst the third Tuesday of October last, and observed that the petition by mistake mentioned only the common lands in Lyndeboro, omitting those of Greenfield, he let the matter lie as though nothing had been done. “Voted, to take up the matter tomorrow evening. Met, according to adjournment, Nov. 2, 1796. Present, Dr. W. Walter, Mod., Rev. S. Goodridge, Clerk, Hon. John Shepard Esq., Col. Philip Putnam, and Major Daniel Goold.

Voted, to withdraw the petition to the Judge of Probate for severance &c. and proceed to a division as the law permits without such application to Judge of Probate. Voted further, to appoint a committee of two judicious persons to set a value on the different pieces of common in Lyndeboro and Greenfield, and make a return of their valuation to the next meeting of the proprietors. Deacon Ephraim Putnam and Capt. Peter Clark were appointed this committee. Adjourned.”

The second Tuesday of December, 1796, the proprietors met at Major Gould's in Lyndeborough, and the committee appointed to value the several pieces of common lands reported, and their report was accepted. The Rev. Dr. Walter requested

that as he was proprietor of the largest number of shares, he might be allowed the first choice; and the proprietors state, that "as we consider he has taken the lead in all matters that have been transacted in the meetings of the propriety since 1792, and been eminently serviceable to said propriety, voted, That he be allowed his choice in the division of said commons, provided he make his choice known at the next meeting."

"Voted, to sell land enough to pay the debt of 100 dollars; and as there is uncertainty in respect to the admeasurement of several pieces of common land in Lyndeborough and Greenfield, voted, that Major Daniel Goold and Ensign John Savage be a committee to measure the same and make report thereof at the next meeting. Adjourned to meet at the same place, Major Goold's, the third Tuesday in April, 1797." At this meeting, December, 1796, the name of Jacob Flynn appears for the first time as one of the proprietors. He was a resident of Milford, and lived "in the north-west part of the town on the place more recently owned by John Rand. In addition to the business of farming, he at different times in his life was engaged in business as a taverner and trader. He was also repeatedly elected to town offices and engaged in the settlement of estates."*

Third Tuesday of April.

Major Goold, one of the committee chosen to sell a piece of land in order to pay the debt, reported that sickness and deaths in his family had prevented his attention to the matter of making any sale; and reported further, that he and Ensign Savage, who had been appointed to take measurements of the several pieces of common land in Lyndeborough and Greenfield, had found it impracticable to proceed on account of the unfavorable season, but would do so whenever the season permitted. Rev. Mr. Goodridge named the several pieces of common land chosen by Dr. Walter, viz., "The land in commons near Mr. Flynn's, near the Widow Peabody's, the land on which Joseph Epes & Timothy McIntire live, also the land on which Ebenezer Hutchinson dwells, & any commons adjoining said pieces, or near his two lots No. 2 and 5, on Amherst line." Meeting adjourned to the second Wednesday in June at 9 A. M. at the same place.

Second Wednesday in June, 9 A. M. Major Daniel Goold's in Lyndeborough.

Major Goold was chosen moderator; and he reported that he

* Milford Hist., pp. 184 and 185.

and Ensign Savage, with Andrew Fuller Esq. as surveyor, "had gone over the several pieces of commons concerning which there was any doubt and have made a plan which they offer to the proprietors as a true account of the quantity of the commons in Lyndeboro and Greenfield." Voted that the same be accepted. Several accounts of the clerk, the committee, and others for services were presented, allowed and by vote ordered to be paid. Voted, to sell to Dr. Walter a strip of land East of the Scataquog Hills sufficient to pay all his demands; and that a deed be executed by the clerk for the same in the name of the "Propriety." A vote was taken, confirming to Rev. Sewall Goodridge the two pieces of land granted him by the proprietors as part of his settlement, referred to Feb. 11, 1778. It was voted, also, to place on record in the proprietors' book, a list of the commons in Lyndeborough and Greenfield, containing the number of pieces, the quantity of acres, and the value by apprisement this day exactly taken; which is as follows:

LIST OF COMMONS IN LYNDEBOROUGH AND GREENFIELD,
THEIR QUANTITY AND VALUE.

No.		Acres	Apprized at	Value
1	Near Amherst contains	25	\$6. per ac.	\$ 150
2	East of Scataquog	606	1. "	606
3	On Amherst line	129	3.50 "	451.50
4	In two pieces, Hutchinson Jos. Epes & McIntire	50 130	3 4 "	150 520
5	South of Fletcher grant	23½	2 "	47
6	Joins Francetown	356	5 "	1780
7	West of Swan lot	29½	2 "	59
8	Northwest cor. old Lyndeborough	24	1½ "	36
9	Near Wilton in two pieces	117	1½ "	175.50
10	Near Mr. Flynn	177	3 "	531
Whole number of acres		1667		\$4506 value

This sum, 4506 dollars was to be divided into 43 shares, which which would give for each share the sum of \$104.79.

1. It was proposed to offer Dr. Russell a small piece of about 12 acres near Johnson's poor land, provided he will pay Esq. Fuller for a plan of old Lyndeborough and commons as directed by the proprietors this 13th of June, 1797, and the clerk to give a deed.

2. Voted, that Rev. Dr. Walter have leave to choose out of the pieces of commons as many as shall amount to the shares which he claims in value, that is, 1466 dollars. Dr. Walter presented a list of the pieces which he had chosen, numbers

1, 3, 4, 9, 10, amounting, it is stated (erroneously), to 493 acres (should be 498). This land was valued at 1458 dollars. "Voted, that his choice be and hereby is allowed ;" and ordered that "the clerk execute deed for the same to him, his heirs and assigns forever." Voted various portions of this land described to the other shareholders, and directed the clerk to give deeds of the same to the several persons, their heirs and assigns forever. Such deeds were issued to Major Daniel Goold, Mr. Joseph Sweet by his agent, Rev. Sewall Goodridge, Mr. John Savage, Mr. Jacob Flynn, Col. Philip Putnam, Dr. B. Lynde Oliver, Andrew Oliver Esq. and Mary Oliver, his wife. Voted, "That all and every of the votes and transactions of the propriety in this and all the foregoing meetings be and they are hereby confirmed and ratified. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the first Wednesday of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M., at this place.

Met as by appointment above ; but as the weather was very stormy, adjourned one week. The second Wednesday in October, at Major Goold's in Lyndeborough. Present—Major Daniel Goold, Mod. ; Rev. Sewall Goodridge, Clerk, and agent for several proprietors ; and (two new names) Mr. Joseph Crosby on a half share of Mr. Wells and Mr. Daniel Pearson, as agent for the heirs of David Nichols.

David, or Daniel Nichols drew common land on *home lot No. 52*, Jacob Wellman, on *home lot No. 57*. Timothy Hartshorn and Elizabeth Pearsons, widow, heirs to Daniel Nichols, had 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land laid off to them on the south-east corner of No. 2, West and North of Jacob Wellman. Joseph Crosby had 52 acres laid off to him on Mr. Wells' Right, west of Nichols' share No. 2.

At the meeting in June, 1797, Dr. B. Lynde Oliver had three shares voted him, which by some mistake measured equal to two. They voted him land sufficient to make up his quantity immediately west of the shares already laid off to him in No. 6, thus completing his full portion. At the request of the Widow Stevenson, twenty-three and three-fifths acres in No. 6 were assigned her immediately west of Dr. B. L. Oliver's.

The proprietors thus endeavored to close up matters and settle all accounts. But the hindrances seemed endless. There were delays on account of bad weather, on account of sickness and death, on account of mismeasurements of surveys and re-surveys, of corrections of bounds, of valuations and apportion-

ments, of faults in the writings and legal impediments, on account of trespassers and law suits and various errors of statement and difficulties of settlement, and of failure to send plans. After the business seemed on the very point of completion, some new complication, some provoking interruption, caused a halt in proceedings, and a readjustment was required, which postponed complete and final settlement.

Having voted Dr. Walter first choice in the common lands and fully paid all their obligations to him, the other proprietors considered him no longer one of their number. He had been their treasurer for several years, and now that he was to cease connection with them it became necessary to appoint a new treasurer to take charge of the treasurer's book, reckon with the late treasurer, receive any funds which might remain in his hands, and give receipt for the same.

Major Goold was chosen to this office. At the next meeting of the "Propriety" he made written report as follows :

Boston 23, February 1798.

We the underwritten William Walter & Daniel Goold do hereby certify that agreeable to the vote by the proprietors of the common & undivided lands in Lyndeborough & Greenfield in the State of New Hampshire, at the meeting by adjournment held at said Lyndeborough on the 2nd. Wednesday in October 1797, appointing Major Daniel Goold their Treasurer in y^e room Rev. Dr. Wm. Walter, resigned; and directing said Goold to reckon and settle with said Walter the late treasurer. That we have this day settled y^e accounts of s^d Walter with y^e proprietors afors^d & there appeared a ballance due to s^d proprietors of seven pounds & two pence, which ballance s^d Walter paid to s^d Goold & took his receipt for the same in full of all demands — £7-0-2

Attest Harriot T. Walter.

William Walter

Daniel Goold

Voted that this report be accepted & recorded.

Among the transactions on record for the years 1798 and 1799 were the assigning of several portions of the common lands to the persons named as follows: Timothy Hartshorn, Elizabeth Pearsons, Joseph Crosby, B. L. Oliver, Widow Stephenson, Capt. Jonathan Peel, Nathan Read, Samuel Wells, Esq., Major Daniel Goold, Joseph Peabody, Asa Howe, Stephen Goodhue, Hon. Benjamin Goodhue, Esq., John Harwood, Phineas Lund, Oliver Perham. Deeds were given to these by the clerk. Dr.

Russell accepted the twelve-acre lot adjoining Johnson's poor land on the proposed conditions, and sold his right to Eliezer Woodward in November, 1799. When, however, he presented the plan of the town of old Lyndeborough with the several layings out of the commons by said "Propriety" since 1792, to be examined by the proprietors, they found errors in it. Consequently they voted to accept the plan "when the errors were rectified by said Esq. Fuller,—but not till then, &c. &c. &c."

Dr. Russell considered his part of the contract fulfilled, and sold the land to Eliezer Woodward. He therefore petitioned that the deed which was to be given him should be transferred to Mr. Woodward; which petition was granted, and an effectual deed executed to said Woodward.

A method of paying debts was adopted. Accounts for service rendered were presented and allowed by vote and duly paid. Adjourned to the second Tuesday in May, 1800. Met, but owing to absence of Major Goold, adjourned further to the second Tuesday in June, 1800.

Met according to adjournment and voted that the deed before transferred from Dr. Russell to Eliezer Woodward, be further transferred from Eliezer Woodward to James Ordway, and that the clerk be directed "to execute a good & effectual deed to said Ordway."

Voted, that the clerk be and hereby is "impowered to call on all who are indebted to the propriety to make immediate payment, as they will thereby avoid immediate prosecution."

Adjourned to the second Tuesday in October, at this place (Major Goold's), at 9 o'clock A. M.

The proprietors met as above stated; but as the clerk was called to attend Superior Court, the meeting was further adjourned to the third Tuesday in October, at the same place and hour.

Met the third Tuesday in October, 1800. Present, Amos Whittemore, Jr., on right of Joseph Blaney, Esq., deceased, moderator; Rev. Sewall Goodridge, clerk, representing several proprietors; Major Daniel Goold, Jacob Wellman, on Peabody's right. After consultation it was agreed that, "whereas it is necessary that the proprietors' accounts be brought to a close as soon as may be, therefore, Voted, The Rev. Sewall Goodridge & Mr. Jacob Wellman be a committee to reckon & settle with Major Gould, Treasurer, & make report at next meeting."

Fully authorized by law, the proprietors then voted, "That

all & every of the votes & transactions of the propriety, in this & all the foregoing meetings: be & they are hereby ratified and confirmed." Adjourned to the second Tuesday of December next, at this place, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The proprietors met the second Tuesday of December, 1800. The committee chosen to reckon with the treasurer reported, that "they had attended to that business & found that the Treasurer had received Money & securities amounting to £74-7-11; & had paid orders amounting to £52-6-4;" & that there was due from himself & others, responsible parties, sufficient to balance the account." The report was accepted. Several accounts for services were presented and accepted; and at his request the remaineer of lot No. 6, was deeded to Mr. Amos Whittemore, as his full share of two rights of common, on Blaney's original right. The meeting was then adjourned to the second Tuesday of September next, at this place, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The proprietors met the second Tuesday in September, 1801. Voted that Jacob Wellman be impowered to sell a certain piece of common land lying below Purgatory, so called, and voted, that as there was an uncertainty respecting a piece of land said to be common, in the northeast corner of the town adjoining New Boston, Esquire Fuller be impowered to go and measure the same. Adjourned to the 4th Tuesday of this September, at this place at 9 o'clock A. M.

The fourth Tuesday of Sept.—Met as by adjournment. Major Gould was chosen moderator pro tem. Esquire Fuller reported that he had run the line of the lot on the Northeast corner of Lyndeborough, adjoining New Boston, and that there is left in common 94 rods in length and 25 rods in breadth, equal to about $14\frac{2}{3}$ acres. James Ordway showed his right by assignment of Adam Johnson, to a piece of land and a deed of the same was voted to him. Meeting adjourned to second Tuesday of Sept., 1802.

Second Tuesday of Sept., 1802. Met as by adjournment. Present, Amos Whittemore, moderator; Major Gould, Sewall Goodridge, clerk, and Jacob Wellman.

The meeting opened and Jacob Wellman reported that he had sold a piece of land near Purgatory, so called, supposed to contain 19 acres, to Mr. Josiah Dodge for \$1.25 per acre. The sale was confirmed and a deed voted. Rev. Sewall Goodridge was impowered by vote, to sell a piece of land in the northeast

corner of Lyndeborough, near New Boston; and Mr. Amos Whittemore was impowered to sell a piece in Greenfield and make report; and the clerk was directed to give a deed. Adjourned to the 4th Tuesday in October next, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Major Gould's.

The fourth Tuesday in October, 1802. Met as by adjournment. Mr. Amos Whittemore, moderator, Rev. Sewall Goodridge, clerk. Mr. Goodridge reported that "he had not sold the land assigned him for want of a purchaser." Mr. Whittemore reported in the same words. Mr. Goodridge offered twenty dollars for a certain piece of common land, described; and the same was sold to him, and the moderator was impowered to give a deed. Meeting adjourned to the fourth Tuesday in April next, 1803, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the same place.

Fourth Tuesday in April, 1803. Met as by adjournment. Mr. Amos Whittemore, moderator, Rev. Sewall Goodridge, clerk. Major Gould, treasurer, and Mr. Jacob Wellman, present. The vote of the last meeting to give deed of a certain piece of land to Rev. Sewall Goodridge was annulled; because it appeared that a part of the same had been previously voted to Mr. Solomon Cram. The meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in June next, &c.

The first Tuesday in June. Met according to adjournment. Present, Major Gould, treasurer, Mr. Goodridge, clerk, and Mr. Jacob Wellman. Voted, that Rev. Sewall Goodridge be allowed and have 8 acres in the common land of No. 9, south of land sold to Solomon Cram, at one dollar per acre, Mr. Amos Whittemore, moderator, to give the deed. Adjourned to the 4th Tuesday of June, 1803.

The fourth Tuesday of June, 1803. The proprietors met as by preceding vote, Mr. Amos Whittemore, moderator, absent. Therefore adjourned to the first Tuesday in July, 1803.

The first Tuesday of July, 1803. The proprietors met according to adjournment. Present, Mr. Amos Whittemore, Jr., moderator, Sewall Goodridge, clerk, Major Gould, treasurer, and Mr. Jacob Wellman. The moderator reported that "he had not sold the common land in Greenfield, but had a prospect of selling the same very soon." Therefore, voted to adjourn to the first Tuesday in August, 1803, to this place at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The first Tuesday in August, 1803. Met as by vote of proprietors. After consultation, it was agreed to view the remain-

ing common land in No. 9. The moderator, Mr Amos Whittemore, Mr. Goodridge and Mr. Jacob Wellman offered themselves as a committee for said purpose, and immediately to proceed to business, which offer was accepted and they proceeded accordingly. On returning, they reported that it was best to have the same surveyed. Voted that Mr. Amos Whittemore, Jr., survey the same and make report at next meeting. Voted to adjourn to the last Tuesday of this inst. August, 1803, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The last Tuesday in August, 1803, the proprietors met according to preceding vote. Present, Amos Whittemore, moderator, S. Goodridge, clerk, Major Gould, treasurer, and Mr. Jacob Wellman.

The meeting being opened, the following preamble and vote were agreed to: "Whereas it is made plain to the proprietors that the land in common remaining is not sufficient to pay the debts of the propriety, therefore, Voted, that each creditor take y^e remaining land in proportion to y^e several as they see fit, by paying other claimants &c., leaving a small piece of common &c." "Voted to adjourn this meeting to the last Tuesday in Sept. next, then to meet at this place, Nine o'clock A. M.

Sewall Goodridge, clerk."

OBSERVATIONS OF TRANSCRIBER.

Having now finished transcribing and placing in a clearer light a large portion of the old records of the proprietors of both the Salem-Canada and Lyndeborough grants, the writer feels prompted to add, that so far as records can indicate the characters of the early proprietors, their posterity and successors have just cause for honoring their memory. They were men of sterling qualities, liberal-minded, fair dealing, confronting grave difficulties with courage and patience, forbearing toward lax and delinquent associates, generous to the settlers upon town lands, soliciting peaceful rather than litigious courses, but reluctant to endure encroachments and recalcitrant toward insidious, diplomatic robbery. Never is there a suspicion aroused of their resorting to trickery or finesse. They endeavored to act justly, to correct errors, to atone for deficiencies, and honorably to fulfil their agreements. Their thorough paced efficiency and uprightness in business transactions enhances our admiration for the founders of our town. They appear to have been endowed with rugged honesty and genuine manliness.

Many of our early proprietors bore official titles, which was a matter of importance in colonial days, even as now in Canada, where people assume that only those eschew titles who are not authorized to wear them. Among our people were some colonels, some majors, several captains, lieutenants, ensigns; and one or two deacons. At least one was a Harvard graduate, Chief Justice of the State of Massachusetts, and of most honorable character and record. Commencing with such auspices, it is the less surprising that our citizens have been, in general, quiet, industrious, prosperous and patriotic, upright, law-abiding, kind and generous. The town has been remarkably free from vicious elements, and among the more intelligent people of sister towns, holds an honored place for its genuine worth.

CHAPTER V.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

1. *Geology*.—Having glanced at the settlement of Lyndeborough it will now be in place to notice some of its physical features. Its territory was indeed a broad and noble domain, with marked variety of "hills and woods," "sweeping vales and foaming floods," shaded nooks and sunbright knolls, well adapted for the homes of stalwart and thrifty husbandmen. Under the hand of careful cultivation, some of the finest fruits of our temperate zone are now produced in luxurious abundance upon its fertile soil.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock in his *Geology of New Hampshire* writes of the Temple Mountain Range,* "The map shows a line of elevations from Lyndeborough to New Ipswich, whose similar topographical features suggest identity of geological character. The Lyndeborough mountains rise abruptly from the comparatively flat ground of New Boston and Frankestown; and the rocks change as quickly as the elevation. Gneiss is exchanged for mica schist." . . . Again in describing the Hooksett range of quartz, he wrote of its disappearance in New Boston and adjacent towns, and of its discovery again at a "hill east of J. Haggett's in the east part of Lyndeborough." "There is said to be a little quartz by a saw-mill a quarter of a mile north of the natural place for the line of outcrop to cross the stream, but the rock appears near E. N. Patch's. Irregularities in direction are to be expected in Lyndeborough, since the trend of the rock at Patch's if continued, would carry the ledge a mile below its next outcrop, west of J. F. Holt's. It continues south of west, and makes the hill near the glass works at South Lyndeborough." . . . "The first railroad cut west of the station barely touches this bed of quartz." . . . "By the eye this range can be followed over the large hill east of Burton pond, on the town line between Lyndeborough and Wilton."†

"Between the Pinnacle and Pack Monadnock mountains is a deep valley, cut down by Stony Brook, and the place where the railroad passes from Wilton to Greenfield. For two miles or

* *Geol.* Vol. II, p. 580.

† *Geol.* II, pp. 540, 541.

more, the mica schists are well exposed along the axis of the mountain ranges.”*

“On the west side of Badger pond the rock is like the Concord granite, and is used extensively in the neighborhood for underpinning. The dips about Lyndeborough centre are high to the northwest. It has a similar character two miles to the southwest, near S. S. Cumming’s. A hard granitic gneiss occupies the country in the valley of Stony brook for about two miles west of South Lyndeborough. The range runs through the northwest part of Wilton to Temple.”†

“Fig. 90,” facing p. 545, “illustrates the rocks from South Lyndeborough to the west part of Milford, through East Wilton.”‡ . . . “In the south edge of the village, following the carriage road instead of the railroad, the next interesting rock is a granite like the Concord in general appearance, but full of small, distinct crystals of feldspar.”§

Again after referring to the phenomena of potholes at Manchester on the Merrimack, one of which was 12 feet in diameter and 25 deep, he continues, “The ‘Purgatory,’ on the line of Lyndeboro and Mont Vernon, shows other potholes. The stream — 10 feet wide — winds spirally through a narrow chasm, and then falls 15 or 20 feet into a large pool. Both the spiral course and the pool are to be classed with potholes, and there are several small examples above the main cataract. A cave below is thought to have originated from ordinary disintegration through freezing.”§

The formation known as Glacial Drift is described as follows: “The ice accumulated in the St. Lawrence valley so as to flow over New England, possibly preceded by a southwest current. The whole country would have been covered by a sheet of ice, thousands of feet in thickness — probably 7,000 or 8,000 feet in the lower part of the state, — flowing southeast towards the ocean. This was the period of the formation of the lower till, and of the great terminal moraines of lower New England.”||

The lenticular hills of the Glacial Drift form an interesting subject of study, and parts of Lyndeborough, as well as that section of Wilton detached from Salem-Canada, furnish fine examples of these formations. In the eastern part of Greenfield also, “they are finely developed. Two miles northeast of Russell’s crossing, till lies in rounded masses on the northwest slope of Lyndeborough mountain. It also forms a smooth

* *Geol. II*, p. 580. † *Geol. II*, p. 551. ‡ *Id.*, p. 546. || *Geol. III*, p. 250. § *Vol. III*, p. 337, 2.

area of several acres near its southwest summit, and is spread in extensive sheets on its southeast side."* . . . They occur also "upon Perham hill, in the northeast corner of Wilton;" again "a mile to the northwest in the edge of Lyndeborough," and at North Lyndeborough.

"A railroad cut in South Lyndeborough, two miles west of the station exhibits three layers in the till. The top is the familiar loose ferruginous earth, such as universally covers the ground-moraine. Next, *b* is a good example of the lower till, full of glaciated pebbles, porphyritic and granitic gneisses, mica schist, etc., 5 feet, and in one case six feet long. The laminated appearance arising from compression is clearly defined. Beneath this is a coarser mass, reaching to the bottom of the cut, so very compact that a pick had no effect when struck into it by the workmen; only gunpowder or a stronger explosive could excavate it, and it was necessary that the holes should be bored horizontally near the surface to become effectual in removing the earth."†

Finally, our author wrote:

"In Lyndeborough there is an establishment fitted up for the manufacture of glass based upon the presence of one of the beds of quartz," already mentioned, as so common in the southern counties of the state. "Although milky-white, the quartz contains a small percentage of iron and is therefore apt to impart a green color . . . to the vessels manufactured from it.‡ Therefore it is best to eliminate the iron as completely as possible, so as to secure a better quality of glass. The rock is put into a kiln and burnt, just as if it were limestone being converted into lime. The rock becomes friable, so that it can be readily crushed and pulverized, and the iron is converted into the magnetic oxid. After pulverization, the quartz-flour is made to fall in a stream over magnets set like bristles on the surface of cylinders. The magnets instantly attract the iron sand, which is thus perfectly removed from the quartz by several repetitions of the process of falling over the revolving cylinder. Had not the fire removed the water and a portion of the oxygen from the iron ore, the magnets could not purify the quartz . . . which is now ready to be put into crucibles. A very large business is done at Lyndeborough."§

Alas! this last statement, true when published in 1878, re-

* III, p. 297.

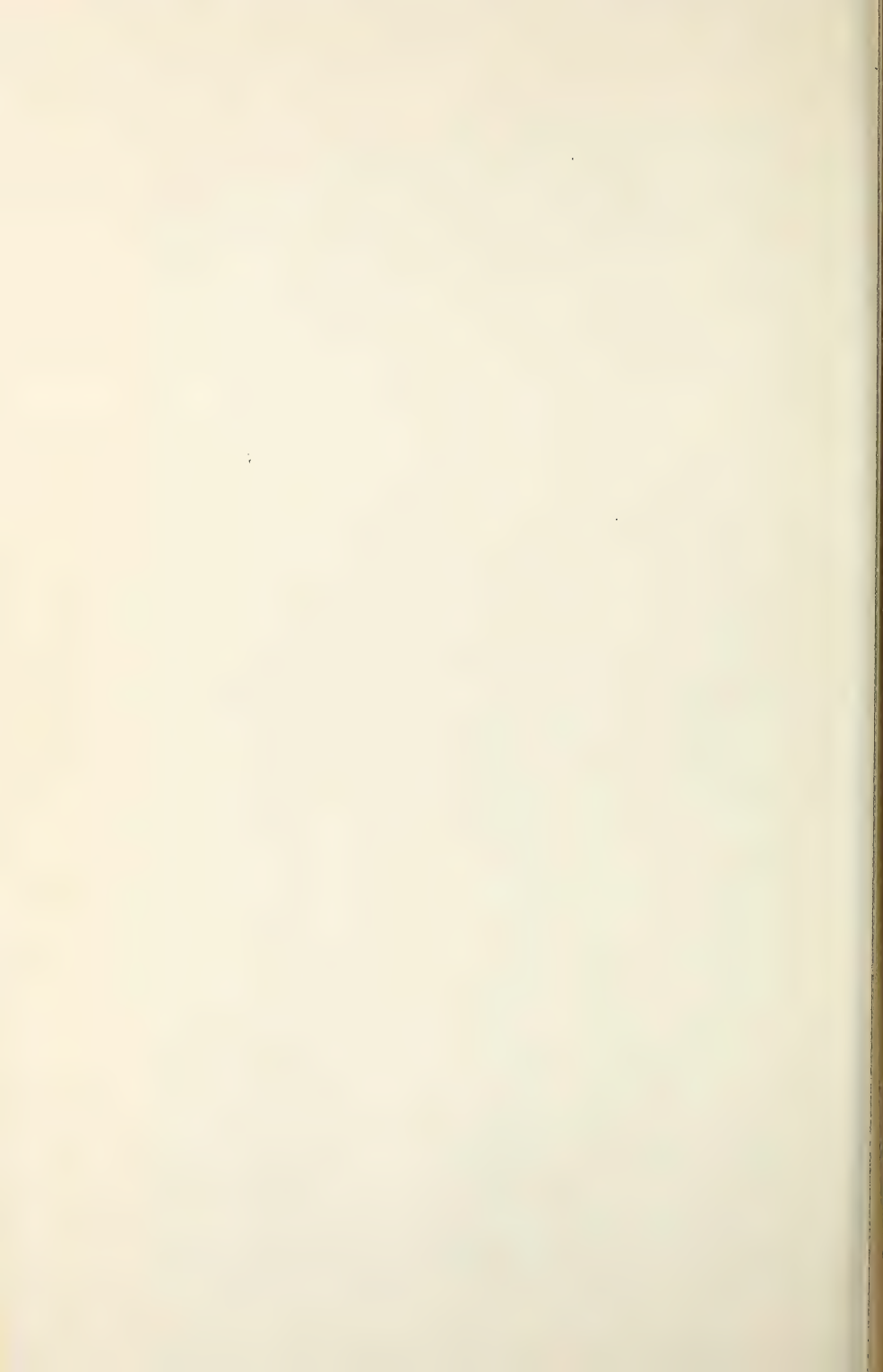
† Geol. III, p. 283, Illustration.

‡ See Vol. I, p. 509.

§ Geol. I, p. 509 and III, Part V, p. 89, combined.



LENTICULAR HILLS, NORTH LYNNEBOROUGH, GIL.



mains so no longer. The glass-factory is a thing of the past, and the flourishing business once done here, is now a reminiscence. Traces and traditions of it still remain as one of the branches of manufacture which gave our town more than a local reputation, furnished employment to many hands, made money more plenty, and nearly all other industries of the population more thriving.

2. *Mineralogy*.* Minerals.—It has been written that the world might be said to be built upon crystal foundations because quartz comprises one-half or more of the mineral formation of the globe. It might be said truly of Lyndeborough, for a quartz ledge, or chain of quartz ledges having a N. E. trend extends through the town. Many of them, the Lucas, Gilmore, Putnam, and Hartshorn ledges, have been worked to a greater or lesser extent. Quartz and granite (the latter composed of quartz, feldspar and mica) predominate among the minerals of our town. I have found the following list, some of course very sparingly :

Actinolite	Jasper rock
Albite (soda feldspar)	Mica
Arsenopyrite, mispickel, arsenical iron pyrites	" muscovite
Bog iron ore	" biotite
Cairngorm stone	" schist
Clay	Petrified wood
Copper (just a trace)	Quartz
Dendrite	" aventurine
Feldspar, several var.	" drusy
Garnet	" ferruginous
Gneiss	" false topaz
Granite	" granular
" porphyritic	" milky
" hornblendic	" rose
" garnetiferous	" rock cristal
" albitic	" smoky
" black micaceous	Selenite
" graphic	Syenite
Granulite	Talcose schist (named for me by Professor Dana of Yale)
Graphite, plumbago, black lead	Tourmaline, black
Hornblende	Tremolite
Iron pyrites	Water

Black tourmaline, rose quartz and tremolite are found on Pinnacle Mt. A peculiarly soft, argillaceous slate containing granular quartz is found on land of J. A. Johnson.

*Mineralogy furnished by Mrs. E. A. Putnam.

TOPOGRAPHY.

BY J. A. WOODWARD.

The original township of Salem Canada was a tract of land six miles square, situated near the centre of Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. It contained 23,040 acres of land with 1018 acres allowed for water (which was probably largely in excess of what there really was). It was neither a square nor a rectangle. Rev. Mr. Clark says, "it was nearly square with the exception of a corner missing toward Boystown or New Boston. The south-east corner was a little north of the Dea. Bartlett place on the road to Milford. The south line running from that point west, passed back of the Congregational Church, Wilton, crossed the Forest road near Mr. Levi Putnam's mill, running past the old north burying ground, Wilton, and a little to the south of the old county farm, to a point south west and near the Benjamin Whiting house in Temple, about half a mile from the old County farm."*

The west line extended north to within a short distance of Greenfield village. The north line extended north of the Pinnacle to the New Boston line. Afterward the land added to the township to make up for what was taken to help form Wilton or No. 2, made the west line extend nearly to Driscoll Hill, Francestown. The north line ran from that point near where the Nehemiah Epps blacksmith shop stands, to the New Boston line. The "History of Francestown" throws no light on the question of where this north line was; nor does it give the size or shape of the tract of land called Lyndeborough Addition. But from the fact that the petitioners asking to be allowed to join Francestown lived on Driscoll Hill and vicinity, and as the map of Society land, published in 1753, gives a straight line running east from this hill three and one-half miles as the north line of Salem-Canada, it would seem that the above description must be true.

This township of Salem-Canada was emphatically a land of mountains, hills and valleys, and figuratively speaking, there were few places in it where a wagon would stand without "trigging the wheels." It was a well watered, attractive country, sightly and healthful.

The shape of the Lyndeborough of to-day bears little resemblance to that of Salem-Canada, owing to the inroads which

*Rev. F. G. Clark, Salem-Canada-Lyndeboro', p. 18.





PINNACLE MOUNTAIN. FROM STEPHENSON'S HILL.

other towns have made on its territory. It is bounded on the west by Temple and Greenfield, on the north by Francestown, on the east by New Boston and Mont Vernon and on the south by Milford and Wilton. Its boundary lines are very irregular, and have many angles and corners.

It was undoubtedly very heavily timbered originally, with pine and spruce and hemlock, with hard wood ridges covered with forests of oak, maple, beech, birch, ash, &c. It is said that the balsam fir was never plentiful in Lyndeborough. There is very little of what is called "pine plain" land in Lyndeborough, that section in North Lyndeborough east and north of John H. Goodrich's being the only land of that kind in town. The old stump fences in that vicinity show what the original growth was there.

The land, as New England land goes, was and is fertile and strong, and the farms compare very favorably with any of those of the hill towns of New Hampshire. The early settlers evidently could not tell just what land could be most easily brought into an arable condition, owing to its covering of leaves and humus, and sometimes the burnings revealed the fact that they had located on stony ground, and they soon removed to more favorable localities. This partly accounts for the many cellar holes in town.

While the highest elevations of land in town are generally known as the Lyndeborough Mountains, there are four distinct peaks, viz.: Pinnacle, Rose, Winn and Piscataquog. They are all of the Pack Monadnock range. Rose Mountain was named after Abram Rose, who first settled on its eastern slope. Winn Mountain was named for persons owning land on its summit, and it is unknown who gave the name Pinnacle to the second highest elevation. Nearly every hill has a name handed down from early times.

3. *Elevations.*—Rose Mountain, 1710; Pinnacle, 1680; Winn Mountain, 1075; Piscataquog Mountain, 1262 (commonly called Scataquog); Stephenson's Hill, 985; elevation back of No. 9 schoolhouse, 1407; Lyndeborough Centre, 880; South Lyndeborough, 649; Badger Pond, 800; Burton Pond, 840; Hadley's Hill, 1321; Bradley Tay's house, 1280; hill back of the Doliver place, 1271; summit of new road, 1100; Buttrick's mills, 787; road from the Wilder place to D. B. Whittemore's, 800 to 900; road from the Ryerson place to No. 5 schoolhouse, 800

to 950; Putnam Hill, 800; roads in Johnson's Corner, 700 to 800.

From a point on the summit of Hadley's Hill (1321) may be seen the following mountains. Looking from east to west they are nearly in the order named: Joe English,⁸ Uncanoonucs, Pawtuckaway, Saddle-back, Nuts Mt., Nottingham Mt., Fort Mt., McCoy's Mt., Brush Hill, Catamount, Straight-back, Belknap Mt., Ossipee Mts., Mt. Chocorua, Mt. Paugus, Mt. Passaconaway, Mt. Whiteface, Tripyramid, Mt. Washington, Sandwich Dome, Mt. Israel, Pemigewasset Mt., Profile Mt., Mt. Stinson, Moosilauke Mt., Mt. Carr, Mt. Kearsarge (Warner) Stewart's Peak, Sunapee Mts., Lovetts Mt., Croydon Mt., Crotchet Mt. and Knight's Hill. The view of the Grand Monadnock is hidden by the Pinnacle from this place, but otherwise the viewpoint is rather better than the Pinnacle, although the latter is the higher elevation.

As a rule the north sides of our mountains and hills are sloping, with an easy grade, while the south sides are more or less abrupt and in some places precipitous. Geologists explain this as the action of glaciers during the ice period. And speaking of the ice period, there are several so-called kettle-holes in town. They are circular depressions in the ground, of varying size, with a well defined ridge, or lip. These are said to have been caused by masses of ice broken from glaciers and left stranded, and partially covered with earth and stones. When the ice melted, the result was these curious formations. There is a very well defined one on land of David G. Dickey, near where the writer lives. The trend of the mountain range in Lyndeborough is slightly circular from Piscataquog to Winn Mt., the direction being toward the southwest, with Peterborough, or North Pack Monadnock, next to Winn. It will be seen that the elevation of the "middle of the town" is about the same as that of the road at D. B. Whittemore's place, and that leaving out of consideration the highest mountain land, the average altitude of the town is about 800 feet.

The southeastern end of Lyndeborough mountain proper may be said to be near the old Micah Hartshorn place, later owned by the late Eliphalet J. Hardy. From this there is a gradual rise to the summit of Piscataquog Mt., with a very abrupt descent on the easterly side, which at a point east of the highest elevation known as the "Ledges," becomes precipitous.

The elevations are taken from Peterboro Quadrangle of the U. S. Topographic Map, edition of June, 1900.

Lyndeborough is exclusively a farming town, and there are but two villages within its limits. South Lyndeborough is the largest and most closely built, the village at the "Centre" being composed mostly of farm houses with considerable intervals between each. These farmhouses, with the church, town house and parsonage compose the village.

The water-shed of the town to the south is into the Souhegan River and thence to the Merrimack, and to the north into the Piscataquog River.*

Lyndeborough abounds in stones of all shapes and sizes, from immense boulders to tiny pebbles, and the early settlers found no difficulty in getting material to fence their land. An outcropping of white quartz extends the width of the town from a point near where Emery Holt lives to the Temple line. No mines of metals, precious or otherwise, have ever been discovered within the limits of the town, though mining for them has been carried on, as related in another chapter.

PONDS AND STREAMS OF LYNDEBOROUGH.

BY J. A. WOODWARD.

It would be interesting to compare the brooks of Lyndeborough, as they are in these later days, with the same streams as they were when the town was covered with the primeval forest, as they were when the first settlers came to Salem Canada. While the annual rainfall is probably about the same now as then, notwithstanding the alarming assertions of the "Forestry Commission," the flow of water is not as even as in those early days. The shade of the forest, the leaves and moss and humus on top of the soil, served to retain the moisture, and yield it in a gradual flow through the season. The clearing away of the forest, the conversion of the hillsides into open pastures, has resulted in quick drainage and sudden and violent freshets. The channels or water courses of many of our brooks are growing larger year by year and more boulders are exposed. Dutton Brook and the upper part of Cold Brook show this wearing-away process more than the others. Another result of the cutting away of the forests is the drying up of

*I think we may freely write the name of this river, although it touches but sparingly our town. It has been immortalized by our Quaker poet in his "Bashaba's Feast," which was graced by

"Cranberries picked in the Squamscot bog,
And grapes from the vines of Piscataquog."—D.

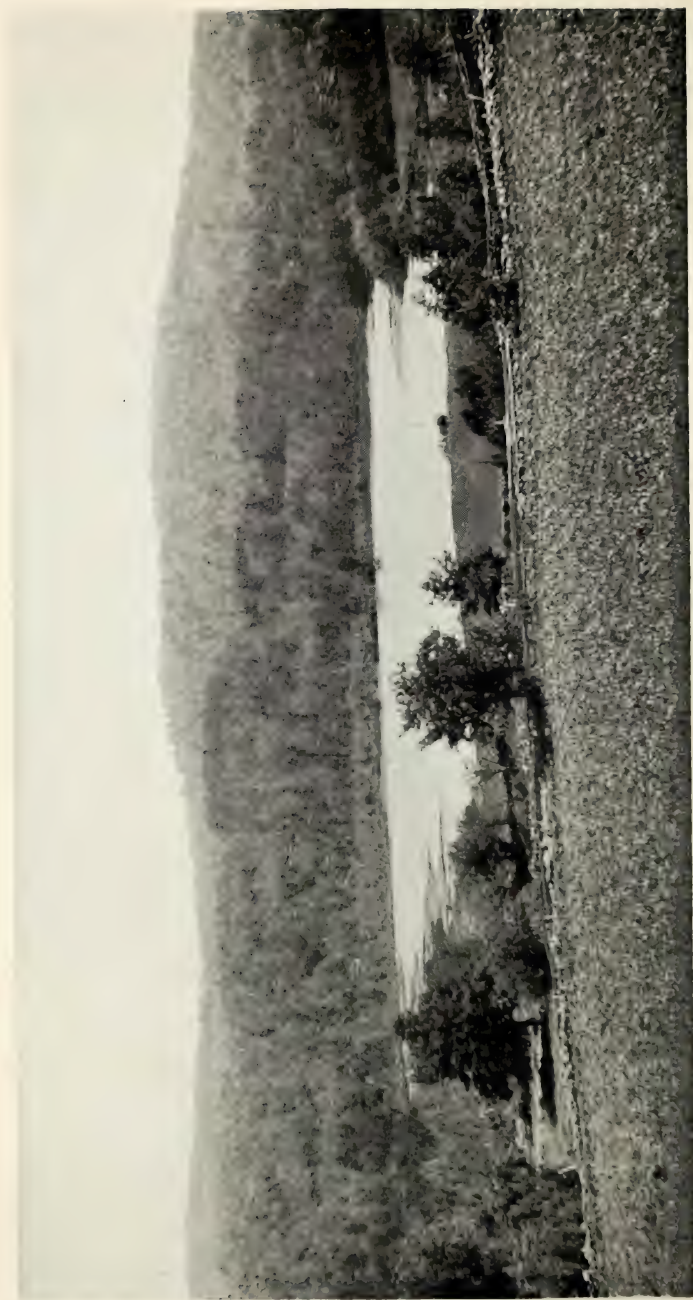
the brooks in summer. It is probable that in the early days these brooks were never dry, and many small brooks were noted for trout forty or fifty years ago where no fish have existed for years, owing to the midsummer drouths. The stories and traditions that have come down to us of the privations and exposure of the early settlers seem to indicate that the snowfall was much greater then than it is now, but the probabilities are that the spring freshets were not as violent, and the rise and fall of our brooks were not as sudden as at present. While Lyndeborough has few attractions in the way of ponds and lakes, it is greatly favored in the number and beauty of its mountain brooks.

BADGER POND.

Badger Pond is a small sheet of water situated just north of the village at the centre. It was named for David and Robert Badger, who settled near its northern shore. It would require a stretch of the imagination to call it a lovely body of water. Its area is about seventeen acres, but it has been curtailed on the north and west shore by water brush and a growth of reeds and rushes until it is somewhat smaller. Its waters are shallow, nowhere much exceeding five feet in depth with a bottom of unfathomable mud. No one has yet been able to find solid bottom a short distance from the shore. It has been the favorite abode of the muskrat and water snake. Numbers of these last repulsive looking reptiles might be seen, sunning themselves on the hassocks about its edge, a few years ago, but they are about exterminated now and are seldom seen. The muskrat used to build its dome-shaped nest around its shores, and not many years ago as many as a dozen might be seen rising above the ice in winter, like small haycocks, but bitter experience with the trappers who broke open the tops of the nests and set traps therein, taught these cunning animals wisdom and, although they still frequent the pond, they build their winter homes in burrows under its banks, and a muskrat's house has not been seen there for some years.

This pond was doubtless a stopping place for the Indians when they roamed these mountains and valleys. Whether they had a village near its shores will probably never be ascertained, but in 1863 one of the residents in the vicinity, while digging mud near its east shore, unearthed four Indian gouges made of stone. They lay near a small spring and were buried about eighteen inches in the mud. They are made of a kind of





BADGER POND, FROM WALKER'S HILL.

stone not found in Lyndeborough. One of them is in the possession of one of the citizens of the town. This same resident also dug up from the sand knoll west of the pond the bones of an Indian skeleton. He supposed he had encroached on the forgotten grave of some white man, and hastily reinterred the bones, but later learned that Samuel Jones and his son, Clark B., dug up the skeletons of two Indians at the same locality a few years previously — one of which was presented to Frances-town Academy — which would indicate that the Indians had a permanent abiding place in the vicinity. Badger Pond is the favorite resort of the fishermen after pickerel, and is noted for the great number and small size of the catch. It is thought by some that the meadows which extend for a long distance below the pond were once a part of it. It is fed by two small brooks coming in from the north and by numerous springs.

Jonathan Barron was drowned while attempting to cross on the ice one Thanksgiving day. He was a young man living where F. B. Tay now lives, and started to attend service at the church at the Centre. He took the short cut across the pond, but the ice was not strong enough to bear his weight.

BURTON POND.

While Burton Pond is not what is termed a natural pond it is deserving of mention in this history. Most people would never mistrust from a casual examination that it was any other than a pond formed by nature, but hidden away in the woods surrounding it, is the dam built in 1837 by Mr. Otis Smith, which created this body of water. Sewell and Eliphalet Putnam acquired the right of flowage and had the dam built to form a reservoir of water to run a bobbin-shop in Wilton. They purchased the flowage rights of Dexter Burton, Isaac Giddings, Ephraim Putnam, and perhaps others.

This body of water, now known as Burton Pond, is situated in the southwest part of the town. It can by no means be called a pretty sheet of water, and yet from some parts of it a beautiful view of the mountains to the west may be obtained. The land flowed was heavily covered with forest growth and as much of this was cut after the pond was formed, it is pretty thoroughly dotted with stumps, and navigation is uncertain. The fisherman finds his scow hard and fast on a submerged snag, and further progress stopped until he can work off. It is also a repository of lost fishing tackle. In shape it is very irregular, in fact, it is almost all coves. While pickerel abound

the toothsome but homely horn-pout is its principal product. Its muddy bottom yields hundreds annually. Raccoons and mink abound about its shores, and its roots and snags are the favorite sunning places for the tortoise. The writer once found a pretty wild-flower growing in a hollow of a stump away in the middle of the pond, and speculated much how the seed got there. The pond is said now to be the private property of Dr. Frye of Wilton and many of the stumps were removed during the winter of 1903-4.

COLD BROOK.

Cold Brook has its source in springs on the mountain west of Robt. C. Mason's house. It flows down the mountain in a northeasterly direction until it reaches the Whittemore meadow, where it makes an abrupt turn to the east. At the foot of this meadow it is joined by the waters of a small brook that rises south of the Wilson place. Its course is then almost due east, and with comparatively little fall until it crosses the new road, so called. It has by this time become a pretty good sized stream, and its bed is strewn with immense boulders as it plunges down the steep mountain side, until it emerges into the meadows in New Boston. It enters the Piscataquog River a short distance above Paper Mill Village. Its whole length is about three and one-half miles. About sixty rods below where it crosses the new road it plunges through a steep ravine, over ledges, now a pool, now a cascade, forming a scene as wild and grand and withal as beautiful as can be found in southern New Hampshire. Standing at the foot of this ravine and looking up, one can see for nearly twenty rods a series of tumbling cascades, mossy ledges and overhanging boulders. This charming place is little known and seldom visited except by trout fishermen, but will amply repay anyone who will take the trouble to find it. It can be most easily reached from the road at C. H. Senter's house.

Capt. Peter Clark built a saw-mill on this brook back of the house where Henry Holden lives. Traces of the old dam may still be seen. He records in his "Diary" that he "began to saw at my mill March 15, 1775." Considering that he set out for Lyndeborough Jan. 23, 1775, arriving the 25th of that month, he must have labored diligently through the winter. He built his house near this mill, sawing the lumber for the same at the mill. About the year 1835 Ebenezer Flint built a peg-mill





SENDER'S FALLS, NORTH LYNDEBOROUGH.

on this brook also. It was located near where the new road crosses the brook.

FRENCH OR DUTTON BROOK

Has its source in springs on the old Woodward or French place on the north side of the mountain. It is a small brook, and runs in a northerly direction until it reaches the Woodward meadows in Francestown, when it turns to the east and flows into Cressy River, or Rand Brook as it is called by some. It is a turbulent stream during high water, as its course is almost directly down the mountain side. Its length is about a mile and a half, and there was never any mill on its banks.

SCHOOL HOUSE BROOK

Rises on the north side of the mountain and not more than twenty rods from the source of the Dutton Brook. They have both been famous trout streams. It flows north through the intervalle land south of No. 8 schoolhouse, and thence down the mountain side, joining the Dutton Brook just before it enters Cressy River. On the bank of this brook is a large boulder of steatite, or soapstone, of the finest quality. It was found by Daniel Woodward, Sr., in 1835, and since then it has caused much speculation as to how it came there, and much searching for a quarry of the stone, supposed to be in the vicinity. The land where it lies is now owned by Willis J. Stephenson.

BEASOM BROOK

Is a small brook which rises on the mountain southwest of the Dolliver place and flows into the river a little way below Buttrick's mill. It is a very crooked stream, but its general course is a little north of east.

THE RIVER.

The stream commonly known as the "River" has its source in the swamps west of the Fletcher place in Greenfield. Its upper part is known by several names, and there is a tradition that it was called as a whole, "Bear Brook" in the early days; but now that part of it in Lyndeborough is generally spoken of as the River—probably for the reason that it is the largest stream of water in town. At first its course is generally southwest and it is but a small brook, but in the meadows east of Russell's Station it runs due west for some distance. In this meadow it receives the waters of Duncklee Brook, and there is a very noticeable increase in the volume of water from this on.

Just below this meadow it bends to the south and maintains that direction until it leaves Lyndeborough and becomes "Stony Brook" of Wilton. After passing through the intervale land near the Jacob Butler place it receives the waters of Frye Brook from Peterborough mountain, and when it enters Lyndeborough has become a considerable stream. It bends sharply to the east soon after passing the town line, but soon returns to its southerly course. A short distance below where it passes under the railroad bridge, are the remains of a dam* and some of the timbers of the penstock where once stood a mill, the first on the stream. Who first built there is to the writer unknown. Only a little way below this mill site is where the Stephenson† saw mill stood for many years, but nothing except some of the stone work of the dam remains at this time. From this on the river is a succession of dark pools, about immense boulders with but little fall until the site of the mill best known, perhaps, as Buttricks, now owned by Mr. Colburn, is reached. It is said that Joshua Sargent once had a fulling mill here. Not far below Buttrick's mill this stream receives the waters of Beasom Brook, and thence to South Lyndeborough its course is through a deep, rocky ravine. Its next interruption is the mill site and dam of the Hadley Bros. mill, where Levi Tyler first built. It is said there used to be a mill west or southwest of the village, and another grist mill just before the Wilton line is reached. This stream flows into the Souhegan River at Wilton and is its principal branch.

MILL OR FURNACE BROOK

Two small brooks from the south side of the mountain, unite in the meadows south of B. G. Herrick's place to form Mill Brook. The easterly one is known as the Poor Farm Brook, and the one to the west as the Herrick Brook. They are small streams, but ever since farmers' boys tied a string to an alder pole, and on days when it rained so hard they could not shell corn in the chamber, went forth with a box of fish worms, these two brooks have been their Mecca. At the foot of the above-mentioned meadow used to stand a saw-mill said to have been built by a Mr. Hildreth, afterward owned by Jonathan Stephenson.‡ It is gone now but the dam remains to confine the water as a reservoir for the mill, which has been built below the road. This mill is owned by Willis J. Stephenson.

* Built by Jonathan Butler. † First built by John Stephenson and Jotham Hildreth.

‡ Built by Jotham Hildreth, Sr.

Just below this mill is Andy Holt's shingle mill, and in this vicinity, probably between the two, was built the first corn or grist mill to be erected in town. It must have been an important place to the early settlers of the town. This brook possesses more historical interest perhaps than any other in town, from the fact that the first saw-mill and the first grist-mill to be erected were on its banks. From the Holt mill its course is almost due east through the Stephenson and Boutwell meadows, under the old stone bridge on the road from South Lyndeborough to the Centre, through the wood lot known as the "Promised Land" to the Lucas meadows, where it bends to the southwest. Below here is the saw-mill now owned by E. H. Putnam and a little below that is the "stone mill," so called, where for a number of years the quartz rock was ground and prepared for use in the glass factory. This mill is also owned by E. H. Putnam. It was in this section of the stream that the first saw-mill was built, but its exact location is to the writer unknown. It is said that an iron furnace or foundry was located near here, where kettles and various useful articles were moulded, and from which the brook got one of its names.† After passing under the railroad the stream soon enters the "River" or "Stony" Brook.

DUNCKLEE BROOK

Has its source in swamps on the mountains northwest of the Pinnacle House. It flows down the steep mountain side in a series of pools and cascades until it reaches the meadows in Greenfield. Its general direction is northwesterly and its waters are peculiarly clear and limpid. It flows into the "River" east of Russell's Station and was once a noted trout stream.

BRANDY BROOK

Is a small stream, often dry in summer, which has its source northwest of Ethan Woodward's place. It gets its name from the amber hue of its water. It enters the river near Hadley Brothers' mill.

TRAIL BROOK.

Mr. E. C. Curtis says this stream was called "Winners" Brook in the early days. That name is probably a corruption of "Wainwood," by which name this brook, after it joined Purgatory or Halfway Brook, was referred to in the early records of Salem Canada. It was known as "Trail" Brook

† Owned and operated by Henry and James Cram.

from the fact that the first path or trail from Narragansett No. 3, or Amherst, into Salem Canada followed its course for a long distance. It has its source in Badger Pond and is at first a shallow, sluggish stream. It flows easterly through meadows which were undoubtedly beaver ponds at one time, but it soon turns to the south and thence its course is southeastward until it enters Milford. Just east of the old Rand place there are the ruins of a dam, where Nehemiah Rand built a saw-mill, probably in 1777, one of the first erected in town, but long since gone. It was in the vicinity of this mill that many thought the central village would be located. Near where this brook crosses the road to "Johnson's Corner" it is said once stood a grist mill, but little if any trace of it can now be found. A short distance below this is the saw-mill built or removed to this place by Micah Hartshorn, now owned by E. J. Hardy.

Next is the site of a saw-mill owned by E. C. Curtis and in operation until a comparatively recent time. The stream crosses the road from Johnson's Corner to Wilton and near here Eli Curtis, father of E. C. Curtis, had a mill which he operated many years. Mr. E. C. Curtis is authority for the statement that below this was once a grist mill, the first built in that section of the town, and that some of the old timbers may still be seen. Still farther down this stream, almost to the Milford line, is the saw-mill owned by the Howards of Milford. This brook joins Purgatory Brook and ultimately flows into the Souhegan River. It is eminently a "trapper's" brook, its many sluggish pools making it the congenial home of the mink, the muskrat and the otter. Only two mills remain on its entire length but it has probably furnished power to saw more lumber than any other brook in town.

There are many other small brooks and water-courses in town, most of them dry in midsummer. One that has its source near H. H. Joslin's place and crosses the roads north of the Foster Woodward place, flows through Mrs. Sargent's and the Stephensons' meadows and enters Mill Brook at Andy Holt's mill. Another has its source south of the schoolhouse at North Lyndeborough and flows easterly, crossing the turnpike and entering New Boston and the Piscataquog River. Another, sometimes called Silver Mine Brook, skirts the base of Scataquog mountain on the east side, and flowing northerly enters Cold Brook at the head of Senter's meadow. Purgatory Brook is also for a short distance within the limits of the town.

THE FAUNA.

The flora has been prepared with painstaking diligence by Mrs. E. A. Putnam. The fauna and its incidents of adventure are submitted with much diffidence by a less skilful hand.

Wild animals, as all are aware, were numerous in the early days of our town. The moose, though less common than the deer, was not a great stranger to our territory. The bear, the wolf, the beaver, the sable had their dwelling places on our hills and along our streams. There is a tradition that when one of the pioneers, whose name now escapes memory, was plowing with his oxen a moose came out of the neighboring forest and frightened his oxen. In an attempt to scare the wild creature away, it rushed at him, threw him down, and with its forward feet punched at him to crush his head. It, however, missed its aim, and sunk its sharp hoofs into the ground on each side, and went away, leaving him but little injured.

Captain Wellman had an adventure in bear hunting similar to that which has been reported of Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. He killed the animal in his den when he could see little more than the glare of its eyes. He afterwards went into the den and fastened a rope around him, but needed assistance to draw him out.

Captain Wellman lived at Johnson's Corner, on the place now occupied by Mr. Frank Carson. He had two sons, Jacob and John, respectively, ten and eight years of age. About the year 1758, the boys were left alone by their parents one day. The gun hung in its accustomed place, and they were warned not to use it, for it was heavily loaded for a bear. They were also ordered not to leave the house for fear the bears might catch them. But no sooner were the parents out of sight than the boys took down the gun and started off into the woods. When about a half a mile from home they met a huge bear, which stood up before them. Jacob rested the gun on John's shoulder and fired, and shot the bear dead. The boys then went home. When the parents returned they soon learned what had happened, and with the assistance of neighbors the bear was brought home.

We may suppose that the father was so glad that his children were unharmed and had made such an excellent shot that he did not insist on trouncing them as they deserved for their disobedience.

One season, it is said, the bears made sad havoc of the corn fields in Johnson's Corner. The people had tried to hunt and trap them but without success. At their wits' end, they sought assistance from Osgood Carleton, who had just returned from one of his surveying trips, and whom they knew as a skilful trapper and hunter. He tried his hand at setting a gun-trap, and spent the night at Mr. Carson's, on what is now known as the Kilburn Curtis place. In the gray dawn of the next morning the old Scotch housekeeper called out, "Osga, your gun gaed off!" "Stopping only for his pants,—barefoot—he repaired to the scene. It was not yet light. He could see no bear. He jumped from the fence on what seemed to be a black log, and landed plumb on the dead bear." Major Proctor, the narrator of this incident, thought the surprise had been mutual had bruin been alive. The beast had thriven on the corn, and is said to have tipped the beam at more than four hundred pounds.

It is also told that a man living where Harry Richardson now lives, had a big, shaggy dog which one day started a wildcat. The man had his gun. The wildcat seized the dog and gave him a furious shaking. But the man shot the cat, which proved to be a very large one.

There is a well attested tradition that on Woodward Hill, in the western part of the town, was a farm which produced a large quantity of hay that the owner was accustomed to feed out on the place to his sheep and young cattle. It was easier to dispose of it thus, than to haul it away to be fed out elsewhere. His two sons, who were large boys, were sent there to take care of the animals in the winter. These boys were frequently aroused in the night by the howling of the wolves which came near to seek their prey. Sometimes the boys would go out in the night to protect their flock and drive the wild beasts away.

Mr. Luther Cram, who occupies the old homestead, states that once when wolves were howling around his grandfather's buildings, his father was directed to take the gun and go out and discharge it to frighten them away. He did so, and saw several of the pack bounding off over the hill above the house.

Bears and wolves have entirely disappeared from our town. So have also the moose, which probably never were numerous. For a few years past, however, many deer have been seen, and seem to be on the increase. Some specimens of the Canadian lynx or wildcat are occasionally seen, and Mr. Samuel Dolliver

has succeeded in shooting one or two within a few years. An otter was trapped in the eastern part of the town last fall by Mr. Roy Burton. Red foxes are frequently caught. Rabbits abound. Squirrels, red, gray and striped are hunted. The hedgehog, woodchuck, weasel, skunk, rat, mouse, mole and bat are among the inferior creatures which infest our borders. Beaver and sable, common in early days, are unknown, but the raccoon, mink and muskrat inhabit our territory now.

It is narrated "that when Andrew Harwood was a boy he used to bait wild turkeys with corn on what was called Carkin Hill. He fixed a place for them to put their heads through to get the corn so that they would be in a straight row. A flock came, and while eating he fired from his ambush and killed eight of them at a single shot."*

Partridges are often abundant. But they are said to be unlawfully snared at times; and are surely killed in the game season in such numbers as to diminish the abundance. Waterfowl visit us but in passing. Our ponds are too small to afford them seclusion and safety. Heron have, however, been with us a few seasons, and are believed to have reared their young beside a neighboring fen.

The valleys of the Souhegan and its tributaries are the pleasant haunts of many varieties of the feathered tribes. To name these might afford something more than holiday diversion to even an ornithologist, which the writer is not. Only the common names, therefore, of well-known birds may be expected. The crow, the owl, the hawk, blue-jay, robin, woodpecker, yellow-hammer, lark, brown thrush, catbird, bobolink, oriole, finches, sparrows, barn swallows, chimney swallows or swifts, quails, pigeons, whip-poor-wills, nighthawks, warblers, flycatchers, blackbirds, blue birds, tanagers, grossbeaks, chickadees, wrens, humming birds; these and the varieties ranged under some of the foregoing terms will impress upon us the idea that our feathered guests are very numerous and of grave as well as gay and even gorgeous plumage.

An expert fisherman informs me that our fish are limited to speckled trout, pickerel, horned pout, sunfish, minnows and eels.

The reptiles are those common to neighboring towns; and consist of the tortoise, toad, snake—the green, striped, black, mottled snake or adder, and water snake—small lizards, snails,

*John Carleton's letter.

centipedes, &c., are also found here and there, but are neither very numerous nor venomous.

Such are the principal creatures which have found either temporary or permanent abodes upon our soil.

THE FLORA OF LYNDEBOROUGH

The following paper was contributed by Mrs. Eliza A. Putnam in response to a request for a description of the flora of Lyndeborough. The paper is itself an evidence of her industry and interest in the subject to which she has so kindly contributed.*

CROWFOOT FAMILY

<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	Common wild clematis ; virgin's-bower ; traveler's joy.
<i>Anemone Virginiana</i>	Wind-flower
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	Wind-flower ; wood anemone
<i>Hepatica triloba</i>	Round-lobed hepatica ; liver leaf
<i>Thalictrum polygamum</i>	Tall meadow-rue
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous crowfoot ; buttercups
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Tall crowfoot or buttercups
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Early crowfoot ; buttercups
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold
<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	Gold-thread
<i>Aquilegia Canadensis</i>	Wild columbine
<i>Actea alba</i>	White baneberry

BARBERRY FAMILY

<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common barberry
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WATER-LILY FAMILY

<i>Brasena peltata</i>	Water-shield
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Sweet-scented water-lily
<i>Nuphar advena</i>	Common yellow pond-lily

PITCHER-PLANT FAMILY

<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Side-saddle flower ; pitcher plant ; huntsman's cap
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POPPY FAMILY

<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Celandine
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FUMITORY FAMILY

<i>Corydalis glauca</i>	Pale corydalis
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MUSTARD FAMILY

<i>Nasturtium Armoracia</i>	Horseradish
<i>Cardamine Pennsylvanica</i>	Small bitter cress
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard
<i>Brassica Sinapistrum</i>	Charlock
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Capsella Bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse

* A few names have been added to this list by W. L. Whittemore and by H. W. Whittemore ; some corrections have been made at the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

VIOLET FAMILY

<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved violet
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	Lance-leaved violet
<i>Viola blanda</i>	Sweet white violet
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	Common blue violet
<i>Viola fimbriatula</i>	Arrow-leaved violet
<i>Viola conspersa</i>	Dog violet
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	Downy yellow violet

ROCK-ROSE FAMILY

<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	Pinweed
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SUNDEW FAMILY

<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved sundew
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ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY

<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum ellipticum</i>	
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	
<i>Hypericum Candadense</i>	
<i>Hypericum nudicaule</i>	Orange-grass; pine-weed
<i>Elodes campanulata</i>	Marsh St. John's-wort

PINK FAMILY

<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Common soap-wort; bouncing Bet
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed
<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	Long-leaved stitchwort
<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Mouse-ear chickweed
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Pearlwort
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn spurry

PURSLANE FAMILY

<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common purslane
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MALLOW FAMILY

<i>Malva rotundifolia</i>	Common mallow
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LINDEN FAMILY

<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Basswood
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GERANIUM FAMILY

<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild cranesbill
<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	Pale touch-me-not
<i>Impatiens fulva</i>	Spotted touch-me-not
<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i>	Common wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis cymosa</i>	Yellow wood-sorrel

CASHEW FAMILY

<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn sumach
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth sumach
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Dwarf sumach
<i>Rhus venenata</i>	Poison sumach or dogwood
<i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i>	Poison ivy; poison oak

VINE FAMILY

<i>Vitis Labrusca</i>	Northern fox-grape
<i>Vitis æstivalis</i>	Summer grape
<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	Winter or frost grape
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper

SOAPBERRY FAMILY

<i>Acer Pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped maple; moosewood
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar or rock maple
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	White or silver maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple

MILKWORT FAMILY

<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>
<i>Polygala paucifolia</i>

PULSE FAMILY

<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Rabbit-foot or stone clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover
<i>Trifolium agrarium</i>	Yellow or hop clover
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow melilot
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White melilot
<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	Common locust or false acacia
<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i>	Tick-trefoil
<i>Desmodium acuminatum</i>	Tick-trefoil
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Bush-clover
<i>Apios tuberosa</i>	Ground-nut; wild bean
<i>Amphicarpæa monoica</i>	Hog pea-ant

ROSE FAMILY

<i>Prunus Pennsylvanica</i>	Wild red cherry
<i>Prunus Virginiana</i>	Choke-cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild black cherry
<i>Spiræa latifolia</i>	Common meadow-sweet
<i>Spiræa tomentosa</i>	Hardhack; steeple-bush
<i>Agrimonia striata</i>	Common agrimony
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water or purple avens
<i>Potentilla Norvegica</i>	Norway cinque-foil
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Common cinque-foil or five-finger
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Silvery cinque-foil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby cinque-foil
<i>Fragaria Virginiana</i>	Wild strawberry
<i>Dalibarda repens</i>	Dalibarda
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purple flowering raspberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black raspberry; thimble-berry
<i>Rubus nigrobaccus</i>	Common or high blackberry
<i>Rubus villosus</i>	Low blackberry; dewberry
<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	Running swamp blackberry
<i>Rosa Carolina</i>	Swamp rose
<i>Rosa lucida</i>	Dwarf wild-rose
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet-brier

<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited thorn
<i>Cratægus tomentosa</i>	Black or pear thorn
<i>Pyrus Malus</i>	Apple
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	Choke-berry
<i>Pyrus Americana</i>	American mountain ash
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i>	Shad-bush ; service-berry

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

<i>Ribes Cynosbati</i>	Wild gooseberry
<i>Ribes prostratum</i>	Fetid currant
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red currant
<i>Saxifraga Pennsylvanica</i>	Swamp saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga Virginienſis</i>	Early saxifrage
<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	Mitrewort ; bishop's cap
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	False mitrewort
<i>Chrysosplenium Americanum</i>	Golden saxifrage

ORPINE FAMILY

<i>Sedum Telephium</i>	Live-for-ever
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WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY

<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel
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EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY

<i>Circæa Lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Circæa alpina</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Great willow herb ; fire-weed
<i>Epilobium lineare</i>	
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common evening primrose
<i>Oenothera pumila</i>	Common evening primrose
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	Water purslane

PARSLEY FAMILY

<i>Hydrocotyle Americana</i>	Water pennywort
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Common parsnip
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	Great angelica
<i>Sium cicutaefolium</i>	Water parsnip

GINSENG FAMILY

<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	Spikenard
<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Bristly sarsaparilla
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild sarsaparilla
<i>Aralia trifolia</i>	Dwarf ginseng ; ground-nut

DOG-WOOD FAMILY

<i>Cornus Canadensis</i>	Dwarf cornel ; bunch-berry
<i>Cornus circinata</i>	Round-leaved cornel or dogwood
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-osier
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved cornel
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo ; pepperidge ; black or sour gum tree

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

<i>Lonicera ciliata</i>	Fly-honeysuckle
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<i>Diervilla trifida</i>	Bush-honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common elder
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red-berried elder
<i>Viburnum Lentago</i>	Sweet viburnum
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved arrow-wood ; dockmackie
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Hobble-bush ; American way-faring-tree
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Withe-rod

MADDER FAMILY

<i>Galium asprellum</i>	Rough bedstraw
<i>Galium Claytoni</i>	Small bedstraw
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Sweet-scented bedstraw
<i>Galium lanceolatum</i>	Wild liquorice
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-bush
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridge-berry
<i>Houstonia cærulea</i>	Bluets

COMPOSITE FAMILY

<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Joe-pye weed ; trumpet weed
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Thoroughwort ; boneset
<i>Sericocarpus conyzoides</i>	White-topped aster
<i>Aster corymbosus</i>	
<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	
<i>Aster lævis</i>	
<i>Aster undulatus</i>	
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	
<i>Aster Tradescanti</i>	
<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
<i>Aster acuminatus</i>	
<i>Aster linariifolius</i>	Double-bristled aster
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	
<i>Erigeron Canadensis</i>	Horse-weed ; butter-weed
<i>Erigeron bellidifolius</i>	Robin's plantain
<i>Erigeron annuum</i>	Daisy fleabane ; sweet scabious
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	
<i>Solidago bicolor</i>	Golden-rod
<i>Solidago cæsia</i>	
<i>Solidago puberula</i>	
<i>Solidago arguta</i>	
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	
<i>Solidago Canadensis</i>	
<i>Solidago serotina</i>	
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	
<i>Solidago lanceolata</i>	
<i>Inula Helenium</i>	Elecampane
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Great ragweed
<i>Ambrosia artemisiæfolia</i>	Roman wormwood ; hog-weed ; bitter-weed
<i>Tussilago Farfara</i>	Coltsfoot
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Cone-flower

<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Jerusalem artichoke
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Common beggar-ticks
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Larger bur-marigold
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Common May-weed
<i>Anthemis Cotula</i>	Common yarrow or milfoil
<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	
<i>Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum</i> , var. <i>subpinnatifidum</i>	Ox-eye or white daisy; white-weed
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Common tansy
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Common mugwort
<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	Common wormwood
<i>Gnaphalium polycephalum</i>	Common everlasting
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Low cudweed
<i>Antennaria plantaginea</i>	Plantain-leaved everlasting
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Fireweed
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	Golden ragwort; squaw-weed
<i>Cnicus lanceolatum</i>	Common thistle
<i>Cnicus pumilus</i>	Pasture thistle
<i>Cnicus arvensis</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Arctium Lappa</i>	Common burdock
<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	Succory or cichory
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Fall dandelion; hawkbit
<i>Hieracium Canadense</i>	Canada hawkweed
<i>Hieracium scabrum</i>	Rough hawkweed
<i>Hieracium paniculatum</i>	Panicled hawkweed
<i>Hieracium venosum</i>	Rattlesnake-weed
<i>Prenanthes trifoliolata</i>	White lettuce; rattlesnake root
<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>	Tall white lettuce
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion
<i>Lactuca Canadensis</i>	Wild lettuce
<i>Lactuca leucophæa</i>	False or blue lettuce

LOBELIA FAMILY

<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal-flower
<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Indian tobacco
<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	
<i>Lobelia Dortmanna</i>	Water lobelia

CAMPANULA FAMILY

<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell
<i>Specularia perfoliata</i>	Venus's looking-glass

HEATH FAMILY

<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	Blue tangle; dangleberry
<i>Gaylussacia resinosa</i>	Black huckleberry
<i>Vaccinium Oxycoccus</i>	Small cranberry
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	Large or American cranberry
<i>Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa</i>	Cowberry
<i>Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum</i>	Dwarf blueberry
<i>Vaccinium Canadense</i>	Canada blueberry
<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i>	Low blueberry
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Common or Swamp blueberry

<i>Epigæa repens</i>	May-flower; ground laurel; trailing arbutus
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Creeping wintergreen
<i>Cassandra calyculata</i>	Leather-leaf
<i>Andromeda ligustrina</i>	Andromeda
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Calico-bush; mountain laurel
<i>Kalmia augustifolia</i>	Sheep laurel; lambkill
<i>Kalmia glauca</i>	Pale laurel
<i>Rhododendron nudiflora</i>	Purple azalia; pinxter-flower
<i>Rhododendron Rhodora</i>	Rhodora
<i>Pyrola Americana</i>	Wintergreen; shin-leaf
<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	
<i>Pyrola secunda</i>	
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	Pipsissewa; Prince's pine
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian pipe
<i>Monotropa Hypopitys</i>	Pine-sap; false beech-drops

HOLLY FAMILY

<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Black alder; winterberry
<i>Nemopanthus fascicularis</i>	Mountain holly

PLANTAIN FAMILY

<i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribgrass; ripplegrass; English plantain

PRIMROSE FAMILY

<i>Trientalis Americana</i>	Star-flower
<i>Lysimachia stricta</i>	Loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	
<i>Steironema ciliatum</i>	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel

BLADDERWORT FAMILY

<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Greater bladderwort
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BROOM-RAPE FAMILY

<i>Epiphegus Virginiana</i>	Beech-drops; cancer-root
<i>Aphyllon uniflorum</i>	One-flowered cancer-root; naked broom rape

FIGWORT FAMILY

<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>	Common mullein
<i>Verbascum Blattaria</i>	Moth mullein
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Toad-flax; butter-and-eggs; ramsted
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Turtle-head; snake-head
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkey-flower
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh speedwell
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Common speedwell
<i>Gerardia purpurea</i>	Purple gerardia
<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>	
<i>Melampyrum Americanum</i>	Cow-wheat

VERVAIN FAMILY

<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue vervain
<i>Verbena urticæfolia</i>	Nettle-leaved or white vervain

MINT FAMILY

<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i>	Bastard pennyroyal
<i>Mentha viridis</i>	Spearmint
<i>Mentha piperita</i>	Peppermint
<i>Mentha Canadensis</i>	Wild mint
<i>Lycopus Virginices</i>	Bugle-weed ; water hourhound
<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	American pennyroyal
<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>	Catnip
<i>Nepeta Glechoma</i>	Ground ivy : gill-over-the-ground
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal : heal-all
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Skullcap
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	
<i>Leonurus Cardiaca</i>	Motherwort

BORAGE FAMILY

<i>Echinospermum Virginicum</i>	Beggar's lice
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CONVOLVULUS FAMILY

<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed
<i>Cuscuta Gronovii</i>	Dodder

NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

<i>Solanum Dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Datura Stramonium</i>	Jamestown-weed ; thorn-apple

GENTIAN FAMILY

<i>Gentiana crinita</i>	Fringed gentian
<i>Gentiana Andrewsii</i>	Closed gentian
<i>Limnanthemum lacunosum</i>	Floating heart

DOGBANE FAMILY

<i>Apocynum androsæmifolium</i>	Dogbane ; Indian hemp
<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	Common milkweed or silkweed
<i>Asclepias phytolaccoides</i>	Poke milkweed
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp milkweed

OLIVE FAMILY

<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	White ash
<i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i>	Black or water ash

POKEWEED FAMILY

<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	Common poke ; garget ; pigeon berry
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GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's quarters ; pigweed
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AMARANTH FAMILY

<i>Amarantus retroflexus</i>	Pig-weed
<i>Amarantus albus</i>	

BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

<i>Polygonum Persicaria</i>	Lady's thumb
<i>Polygonum Hydropiper</i>	Common smartweed or water-pepper

<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass ; goose-grass ; door-weed
<i>Polygonum arifolium</i>	Halberd-leaved tear-thumb
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Arrow-leaved tear-thumb
<i>Polygonum Convolvulus</i>	Black bindweed
<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	Climbing false buckwheat
<i>Rumex Acetosella</i>	Field or sheep sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Bitter dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock

LAUREL FAMILY

<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	Sassafras
<i>Lindera Benzoin</i>	Spice-bush ; Benjamin-bush

MEZEREUM FAMILY

<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood ; moose-wood
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SPURGE FAMILY

<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Spurge
<i>Euphorbia Cyparissias</i>	
<i>Acalypha Virginica</i>	Three-seeded mercury

NETTLE FAMILY

<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	American or white elm
<i>Urtica gracilis</i>	Nettle
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Richweed ; clearweed
<i>Humulus Lupulus</i>	Common hop

WALNUT FAMILY

<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shell-bark or shag-bark hickory

OAK FAMILY

<i>Betula lenta</i>	Sweet or black birch
<i>Betula lutea</i>	Yellow or gray birch
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	American white birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper or canoe birch
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled or hoary alder
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Quercitron ; yellow barked, or black oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak
<i>Quercus Prinus</i>	Chestnut oak
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	Chestnut
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>	American beech
<i>Corylus Americana</i>	Wild hazel-nut
<i>Corylus rostrata</i>	Beaked hazel-nut
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>	American hop-hornbeam ; lever-wood
<i>Carpinus Caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam ; water beech

SWEET-GALE FAMILY

<i>Myrica Gale</i>	Sweet gale
<i>Myrica Caroliniana</i>	Bayberry ; wax-myrtle
<i>Myrica asplenifolia</i>	Sweet-fern

WILLOW FAMILY

<i>Salix discolor</i>	Glaucous willow
<i>Salix sericea</i>	Silky willow

<i>Salix lucida</i>	Shining willow
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow
<i>Salix rostrata</i>	Livid willow
<i>Salix Babylonica</i>	Weeping willow
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	American aspen
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large-toothed aspen
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> , var. <i>candicans</i>	Balm of Gilead

PINE FAMILY

<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch pine
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red pine
<i>Pinus Strobus</i>	White pine
<i>Picea rubra</i>	Spruce
<i>Picea alba</i>	White spruce
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	Hemlock
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam fir
<i>Larix Americana</i>	American black larch ; tamarack
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American arbor vitæ
<i>Juniperus communis</i> , var. <i>depressa</i> , Pursh.	Common juniper
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>	Red cedar or savin
<i>Taxus Canadensis</i>	American yew ; ground hemlock

ORCHIS FAMILY

<i>Habenaria lacera</i>	Ragged fringed orchis
<i>Habenaria Hookeri</i>	
<i>Habenaria psycodes</i>	
<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	Ladies' tresses
<i>Spiranthes gracilis</i>	
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	Pogonia
<i>Corallorhiza multiflora</i>	Coral-root
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	Stemless Lady's slipper

IRIS FAMILY

<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue flag
<i>Sisyrinchium augustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed grass

LILY FAMILY

<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Common green briar
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Carrion-flower
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Purple trillium or birthroot
<i>Trillium erythrocarpum</i>	Painted trillium
<i>Medeola Virginiana</i>	Indian cucumber
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	American white hellebore ; Indian poke
<i>Oakesia sessilifolia</i>	" Wild oats "
<i>Streptopus roseus</i>	Twisted-stalk
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Clintonia
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	False spikenard
<i>Maianthemum Canadense</i>	Two-leaved Solomon's seal
<i>Lilium Philadelphicum</i>	Wild orange-red lily

PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY

<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickerel-weed
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RUSH FAMILY

Luzula campestris, var. *multiflora* Wood-rush

CAT-TAIL FAMILY

Typha latifolia Cat-tail flag
Sparganium simplex Bur-reed

ARUM FAMILY

Arisæma triphyllum Indian turnip
Acorus Calamus Sweet flag; Calamus

WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY

Sagittaria variabilis Arrowhead

PONDWEED FAMILY

Potamogeton natans Pondweed

PIPEWORT FAMILY

Eriocaulon septangulare Pipewort

SEDGE FAMILY

<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	<i>Carex polytrichoides</i>	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>
<i>Carex stipata</i>	<i>Carex rosea</i>	<i>Carex Deweyana</i>
<i>Carex stellulata</i>	<i>Carex scoparia</i>	<i>Carex tribuloides</i>
<i>Carex stricta</i>	<i>Carex vulgaris</i>	<i>Carex crinita</i>
<i>Carex granularis</i>	<i>Carex pallescens</i>	<i>Carex conoidea</i>
<i>Carex gracillima</i>	<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	<i>Carex umbellata</i>
<i>Carex Pennsylvanica</i>	<i>Carex communis</i>	<i>Carex pubescens</i>
<i>Carex scabrata</i>	<i>Carex debilis</i> , var. <i>Rudgei</i>	<i>Carex lurida</i>
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	<i>Carex lupulina</i>	<i>Carex monile</i>

GRASS FAMILY

<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy; herds-grass
<i>Argostis alba</i> , var. <i>vulgaris</i>	Red-top
<i>Agrostis scabra</i>	Hair grass
<i>Calamagrostis Canadensis</i>	Blue-joint grass
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard grass
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Wire grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Green or common meadow-grass
<i>Agropyrum repens</i>	Couch quick or "witch" grass

HORSETAIL FAMILY

Equisetum arvense Common horsetail

FERNS

<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypody
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Maidenhair
<i>Pteris aquilina</i>	Common brake
<i>Asplenium thelypteroides</i>	Spleenwort
<i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i>	
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	Beech fern
<i>Phegopteris Dryopteris</i>	
<i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i>	Shield-fern; wood-fern

<i>Aspidium Noveboracense</i>	
<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i>	
<i>Aspidium cristatum</i>	
<i>Aspidium marginale</i>	
<i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Bladder fern
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern
<i>Woodsia Ilvensis</i>	Woodsia
<i>Dicksonia pilosiuscula</i>	
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Flowering fern
<i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i>	
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon fern
<i>Botrychium Virginicum</i>	Moonwort

CLUB-MOSS FAMILY

<i>Lycopodium lucidulum</i>	Club-moss
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i> , var. <i>den-</i> <i>droideum</i>	
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Common club-moss
<i>Lycopodium complanatum</i> , var. <i>flabelliforme</i>	Ground-pine

CHAPTER VI.

LYNDEBOROUGH UNDER THE PROVINCIAL CHARTER.

Hitherto, we have taken a view of Salem-Canada from 1735 to 1753 ; and, from that time on, we have followed the principal acts of the original proprietors of Lyndeborough, till all the lands held in severalty or in common have been assigned to their rightful heirs or purchasers. We now turn to survey Lyndeborough as a unit under the provincial government. The transition from a stock company acting under the Masonian Charter to an incorporated town under a Royal charter, is well presented in Vol. II of our Town Records, which covers the period from 1764 to 1774 inclusive. We shall transcribe only samples of these records, noting main features. We give in full the records for the years 1764 and 1768, *verbatim et literatim*, neither setting aught down in malice, nor cloaking faults of diction or of orthography.

TOWN RECORDS, VOL. II, Page 4. Anno. 1753.

Joseph Blanchard Esq. being appointed Agent for the Masonian Proprietors Grants a Charter to Benjamin Lynde Esq. & others of so much of Salem-Canada as had not been taken off by No. 2 (now Wilton) & with the addition of Land on the West & North makes a Township of ab^o 28,000 acres, & to be from thenceforward called Lyndeborough, as ~~the~~ Charter dated 5 Dec^r 1753. The bounds whereof Followeth,
A tract of Land in the Prov. of New Hampshire cont^g ab^o 28000 acres, bounded as followeth ; beginning at the North East corner of a Tract of Land called Duxbury School Farm, & in the Line of that Township called Souhegan West, from thence West by the needle one mile 280 rod to the East Line of a Tract of Land called No. 2. from thence run^g North 480 rods to the N^o East corner of No. 2. from thence West by the needle by the s^d No. 2, five mile to a White Ash marked the Corner of Peterboro Slip, & of N^o 2, & from thence West by y^e needle 240 rods by s^d Peterb^o Slip to a Beach tree marked from thence North by y^e needle Six miles & $\frac{3}{4}$ to a Tree marked for the Corner of s^d Tract. from thence East Three miles & a quarter to a Tree marked in the Western Line of New Boston ; from thence South by that Line one mile & an

half to the most S^o Westerly Corner of New Boston afores^d, from thence East by s^d New Boston line Three Miles 120 rod to a Black Oak marked, Still by New Boston Line run^g South Two Miles & an half to a Stump & Stones ; from thence East one mile 80 rod to the N West Corner of that Tract of Land called Souhegan West afores^d—from thence by the Line of s^d Souhegan West four miles 123 rod—to the bound first mentioned—and to all the bounds afores^d, lett either of the Lines aforesaid be more or less.

Under this grant the Lyndeborough people acted with varying fortune for more than eleven years. Other towns around them sought charters from the Provincial Government, while they held to the Masonian guarantee of rights. Amherst was chartered in 1760, Wilton in 1762, New Boston in 1763.* It seemed Lyndeborough's turn to move. Accordingly, the very year last named, we find a "Petition for an Act of Incorporation" addressed as follows : † "To His Excellency Bening Wentworth Esq Governor & commander in chief in and over his majestys Province of New Hamp^r & the Hon^r his Majestys Council.

The petition of a number of Inhabitants of said Province Humbly Sheweth that they live on a Tract of land in said province Bounded Easterly by Amherst southerly by Wilton North-erly by New Boston and Westerly Near what was called Peterborough and that said tract of land is not yet Incorporated into a Town & by reason of which they labour under many difficultys. Therefore your petitioners Humbly pray that they may be Incorporated into a Body Politick and by a charter be invested with the Authority & Priviledges as other Towns have and enjoy in this province, and y^r petitioners as in duty Bound shall ever pray.

June 28, 1763.

The signers were,

John Stephenson
Joseph Wilkins
William Holt
John Carkin
Jacob Cram
Jonathan Cram
David Cram
Moses Ordway

Ephraim Putnam
Melchizedek Boffee
David Badger
George Goold
Robert Badger
Moses Stiles Jr.
John Kidder
Joshua Hadley

*Bouton, IX., pp. 6, 553, and 794.

† Bouton, Town Papers, Vol. IX., p. 541.

Ephraim Powers	John Ordway
Moses Stiles	John Johnson
Jacob Wellman	Adam Johnson
William Carson	John Hutchinson
Edward Bevings Jr.	

To this petition was appended the following note : —

“ Having considered the within Petition I do hereby consent to the Incorporation of the s^d Town of Lyndeborough & you are hereby directed to prepare a charter of Incorporation accordingly. B. Wentworth

To Mr. Secretary Atkinson.”

We present now an outline plan of the town as chartered by Col. Joseph Blanchard.

The preceding outline plan of the town represents it and its measurements as given in the Masonian Charter of Dec. 5, 1753.

We now give a copy of the Charter issued by Governor Wentworth :

(SEAL) PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GEORGE y^e 3^d by the Grace of God of great Brittain, France & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come — Greeting —

Whereas our loving subjects Inhabitants on a Tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire afores^d by the name Lyndsborough have humbly Petitioned & requested that they may be erected & incorporated into a Township & Infranchised with the same Powers & Priviledges w^{ch} other Towns have & Enjoy within our s^d Province by Law have & enjoy ; and it appearing to us to be conducive to the General good of our s^d Province as well as to the s^d Inhabitants in perticular by maintaining good Order & encouraging the culture of s^d Lands that the same should be done.

Know ye therefore that we of our special Grace, certain knowledge, and for the Encouragement & Promotion of these good Ends & purposes, by & with the Advice of our Trusty & well beloved Benning Wentworth Esq. our Govern^r & Comander in Chief, & of our Council for s^d Province of New Hampshire, Have Erected & Ordained, & by these presents for us, our Heirs & Successors do will & ordain that our loving subjects residing on the Tract of Land afores^d or that shall hereafter reside and improve thereon, the same being limited & Bounded as followeth, Beginning at the N. East corner of a

Tract of Land called Duxbury School Farm & in the Line of the Township of Amherst, from thence running West by the needle one mile 280 rods to the East Line of the Township of Wilton, from thence North by the needle four hundred Ninety Eight rods to the N^o East Corner of Wilton afores^d From thence West by the needle by Wilton afores^d five miles to a White Ash marked the Corner of Peterborough Slip & Wilton afores^d from thence West by the needle Two hundred & 40 rod by s^d Peterb^o Slip to a Beach tree marked, from thence North by the needle Six miles & Three quarters to a Tree marked for the Corner of s^d Tract — from thence East by the needle Three miles & one quarter to a Tree marked in the Western Line of New Boston; from thence South by that Line one mile & an half to the most SouthWesterly Corner of New Boston afores^d from thence East by the s^d New Boston Line, Three miles 120 rods to a black oak marked; Still by s^d New Boston Line & runs South Two miles & an half to a stump & stones, from thence East one mile & 80 rods to the North West corner of Amherst afores^d: from thence South by the Line of Amherst, four miles One hundred Twenty three rods, to the bounds first mentioned, Shall be & by these Presents are declared & ordained to be a Town corporate & are hereby Erected & Incorporated into a body politick & corporate to have continuance untill his Majesty's Pleasure shall be signified to the contrary; by the name of Lyndeborough, with all the Powers Authority's Priviledges, and Immunities & Franchises which any other Town in s^d Province by law have & enjoy; always reserving to us our heirs and successors all White Pine Trees that are or shall be found growing & being on the s^d Tract of Land, fit for the use of our Royal Navy; reserving also the Power & right of Deviding the s^d Town when it shall appear necessary & convenient for the benefit for the Inhabitants thereof. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared that this our Charter & Grant is not intended or shall in any manner be construed to Extend to or Affect the Private Property of the Soil within the limits afores^d And as the several Towns within our s^d Province of New Hampshire are by the laws thereof enabled & authorized to assemble & by the authority of the voters present to chuse all such officers and Transact such affairs as by s^d Laws are declared; We Do by these presents Nominate & Appoint Mr. John Stephenson to call the first meeting any time within 30 days from the Date hereof, giving legal notice of the

Time & Place & Design of Holding such meeting, after which the Annual meeting for s^d Town for the choice of Officers and management of the affairs afores^d shall be held within s^d Township on the Second Tuesday of March annually.

In Testimony whereof We have caused the seal of our s^d Province to be hereunto Affixed.

Witness, Benning Wentworth Esq^r our Governor & Commander in Chief in & over our s^d Province of New Hampshire, the 23^d Day of April in the 4th year of our Reign, Anno Domini 1764.

By his Excell^{cy}'s Comand
with advice of Council

T. Atkinson Jun^r Sec^{ry}.

B. Wentworth.

Province of New Hampshire 24 April 1764.

Recorded in the Book of Charters No. 1 p. 261, 262.

Ⓟ T. Atkinson Jun^r Sec^{ry}.

Copy from Original.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETINGS.

Province of) By vertue of a Charter I have given notice
New Hampshire.) to all Persons Inhabiting that Tract of Land
Known by the Name of Lyndeborough that whereas it hath
Pleased his Excellency Governor Wintworth with the advice of
the Council of this Province to Incorporate the tract of Land
with the Inhabitants into a Township by the Name of Lynds-
borough — whereas it Hath Pleased the said Governor and
Council to Nominate and apoint me the subscriber to call the
first Meeting for the choice of town officers.

These are therefore to warn all the freeholders and other Inhabitents of said tract of Land now in the town of Lyndsborough that they meet at the meetinghouse in said town on Tuesday the fifteenth day of May next Insuing the date hereof at one O Clock in the afternoon.

1 — to Except of said Chartor

2 — to Chuse nessecery and ordenary town officers for the year untill the Second tuesday in next March Insuing. Given under my Hand this twenty Eighth day of April Anodo y. 1764

The above is a notification for a town meeting by vertue of a Chartor — Tru Copy

John Stephenson.

At a Legol meeting of the Inhabitants of Lyndsborough being Uneversally met by vertue of a Chartor at the meetinghouse — on fifteenth day of May Ad. 1764

Voted by a Large Majority that the Chartor is Excepted
 Voted John Shepard Jun^r Moderator to this meeting
 Voted John Stephenson Town Clerk
 Voted Jonathan Cram Benjamin Cram William Carson Selectmen

Voted Melchizedek Boofee Constable
 Voted Sergeant John Hutchinson Edward Beveins Jun^r David Badger John Kidder & David Cram Surveyors of Highways
 Voted Jacob Wellman Ephraim Putnam Tything men
 Voted Selectmen fence viewers
 Voted David Badger George Goold Deer Keepers
 Voted Jacob Cram Asahel Stiles Hawards or field drivers
 Voted George Goold Pound Keeper.

Trew Copy att. P John Stephenson Town Clerk.

Province of New Hampshire.

Lyndsborough May y^e 15, 1764

At the opening of the meeting a discent was given as foloeth.

I the Subsbriber do Enter my descent against the excepting
 of the Chartor as witness my hand Jeramiah Carleton

Att. John Stephenson Clerk.

Such is the record of the first town meeting. Three others were also held that year, as if to get the new machinery speedily into good working order.

The first of these was held the 6th of June, and votes were taken on six articles, viz.:—

1. Jonathan Cram was chosen Moderator.
2. A committee was chosen to treat with the Proprietors of the town to see if they will continue their contributions to enable us to hire preaching. Jonathan Cram was chosen such committee.
3. They petitioned the Proprietors for aid in resettling the gospel; & Ephraim Putnam, Jonathan Cram, & John Stephenson were chosen a committee to present the petition.*
4. Dismissed the matter of raising money to pay for charter.
5. Voted money to pay for boarding the ministers the year past.
6. Dismissed the article, on accepting the roads.

*The response of the proprietors may be found in the "Proprietors' Records" under date of Nov. 12, 1765. They voted, "that for the Encouragement of a Learned Orthodox minsters settling . . . among the people of Lyndeboro, there be paid to the order of sd Town, the sum of Thirty Three pounds 6 s 8 pence, I. money annually for the space of two years from such minsters settlement,—he continuing to discharge the Office & Duty of a Gospel Minister." Voted also, "That as a further Encouragement for such minsters settling in the ministry at Lyndeboro there is granted Two hundred acres of the Unappropriated Land, to be for the use of such Person his Heirs and Assigns for ever, & to be laid out by the Proprietors." Prop. rec'ds, year 1765.

The second of these meetings was held Sept. 18, 1764, and considered six articles:—

1. Chose Ephraim Powers Moderator.
2. Dismissed consideration of better accommodating the South East corner of the town as to holding Sabbath Meetings, or easing them in paying charges for the minister's board.
3. Voted to raise 6 £. 6 S. sterling money of Great Britain, or 28 Spanish milled Dollars, to pay for the charter of Incorporation.
4. Voted to choose a committee to hire preaching "the Proprietors allowing the money," for the remainder of the year; and chose the Selectmen such committee.
5. Voted to warn townmeetings for the future, by setting up two warrants,—one at the meetinghouse, & the other, at the house of John Hutchinson in the South East corner of the town.
6. Voted to "Except the roads as described in a paper read by Benjamin Cram in this meeting."

The third meeting was held Nov. 28, 1764.

1. Chose Ephraim Powers Moderator.
2. A proposition to divide the town at Boffee's Mountain, so called, was negatived.
3. To see if the town-meetings may be held at the centre of population instead of at the meetinghouse, was also negatived.
4. To see if the town will relieve Jacob Cram and all the other inhabitants South of him from all taxes except the Province tax, was also decided in the negative.

All these were attested by John Stephenson, Town Clerk.

We give abstracts of succeeding meetings:—

Mar. 12, 1765,—Annual Townmeeting.

1. Chose Benjamin Cram, Moderator.
2. " John Stephenson, Clerk.
3. " John Stephenson, Edward Bevins Jr. & David Badger, Selectmen.

Aug. 29, 1765,—

1. Chose Jonathan Cram, Moderator.
2. The several places proposed as sites for the meetinghouse, *negatived*.
3. Vote, to consult Proprietors to aid in deciding on the place, & to call Rev. Antipas Steward as pastor.
4. The latter's salary is not to be specified at this meeting.
5. Benjamin Cram, Sergt. John Hutchinson, & Jacob Cram

were appointed a committee to see what encouragement the Proprietors will give toward Mr. Steward's settlement.

6. Voted that the southeast corner of the town have preaching one fourth of the time at Jacob Cram's house.

Dec. 12, 1765,—

At a meeting held on this date at the meetinghouse Voted,—

1. Benjamin Cram, Moderator.

2. The proposal to build a meetinghouse on 2nd. division Lot. No. 69, near its N. E. corner &c. *Negatived.*

3. To dismiss the proposal to give Mr. Antepas Steward a call to the ministry.

4. To settle with the Treasurer of the proprietors in regard to money received for preaching, & Jacob Wellman be the committee to carry out the same.

5. To dismiss article five, in regard to hiring preaching in the winter.

6. Cleared Mr. William Carson & Mr. Jeremiah Carleton from paying personal rates this year. The proposal to clear Mr. John Rand Esq., was *negatived.*

John Stephenson, Clerk.

DISSENT.

Several freeholders present at this meeting entered an earnest dissent against passing votes "to build a meeting-house near the N. E. corner of 2nd. division Lot No. 69, forty feet long by thirty feet wide, with eighteen feet posts, on condition that the Proprietors pay 26*£* 13*s.* & 4*d.* towards the building." This was the second article of the warrant; and the third was to see if the town would extend a call to Mr. Steward to become their pastor, and ascertain what assistance the proprietors would give to encourage him in settling here. The dissentients record themselves as follows: "Against said 2nd. & 3rd. articles being voted, we do not yeald or consent unto it for the Reasons that followeth; viz. we think the dementions of the house are not Properly Given; but if they ware we are not able to defray the charges; besides we are of opinion that the place is very discomodious for setting a Meeting House, & that we are not able to settle and soport a minister:—

Joseph Wilkins

Richard Boynton

Phineas Barker

Jacob Wellman

George Hutchinson

William Carson Jr.

Jacob Cram

James Johnson

James Hutchinson

John Carkin

Edward Bevins

John Hutchinson

Edward Bevins Jr.

Benjamin Richardson

John Johnston

John Hutchinson, Sergt.

Adam Johnson

The above is a true Record of a discent brought in to the Last Town Meeting — true copy — Att. John Stephenson, Town Clerk.

In answer to the petition of the town for fixing on a place for the meetinghouse, the Proprietors of Lyndeborough, at their meeting at Mr. Somerville's in Salem, Mass., on Nov. 12, 1765, voted, "That the meetinghouse be set near the N. East corner of second division Lot. No. 69, belonging to John Goold, he allowing the ten acres ordered by charter to be set off for publick use; provided also that the inhabitants build a suitable house for publick worship of the dimentions following, viz. forty feet long and thirty feet wide, on the Proprietors paying towards the purchase of glass, nails, and other materials the sum of Twenty-six pounds, Thirteen shillings and Four pence, Lawful Money."

Voted, "That for the encouragement of a learned Orthodox minister settling in the ministry among the people at Lyndeborough, there be paid to the order of said town the sum of Thirty-three Pounds, Six shillings & Eight pence annually for the space of five years from the settlement of a minister, he continuing to discharge the office & duty of a gospel minister to said people."

Voted, "That as a further encouragement for such minister's settlement in the ministry at said place, there be granted two hundred acres of Land to such person, his heirs & assigns for ever, and to be laid out by the proprietors."*

True Copy, Benj^a Lynde, Proprietors' Clerk.

Att. True Copy Examined, John Stephenson, T. Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1766.

On this date, a town meeting held in the meetinghouse.

1. Chose Benjamin Cram, Moderator, and voted, to adjourn the meeting to Mr. Ebenezer Caston's house. (now C. R. Boutwell place).

2. Voted, "by Pole to Except of the Proposals" made by

the Proprietors of the town in answer to the petition of the town Respecting a Meeting-house.

3. Voted to choose a committee consisting of Ephraim Putnam, John Stephenson & George Goold, to inform the Proprietors of their action.

On Dec. 3, 1765, occurred one of the instances of a custom, common in those early days, of warning out of the town any recent comer who had no good means of self-support, and was therefore likely to become a burden on the town. When in the opinion of Edward Bevins Jr. such a person was on the ground, he notified his associates on the board of selectmen of the fact, and they issued a warrant expressed in these words: "Pursuant therefore to the Law of this Province in such cases made and provided, you are hereby in his Majesty's name required instantly to warn the said (person named) to depart and leave this town." The warrant was signed by the two remaining selectmen, John Stephenson and David Badger.

Rev. Mr. Clark gives an amusing instance of one constable who performed a duty of this kind "with great official importance," saying "I have come Mr. Wilkins to warn you off the face of God's earth; so now you step!" *

The warrant for the town-meeting, March 11, 1766, had a postscript added to it, from the inhabitants of the S. E. corner of the town, desiring either to have the meeting-house brought nearer to them, or to be cleared "from the charge or part of the charge of building the meeting-house and settling a minister, excepting his yearly salary."

Town Meeting at the meetinghouse. Voted,

1. Benjamin Cram be moderator.
2. Benjamin Cram, John Stephenson and Sargt. John Hutchinson be selectmen.
3. John Stephenson, Town Clerk.

Also, to repair, accept, and lay out various roads; and adjourned to March 13, at ten o'clock a. m. at the meetinghouse.

Met according to adjournment. Voted to warn town meetings by setting up two warrants; *one* at Benjamin Cram's house, and *the other* at John Hutchinson's, in the S. E. corner of the town.

Voted, Ephraim Putnam, Melchizedek Boffee, and George Gould a committee to supply the pulpit.

Voted, to concur with the church in completing a call to Rev. A. Steward.

Voted, To give him an annual salary of 40*£* sterling until there are seventy families, and after that, Forty-five pound, until there are a hundred families; and after that 50*£*, annually.

Voted, That the supply committee extend the call.

Voted, To dismiss the Postscript.

July 1, 1766. At a legal meeting of this date

First. Voted, Jacob Wellman, Moderator.

Second. Voted, that the selectmen lay out a road from Jacob Wellman's to Amherst line, near Stephen Peabody's;

Thirdly, Voted, another road proposed, in the *negative*.

July 21 At a legal meeting, the Rev. Daniel Wilkins of Amherst being present was chosen moderator.

Voted, That, in order that the most easterly inhabitants of the town may cordially join with the others in settling the gospel, that the meeting-house be built about half way between where it was fixed by the Proprietors of this township, and where the meeting-house now stands, that is, before the door of Mr. Gould's house, where a heap of stone is this instant laid by the inhabitants of the town; Provided the Proprietors consent thereto, as in the former place by them voted.

The meeting was adjourned, to the spot here described, when the vote was passed.

Aug. 7. A legal meeting was held and voted:

1. That Jonathan Cram be Moderator.

2. Chose a committee to consult the Proprietors and see whether they will concur with the town in setting a meeting-house where the town last voted; and also to see if they will grant any further encouragement towards a minister's settlement. The committee were Ephraim Putnam, Jonathan Cram, and Jacob Wellman.

Sept. 4, 1766. A legal meeting held on this date.

Chose Ephraim Putnam, Moderator.

Voted, the Proprietors having concurred in the change, to build the meeting-house in front of George Gould's house, where a heap of stones was laid by the inhabitants on July 21, 1766.

Voted, To give Mr. Antipas Steward a call.

Voted John Johnson, Jonathan Cram and John Glover a committee to procure land for a meetinghouse spot.

Mr. Antipas Steward declined the call given. Possibly the dissensions about the location and building of the meeting-house influenced his decision. But, at a legal meeting held Jan. 20, 1767, the very next meeting of the town after this, the town voted "to give Mr. Sewall Goodridge a call to settle with us." They voted for "his incorigement to settle, Fifty Pounds "starling money of Grate Brittan," twenty-five to be paid within one year after his settlement, and the residue within the second year after. The remaining terms of his salary were the same as those offered Mr. Steward.

It was voted that the moderator, Jonathan Cram, together with Ephraim Putnam and Benjamin Cram give Mr. Goodridge the call.

TOWN MEETING, Feb. 13, 1767.

At the meeting held on this date the usual steps were taken to obtain assistance from the proprietors; and further to see if they would grant the minister, provided he shall accept the call, the privilege of his selecting the 200 acre farm which they had voted him; or if he did not settle with them, to see if they would permit the town to choose such a farm out of the common and undivided land.

March 10, 1767.—At the annual meeting the customary officers were chosen and necessary appropriations made for expenses.

Dec. 10.—Met at the meetinghouse. Voted,

1. Jonathan Cram for Moderator.
2. To build a meetinghouse next year, 50 ft. long, by 40 ft. wide, with twentytwo feet studs; the outside to be decently finished, and the lower floor laid by the Sep. 1st. next ensuing.
3. To raise 80*£* to carry on the work, & a committee of five men, viz. Benjamin Cram, Jonathan Cram, Sergeant John Hutchinson, Levi Spaulding, and James Boutwell, was chosen to complete it.

Town meeting, Dec. 24, 1767. Voted,

1. Jonathan Cram as Moderator.
2. To give Mr. Sewall Goodridge a call to settle in the ministry in this town; and further,
3. That Jonathan Cram, Benjamin Cram, and Ephraim Putnam be committee to extend Mr. Goodridge's call.
4. To adjourn this meeting to Jan. 5, 1768.

The adjourned meeting was held, and Ephraim Putnam was chosen to carry his answer from Mr. Goodridge, and the conditions attached to the Proprietors.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting to Jan. 21.

Met according to adjournment, and again,

Voted, To adjourn to the 2nd. Tuesday in Mar. next, (Mar. 8, 1768.)

Met accordingly on Mar. 8.

Voted, To adjourn to the first Monday in May next, (May 2nd.)

May 2.— Voted, To concur with the church in the ordination of Mr. Sewall Goodridge.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Lyndeboro' upon adjournment on the 5th. day of January 1768, at the meetinghouse

Voted in order to receive Mr. Sewall Goodridge's answer to the foregoing call, that Ephraim Putnam is committee to carry Mr. Goodridge's answer or the conditions of his answer to the Proprietors of this Township.

Voted, to continue the adjournmint of this meeting to thirsdlay the twenty first day of this Instant January, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, at the meetinghouse.

true copy, Att ^{to} John Stephenson } Town Clerk.

At the adjournmint of a meeting of the Town of Lyndsborough on the twenty first day of January 1768, at the meetinghouse,—

Voted to adjourn this meeting to the Second tusday in March next, at Nine Oclock in the forenoon at the meetinghouse.

copy att ^{to} John Stephenson } Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the Inhabitents of Lyndsborough, at the meetinghouse, upon adjournmint on March the Eighth, 1768, (being a Tuseday) at nine o'clock in the forenoon : —

Voted, to Continue the adjournmint of this meeting to the first monday in may next, at two of the clock in the afternoon at the meetinghouse.

true copy att ^{to} John Stephenson } Town Clerk.

At the meeting of the Inhabitents of Lyndsborough upon adjournmint on may 2^d, 1768, at the meetinghouse —

Voted, to concur with the Church in the Choice of the after-mentioned Pastors & Churches to performe the solemnite of the ordination of Mr. Sewall Goodridge over the Church of Christ in this Place, on wednesday the seventh day of September next, (viz.) Rev^d Mr. Zabdiel Adams,— Rev^d John Payson— Rev^d Nathaniel Merrill, Rev^d Daniel Wilkins— Rev^d Daniel

Emerson — Rev^d Joseph Emerson, — Rev^d Stephen Farrar, — Rev^d Jonathan Livermore — and Rev^d Joseph Kidder.*

Messrs. John Stevenson, Melchizedek Boffee, and George Gould were chosen a committee to provide entertainment for the council, and also for the relatives of Mr. Goodridge.†

The bills for entertainment amounted to the handsome sum of Fortyeight Pounds, four shillings & six pence, silver, Old Tenor.‡

But the location of the meetinghouse was an irrepressible source of trouble. At a town-meeting held in April|| a request made by Josiah Dutton and others from the western part of the town, for better accommodation as to the place of the meeting-house received consideration. Those who made the request and the rest of the town, mutually agreed to refer the case to a committee jointly chosen. The committee consisted of three prominent and judicious men, which were, Col. John Goffe of Bedford, Col. Samuel Barr, of Londonderry, and Col. John Hale of Hollis. After due attention and deliberation concerning the matter, they decided upon the spot already selected, where a monument of stones had been laid, and stated that that spot or “as near that as the Land will admit, in our opinion, is the most suitable place for erecting the meetinghouse in the Town of Lyndeborough.”

Signed	John Goffe	} Com.§
	Samuel Barr	
	John Hale	

ESTIMATED COST OF MEETINGHOUSE.

The town, on date here given, Nov. 1, 1768, voted to accept “acompts” of the committee for the cost of the meetinghouse which was “One thousand thirty seven Pounds Eight shillings & seven pence, silver, old tenor; of which Eighty Pounds, Lawful Money is raised.”¶

They voted to raise £53, 6s. and 8d. to pay the remaining charge of the building.** They voted also to have 20 pews around by the walls, and four back of the body seats. The pews were to be appraised by a committee, and the highest payer of rates was to have first choice of pews as appraised, the second highest payer, next choice, and so on. The money received was to be laid out in finishing the house.††

John Stephenson, Osgood Carlton and Jacob Wellman were

*For a full account of the ordination, see chapter on the church history.

†T. R. I. pp. 40, 41. ‡Ib., p. 46. (Records again abridged.) ||April 11, 1768.

§T. R.'s I. pp. 23, 44. ¶ See T. R., I, p. 36 ** Ib., p. 47. †† T. R., I, p. 51.

chosen a committee to lay out and appraise the spots for the pews.

Nov. 28, 1769, a committee consisting of Adam Johnson, Osgood Carlton and Jacob Wellman was appointed to examine the land allowed for the meeting-house, and see that its bounds were properly described and recorded.

The land was 22 rods long on the west side, 23 rods on the east side, $7\frac{1}{2}$ rods on the north end, and 11 rods on the south end, on the west side of the road.*

Mar. 16, 1770, the town voted to have 26 pews on the lower floor, exclusive of the parsonage pew, and 22 pews in the gallery, 48 in all. The parsonage pew seems not to have been counted. Spots for the pews were sold on the 7th of Nov., 1770, for 189 pounds, L. M., John Shepard Esq. acting as salesman; and it hardly seems as though they could have had a very dry time of it. For the bills for "Liquor, Vittels, Horse-keeping, and Other Particulars were 9*£*. 4*s*. 6*d*."

In one of the warrants for a town meeting in 1771, was an article which aimed, "To see if the Town will take any method to prevent the Snow Blowing in threw the Ruf of the Backside of the meetinghouse;" and on this matter they voted to "Pint the Backside of the Ruf."

At the March meeting in 1772, the price of labor for men and oxen on the highways was fixed from the middle of April to the last of October, by vote as follows: Two shillings a day for a man, and one shilling and four pence a day for a pair of oxen, nine and one half pence for a cart: and from the first of November to the middle of April, one shilling and six pence a day for a man, and one shilling for a pair of oxen; one shilling and four pence for a plow, and the other articles that men work with in proportion.

The matter of special interest in the town records for the year 1773 was the petition of the inhabitants to the Court at Amherst, then, the shire town, for the repeal of a financial grievance. This arose in the following way. John Holland of Amherst, a deputy sheriff, brought suit against one Joseph Kelley of Hudson, and obtained judgment against him for the sum of *£*83. Kelley failed to secure bondsmen, and was imprisoned. But he, together with another prisoner, escaped from jail, and left Holland to take care of his own finances. This he did by petitioning the Court for a grant to atone for

* T. R. I, p. 76.

his loss, and the Court so decreed it. The £83 therefore was added to the county taxes, forming as the petitioners thought, an unjust and grievous burden, and a precedent liable to be repeated whenever an unprincipled man could win the favor of the Court in a similar case. There were also circumstances which suggested official connivance in connexion with the escape. Nearly all the towns in the county united in a petition for redress.

This town voted unanimously to send John Stephenson and Nathaniel Phelps to join in a request that the Court would reconsider the grant made to Holland, and direct the County "Treasurer not to pay the same."*

When at the session of Court, "the Question was put whether the Court would Issue an order to the treasurer to revoke the former order and it passed in the Negative, Ordered therefore that the petition be Dismissed.

Copy Attest J. Holland."†

He seems to have been Clerk of that Court. But the people of Lyndeborough were not satisfied. Consequently on Nov. 1, 1773, the Town voted to send John Stephenson as agent to petition the General Court, or Legislature, for a repeal of the grievances they suffer on account of Capt. Kelly's "escape out of Goal." But, all seems to have been of no avail. For in the House, Jan. 21, 1774, the petition was dismissed. It was a bit of interesting and instructive reading however.‡

It will be remembered that this was the year, 1773, of the appalling calamity connected with the raising of the Wilton meeting-house. The event is not properly a part of our town history. But, to such an extent were our citizens sufferers in consequence of it, that no history of that period would be at all adequate to our situation, which should not contain some account of it. We are, therefore, glad to reproduce a passage from the account of the Wilton Centennial, which describes for us in fitting language, the awful occasion.

CASUALTIES OF LYNDEBOROUGH MEN AT THE RAISING OF THE WILTON MEETING-HOUSE.

The following graphic account of the event is from the oration of Rev. Ephraim Peabody, at the centennial celebration of Wilton, in 1839.

They commenced raising it Sept. 7, 1773. Such things

* Bouton IX, p. 23.

† Ib. p. 24.

‡ Bouton XI, pp. 63 to 65.

were conducted differently then from what they are now. It was considered the work of two days. People came from distant towns to see the spectacle. There was great note of preparation. A committee of the town appointed the raisers, and ample provisions were made to entertain strangers.

It was a beautiful September morning. And now might be seen coming in by every road, and from the neighboring towns, great numbers, men, women and children, to see the show. Some came on foot; some practiced the method, unknown in modern days, of riding and tying; some were on horseback, with their wives or sisters behind on a pillion. It was an occasion of universal expectation. The timbers were all prepared, the workmen ready, and the master-workman, full of the dignity of his office, issuing his orders to his aids. All went on prosperously. The good cheer, the excitement of the work, the crowd of spectators, men looking on, women telling the news, boys playing their various games, all made it a scene of general rejoicing.

The sides of the house were already up, and also a part of the roof at the east end of the building. One of the raisers from Lyndeborough, Captain Bradford, had brought over his wife, whom he left on account of illness, at the place where Mr. Baldwin now resides, while he himself went on to take part in the work. Having to pass along the centre of the building he observed that the middle beam extending across the church, was not properly supported. A post was under the centre, but it was wormeaten and was already beginning to yield and give way under the pressure. In raising the middle part of the roof the weight of the workmen would come in great measure on this beam, which was evidently not strong enough to bear up the timbers and men. He immediately ascended the roof and informed the masterworkman, who, being made over confident by the success thus far, replied to him that if he was afraid he might go home, that they wanted no cowards there. Indignant, he immediately went down and started off for his wife with the purpose of returning home. But before he had reached Mr. Baldwin's the men had already proceeded forward, confident and elated at their progress. They were swarming upon the unsupported beam and the planks and timbers which rested on it. They were raising up, with much exertion and shouts of direction and encouragement the beams and rafters, when suddenly, as he was anxiously looking back, he saw the frame

already erected tremble, the men shrink back aghast, the building seemed to rock for a moment to and fro, and suddenly all, timbers and tools and men, rushed down together in one mingled mass in the centre. The crash was so loud as to be heard nearly a mile. For a moment all was silent, and then the air was filled with groans and outcries and shrieks of terror. There were fifty-three men on the frame that fell. Three were instantly killed, two died very shortly afterwards, others were crippled for life, and most of them were more or less mangled or wounded.

"To understand the impression that the event made at the time, it must be remembered the whole population of the town—men, women and children—was scarcely five hundred. It was like so many men lost overboard from a ship at sea. It caused a general mourning, for there were few families which had not lost a friend, or connexion, or some one of whose friends were not among the wounded."

Under date of Nov. 30, 1894, W. H. Grant Esq. of St. Paul, Minnesota wrote his brother, David C. Grant. "I found recently a list of the killed and wounded at the raising of the Wilton Meeting-house. Those from Lyndeborough were as follows;—Killed instantly, Reuben Stiles. Mortally wounded, Joseph Severance, Timothy Carlton, and Benjamin Jones. The first of these died the next day; the second, lived four days, and the third was supposed to be dead, when the matter was written. Wounded, David Carlton, Jonathan Chamberlain, Thomas Boffee, Andrew Thompson, Benjamin Senter, Ebenezer Gardner, Uriah Cram, Edward Bevins, Nehemiah Hutchinson, and John Rowe."

Sept. 14th, 1774, the town voted to build a pound, 25x30 feet, the wall to be 6 feet high, faced on the inside, 3 feet thick at the bottom and 1½ feet at the top, and to be capped with a timber frame. It was to have a convenient gate with lock, and was to be finished to the "Exceptance" of the town by the first of March. George Gould and Thomas Boffee agreed to build it as proposed for Four Pound, Lawful Money.

The ruins of the structure, long unused, show the solidity of their work, done nearly 130 years ago. It stands back of the sheds, south of the meeting-house.

PRECURSORS OF THE REVOLUTION

Had already begun to appear. On the 15th day of July, 1774, the Chairman of the House of Representatives sent a message to the Selectmen of Lyndeborough, desiring them to choose an agent to join with agents from the other towns, in a convention at Exeter, to consult as to the best and most peaceable methods for uniting the colonies and the mother country, and establishing their rights and privileges on a solid and lasting foundation. He also requested the people to raise thirty shillings by subscription to defray expenses in connexion with the Congress at Philadelphia.

The Selectmen, Andrew Fuller, David Badger, and Levi Spaulding, called a meeting for July 18, and added, "As the time is short we would desire every one that hath money by him would bring it to the meeting with him."

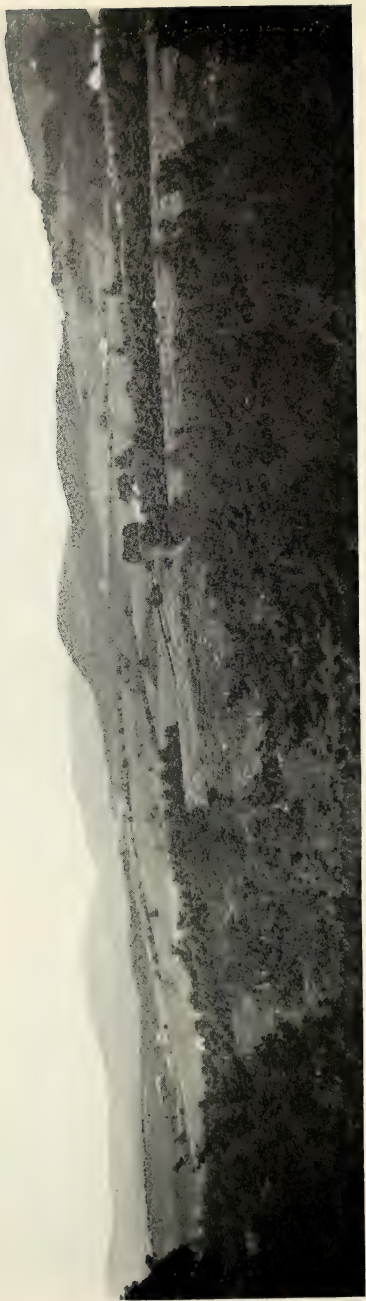
Signed, Andrew Fuller, T. Clerk.

At this meeting, Ephraim Putnam was chosen Agent to go to "Exeter," and the thirty shillings for the expenses of the New Hampshire delegates to Congress were provided.

At a town meeting Oct. 31, 1774, it was voted to purchase a Town Stock of "Powder, Bawls and Flints," namely, one barrel of powder, one hundred "wait of lead and five Dussen of Flints," and Ephraim Putnam was chosen to make the purchase.

Thus preparations were making for possible hostilities, at the same time that delegates were appointed to use their utmost wisdom to bring about an honorable and enduring peace.





MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM H. J. RICHARDSON'S HOUSE.

CHAPTER VII.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The last meeting on record in Volume I, of our town's archives, is dated Jan. 20, 1775, and states that Dr. Benjamin Jones was elected a delegate to Exeter, where a convention was to choose an agent, or agents, to the Continental Congress, to assemble at Philadelphia in May; and also to choose a committee to apportion to each town its share of the expenses of such a congress.

At the annual meeting in March the town voted to raise money to pay the expenses of delegates to Congress.

The disturbances in and around Boston were reported in all the parts of New England with which Boston held communication. The militia of New Hampshire were alive to all the interests of a true freedom as far as they were able to see them. The organization and training of men for military service in an emergency had not been wholly neglected. The report of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, sounded out among our northern hills as the tocsin for mustering their freedom loving inhabitants, and from all sides the brave yeomanry sprung to arms.

Four days after the famous fight and flight from Lexington and Concord, Captain Levi Spaulding of Lyndeborough marched with a company of sixty men to the seat of war. Thomas Boffee was his 2nd lieutenant; William Lee and James Hutchinson were sergeants, and twenty-three others of his fellow townsmen and neighbors were in the ranks; a list of whom is appended: Corporals, Benjamin Dike and Samuel Hutchinson. Fifer, Jacob Dutton. Privates, Nathaniel Batchelder, Phineas Barker, Edward Bevins, James Campbell, Nehemiah Hutchinson, John Johnson, Jesse Lund, John Rowe, Ephraim Smith, Isaac Carkin, David Carlton,* Ezra Dutton, Joseph Ellinwood, Samuel McMaster, Andrew Thompson, Jacob Wellman, Elisha Wilkins, Josiah Woodbury, Timothy McIntire, Daniel Cram.

At a town meeting on May 3, 1775, it was voted to raise ten minute-men and voted upon the fidelity of the town, that

* David Carlton was mortally wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, and died two days later, June 19, 1775. Jacob Wellman was also reported as mortally wounded, but he recovered and lived many years.

if these are called away upon any "Sudding Elerrim," those that tarry at home shall take care of their farms; and the selectmen were appointed to carry this vote into effect.

They chose Ephraim Putnam, Jr., delegate to the Congress at Exeter. Agreed to buy a town stock of provisions, and chose a committee to have charge of it. They also voted to pay each minute-man one shilling for each half-day's exercise in drill, which they desired should be performed each week.

Every vote passed in relation to the war for independence and raising and equipping men for the army indicates the patriotic spirit of the people, and the lively interest they took in the welfare of their country.

June 17, 1775, a meeting was called at which the whole "Training Band" was requested to assemble in order to choose three commissioned officers for the town, and those who had received powder or balls from the town were requested to return them to the Selectmen. While men read this notice in Lyndeborough, twenty-six of her gallant sons with their brave Captain, Levi Spaulding, were under British fire and doing fatal work against their country's would-be oppressors, on memorable Bunker Hill. They were with the rear guard of the retreating Americans, like a fiery wall between them and their British pursuers. One of them, David Carlton, was mortally wounded and carried off the field by his brother-in-law, John Johnson, and on the second day after the battle, died. Another, Jacob Wellman, was reported as mortally wounded, but recovered, and later became Captain, serving his country faithfully, and becoming a prominent man in the town.

June 19, 1775.—The meeting was held and officers were chosen according to the notification, and the town voted to sell school lot No. 126, "provided they can have the money down for it," and William Carson, James Boutwell and Amos Whittemore were chosen a committee to effect the sale.

Among the provisions ordered for the town, were forty hogsheads of salt, five of molasses, and one of rum. The citizens were evidently moderate drinkers, not sots.

On the 21st of November, 1775, the committee entrusted with the sale of the school lot reported that they had "sold the same to Mr. John Clark for the sum of 67*£*, 10 Shillings," and had taken security of him, and were answerable for the same.

December 1st, 1775, at the town meeting, the question arose whether they would "join with Wilton in sending a Deligate to

Exactor," or send independently, which they viewed as their right. It was decided in the negative, because they were unwilling to renounce their "birthright and privileges."

February 29, 1776, the town voted to request the appointment of Andrew Fuller a Justice of the Peace and Joseph Herrick as Coroner.

That Andrew Fuller was not an unfit man for the office may appear from an incident, which in our day, may seem trivial. In his effort to enforce the statute against profanity, he aimed to be honest and impartial. And once when he found himself a violator of it, he made out the regular papers in such cases, and imposed and paid the usual penalty of one dollar for the offense.

July 11, 1776.—A meeting was held to see what means the town will take to raise their quota of men to go to "Cannidy." They voted that the men who were most able to hire should couple together and hire men until the number required was raised.

In October, 1776, the people anticipating an alarm soon, on Sunday, the 27th, after service, gave notice of a meeting on Monday, October 28, at which they voted to purchase a barrel of powder, and appointed Mr. Joseph Herrick to provide it, and empowered the Selectmen to hire money for the same.

November 9, 1776.—Mr. Herrick informed the people that he had provided the powder as above, and as he is going to the "Westward Army" next Tuesday, he determines to carry the powder to the Training tomorrow for the town's acceptance.

A meeting called in the same manner as the preceding one was held November 11, 1776, at which Capt. John Stephenson was chosen as agent to consult with other agents at Dracut, Mass., in connection with merchants and farmers. At this meeting Mr. James Boutwell was chosen custodian of the town's stock of ammunition.

Tuesday, the 26th of November, the town voted to unite with Wilton, Duxbury School Farm and Mile Slip in the choice of a Deputy.

The annual meeting for this year (1777) gave attention to the usual routine work. But on the 8th of April a meeting convened with Capt. Levi Spaulding as moderator, at which a vote passed to give each man yet to be raised to make up the sixteen that are called for, one hundred dollars, with interest until it is paid. At the same meeting they voted to divide the

town into school districts, and appointed a committee for the purpose.

In a meeting held May 6th, 1777, a committee of five men was chosen to appraise and settle the turns done in the war from the 19th of April, 1775, to the present time, and Capt. Nathaniel Batchelder, Lieut. Reuben Spaulding, Deacon David Badger, Dr. Benjamin Jones and Mr. Joseph Herrick were the committee. One hundred dollars bounty was voted to the sixteen men that have enlisted or shall enlist from this town, "except Joseph Wilson and Thomas Grush who have received hire from particular men."

Monday, December 1st, 1777.—The town voted to set every month's turn of service for the colonies in the present war at twenty shillings. A protest was entered against this vote, and the like, stating, "Such votes are to us unreasonable," as they give "money out of our pockets to men that was hired by persons out of this town to do a turn for them; therefore we protest we will pay none of such moneys.

Lyndeborough, January 12, 1778.

Signed,

Philip Fletcher
Joseph Herrick
Benjamin Jones
Samuel Huston
Joseph Batchelder
Robert Badger
Aaron Lewis
Eleazer Woodard
David Badger
Edmund Bickford
Nathaniel Batchelder
Reuben Batchelder

John Kidder
Joshua Hadley
Andrew Fuller
John Savage
John Reynolds
Reuben Spaulding
Isaac Day
Daniel Gould
Nathaniel Phelps
William Barron
Benjamin Punchard

Attest pr. Peter Clark, T. Clerk."

Though an effort was made to have the votes passed Dec. 1, 1777, reconsidered and disannuled, the town at subsequent meetings on Jan. 12 and Feb. 9, 1778, refused to reconsider, disannul, alter or amend them. At the last mentioned meeting, Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, from Congress, were read, and the town voted its approbation of them.

Annual meeting and usual election of town officers Mar. 10, 1778. But on Mar. 26, 1778,* the town voted to procure and

*T. Records, II., p. 43.

pay a man to take Asa Boutwell's place in the army; and Capt. Peter Clark was chosen agent to hire the man. Samuel Barron of Amherst was hired, and performed the service; but when tendered 105 £, the stipulated sum, he refused it, because the currency had, in the meantime, so depreciated that it failed to fulfil the contract.* This tender was made early in 1780, and under date of November 15 of that year, the following note was addressed,

To the Town of Lyndeborough.

Gentlemen.

I hereby acquaint you that I have offered the nominall sum of money that I agreed to pay Samuel Barrons in Behalf of the Town as a Reward for his taking Asa Boutwell's place in the army, and he refuses to take the same. Therefore, I desire you would furnish me with money sufficient to pay him the said Barron, Forty for one, agreeable to the depreciating act.

Peter Clark.

Lyndeborough, Nov. 15, 1780.

A true copy att. Pr. Benjⁿ Jones } T. Clerk.†

At the annual meeting Mar. 13, 1781, the town voted, "to raise money to enable Maj. Clark to fulfil his agreement with Samuel Barron, according to the Depreciation Act."‡

At a town meeting May 4, 1778, Nehemiah^e Rand, Esq., was chosen to represent the town at a convention to be held in Concord, on the 10th day of June next, for the purpose of forming a plan of government for this State. Voted, also, to add one hundred pounds, L. M. to Mr. Goodridge's stated salary for this present year.||

This seems to have been a generous addition, in view of all the other burdensome expense of war times.

The people in general were beginning to feel very sensibly the effects of carrying on the war. Prominent among these effects were the depreciation of their currency and the scarcity of the common necessities of life. The latter result was regarded as the work of monopolists, which then unduly raised the prices of meats as well as of farm products and merchandise, even as they do today. Then there were the financial stringency consequent upon the vast expenditures needed to prosecute a war, and the insatiable greed of brokers and money changers to add to the many other distresses of the situation.

* T. Records, II., p. 44.

† T. Records, II, p. 90, 9thly.

‡ Ib., p. 48.

|| T. Records, II, p. 50,

In an effort to relieve the pressing burdens, a convention was called to consider the best means of amelioration. The convention was held at Concord, Sept. 22, 1779, at 10 o'clock A.M., and Nehemiah Rand was sent as delegate from this town, chosen Aug. 30, previous. At 1 o'clock P.M. on the same day, the town voted to accept the plan of government. An Order had been received from the general court to present reasons, if any existed, why "Parsons' Corner," so called, should not be set off and joined with Duxbury School Farm and a part of the Mile Slip, to form a new town. They opposed the measure, and appointed Deacon Cram, Capt. Levi Spaulding and Deacon Badger to oppose it in the Legislature.*

The reasons presented by this committee are printed in full in "Bouton's Town Papers," Vol. XII., pp. 519, 520. They were briefly these: In a time when there were only about forty families in town, the people in the southeast corner, being more compactly located, were the strongest advocates for placing our meeting-house where it now stands, much nearer the east than the west side. The building was erected at an expense from which the people, even yet, have hardly recovered. And now these petitioners seek to free themselves wholly from the responsibility incurred, and roll it more oppressively on the rest of the town. Moreover, a mountain crosses the north part of our town, running from east to southwest, beyond which the land is already filling up with new inhabitants, who are likely to be formed into a town by themselves at no very distant day. We can not expect to retain them because of the mountain barrier. In closing, the committee said, "If the Prayer of the Aforesaid Petitioners Should be Granted and the Land therein Mentioned be set off, And in Process of Time the west Part of the Town likewise It will leave a Poor Parish indeed such an One as Cannot by any means Support the Gospel and Other Necessary Charges."

"We therefore Submit these Considerations to Your Hon^{rs} Wisdom to Do therein as to Justice Shall Appertain And as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray."

Levi Spaulding }
Benjamin Cram } Committee.
David Badger }

[The project did not succeed.—E.D.]

In compliance with an address issued by the fore-mentioned

*Parsons' Cor. Defection.

Concord convention of Sept. 27, 1779, to the several towns of the colony, a committee of nineteen men was appointed by our town, "to set a value" upon the necessities of life, and to note any violation of the agreement fixed upon by the committee, acting under the instruction of the convention. The members of that committee were men of high standing, heads of families from all parts of the town, whose character and judgment would have great weight and influence. Their names follow:*

Peter Clark	Daniel Gould
Jeremiah Carlton	Nathaniel Phelps
Thomas Parsons	Capt. Wm. Barrons
Nehemiah Rand	Samuel McMaster
Nathaniel Batchelder	Deacon Putnam
Jacob Wellman	Amos Whittemore
David Badger	Nathan Parsons
Josiah Woodbury	Jacob Cram
John Raynolds	Jonathan Parsons
Joseph Herrick	

At a legal meeting the 11th of October, 1779,

1. Voted to accept the report of this committee and
2. Voted "that this committee be continued, and follow the direction of the Convention in all respects for the appreciating our paper currency."

At the regular annual meeting, March 9, 1779, the sixth article to consider was the insufficiency of the pastor's salary, in view of the depreciated currency. The response to this matter was cordial, and it was voted to pay Rev. Sewall Goodridge £750, L. M., including his stated salary for the year, "in corn, rye, wool, flax, pork, beef, or labor, at the price such articles used to be sold for in the year 1774."

The town, Aug. 3, 1779, was requested to act on three articles presented in a petition which had been sent to the selectmen, signed by a number of persons.*

Article 1. To hear the complaint of any aggrieved person, and allow every one liberty to stand or sit, during the singing in public worship;

Article 2. To see if the church and congregation may introduce Dr. Watts' version of the psalms and hymns into the public worship; and

Article 3. To see if the town will grant the "*Choreesters*" (choir?) any particular seat or seats in the meeting-house.

*T. R., II, p. 60.

† Vol. II, T. R., pp. 57, 58.

The petition was granted, and permission was given to introduce said "psalms and hymns" upon trial for three months; and also voted four men's seats and three women's seats below in the meeting-house to accommodate the singers.

Feb. 3, 1780, the citizens were requested to state whether they were willing that Joshua Atherton Esq. might plead law in the county for any who wished to employ him. On March 28 following, the town unanimously voted their disapprobation of Mr. Atherton's pleading law.

At the same meeting, they voted to allow Mr. Nehemiah Rand's account for attending the conventions at Concord and Exeter for forming a plan of government, and supporting the credit of the currency for the years 1778 and 1779; (*viz.*) the quantity of 22 bushels and 3 pecks of corn, or money to purchase the same. Voted, also to allow thirty dollars for a day's work, previously hired at 3 shillings.*

The town voted April 17, 1780, to choose a committee to report to the committee of claims sitting at Exeter, the amounts of money, certified by oath, that had been "paid to or expended on the Continental soldiers or their families since the year 1777."† Committee, Major Clark, Deacon Putnam, Jeremiah Carlton, Capt. Wellman and Esqr. Fuller.

The surrounding towns have all sought, and profited by securing portions of Lyndeborough territory.* In 1780, a petition was sent to the General Court by several inhabitants of this town and of the northwest part of Amherst, praying that a half mile of the east side of this town be annexed to the northwest part of the town of Amherst, and formed into a new town. The Legislature gave the town the usual notice, to show cause why the petition should not be granted. The town at a legal meeting, held Sept. 28, 1780, chose Deacon Badger, Capt. Barron, and Capt. Spaulding to present a remonstrance to the Legislature against the aim of the petitioners, and the project for the time at least was defeated.

Jan. 29, 1781, the town chose a committee consisting of Capt. Jonas Kidder, Lieut. Amos Whittemore and Ensign John Savage, to make an average of what every man had done in town toward the war, since its commencement.† The average was made month for month, according to the time spent in the army. A bounty of forty shillings per month was paid them

*T. R. I, p. 90, II, p. 66, 5thly.

†T. Records II, pp. 68 and 69.

‡T. Records II, p. 73.

||T. Records II, p. 82.

for service done in the army. But citizens of this town were not to receive anything for service rendered for other towns, unless such service was properly certified, or proof of it was furnished by two reliable witnesses.

Another committee was chosen at the same meeting, consisting of Capt. Barron, Mr. Amos Persons, and Mr. Eleazar Woodward, and the commissioned officers, to raise and enlist the quota of men for the town.*

Feb. 20, 1781. At a legal meeting, Capt. Spaulding, Moderator, "Voted to accept the agreement which the committee has made with the men who engaged to serve in the Continental Army for the term of three years."† The committee was authorized to give notes on the behalf of the town, which voted to give each soldier that enlisted in the Continental Army for three years a thousand dollars paper money, to be deducted out of their hire in proportion to the agreement. The agreement was that each soldier was to receive one-third of his wages or bounty, at the end of each year, which was secured to him by notes, given on behalf of the town. The selectmen were authorized to assess the money on the town.

THE SOLDIER'S AGREEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1781.‡

We the Subscribers, for and in consideration of Eight Dollars per month, to be paid in Indian corn at three shillings per bushel, or rye at four shillings per bushel, or money, or quick stock equal thereto, to be paid to us by the town of Lyndeborough in three years from the time of our passing muster, Do voluntarily enlist ourselves to serve in the Continental army the term of three years from the time we pass muster, and promise obedience to our officers and submit to the rules and regulations of the army during the said term.

Further, we agree that if we do not pass muster, the agreement to be void; and we further agree with Capt. William Barron and Mr. Amos Persons and Mr. Eleazar Woodward together with the commissioned officers, a committee chosen by the town to hire our proportion of Continental men to take one thousand paper dollars and Reduct it out of the above sum, agreeable to the price of Grain in paper money.

Lyndeborough Feb. 1 1781.

John Putnam
Moses Ordway

Samuel Punchard Jr.
Edward Spaulding

† T. Records II, p. 82.

† T. Records II, p. 84.

‡ T. Records II, p. 85.

Israel Hails, During war. Luther Smith

A true Coppy Att. per. Benj^a Jones } Town Clerk

At a legal meeting held May 15, 1781, Maj. Peter Clark was chosen to represent the town in the convention called to meet at Concord, the first Tuesday of June next.*

July 10, the town voted, that constables shall not receive any of the old continental money for the town rates of those who are behind in their lists; but that they receive the new emission in lieu thereof, at the rate of one dollar for forty of the old. Voted further, that the Treasurer shall not receive any of the old money after the 12th day of July, 1781.

The purchase of beef for the army was a matter of great importance in the Revolutionary War, as well as in the late war with Spain. This town was expected and required to furnish its share of the commodity or of money to buy it elsewhere. On the 15th of August, 1781, the town voted to raise "Two Hundred and Fifty Pound, Lawful Money in silver, to purchase army beef for this year."†

On the 19th of October, 1781, the army of Cornwallis surrendered to the American forces at Yorktown, Va. At this there were great rejoicings all over the land, and well there might be, for this was the master stroke, the decisive victory of the war. The fighting, practically, ceased with this battle. The armies still kept the field to guard danger points. But gradually the enemy withdrew, and Great Britain, at length, in Parliament decreed it inconsistent with her interests, any longer to continue the war. Not till November, 1783, however, was peace definitely declared; and then, the American army disbanded.

The contest thus closed was one of the most remarkable in the history of the human race; nor can any believer in an overruling Providence fail to be deeply impressed with the idea that "the embattled farmers" of our new fledged states were Providentially aided in the unequal, and as many feared, unavailing struggle. Our town might be pardoned for cherishing a little pride in the part taken by her citizens in that successful achievement. No eulogy can be more eloquent than the facts and votes chronicled in our town records. I have cited some of the votes of the town relating to the soldiers. The heroism of the soldiers themselves may be partly learned from the sketches

* T. Records II, pp. 94 and 95.

† T. Records II, page 96.

of the five captains which went from our town with the subordinate officers and the men in the ranks. These brief biographies alone would indicate some of the patriotic interest of our townsmen in their country's freedom. But a record more extended and particular will not diminish our admiration for our Revolutionary predecessors.

A special record of individual service, collected by our worthy long-time Town Clerk, Mr. E. A. Danforth, at the suggestion of Mr. D. C. Grant, strongly seconded by his brother, W. H. Grant Esq., is of unusual interest, and is largely self-explanatory.

It is given as presented by our Clerk.

LYNDEBOROUGH, STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1776.

An account of those that went in the Service in the year 1776 and of those that Hired them, viz.:

Cap John Stephenson did a whole turn Hired Joseph Elenwood Junr. 12/0.

Mr. John Kidder did a whole turn hired Mr. John Rowe 12/0

Sart. Aaron Lewes did one quarter of a turn

Mr. Nathan Parsons did one quarter of a turn

they hired Mr. John Rynolds and Rynolds did half a turn for himself

Dea'n Ephraim Putnam and Son Ephraim did a whole turn they hired Nath'l Bachelor.

Esq'r Andrew Fuller did two thirds of a turn

Lieut. Jonas Kidder one third of a turn they hired Samuel Butterfield

Deacon David Badger did half a turn

Mr. Robart Badger did half a turn. they hired Hezekiah Hamblet

Mr. George Goole and son Daniel did a whole turn

they hired Philip Flecher

Cap. William Barons went Did a turn for himself

Sar. Peter Russell did half a turn Mr. Joshua Hadley half a turn Russel went

Mr. Ruben Bachelor did half a turn Mr. Joseph Bachelor did half a turn Ruben went.

Mr. William Carson did two thirds of a turn

Mr. Jonathan Chamberlain did one third of a turn

they hired Mr. John Savage and Mr. Sam'l Stephens and each of them did half a turn for themselves

Mr. John Aordaway did half a turn

Mr. Isaac Day did half a turn Day went

Lieut Sam'l Huston Sarg't Amos Whittemore Simeon Flecher Each did one third of a turn hired James Burnam

Cap Jonath'n Cram Mr. Solomon Cram Mr. Asael Stiles Each Did one third of a turn Stiles went

Mr. Ephraim Putnam 3d did half a turn

Mr. John Buffe did half a turn Buffe went

Ens'n Nathaniel Phelps did two thirds of a turn

Mr. Jeremiah Carleton did one third of a turn they hired Mr. John Carcan.

The above persons went to Ticonderoga passed muster July 22 and continued in the Service until the first of December

Those that inlisted to clear out the Road to St. Johns are as follows, (viz)

David Putnam

Hezekiah Duncle 3 months

Ebenezer Denten* 3 months & ½ Nathan Cram home sick inlisted
June the 3 for three months

The following is an account of men that enlisted to go to new york† and passed muster September 26 1776 and continued in the Service until the first of December each went for himself only nameley

Ithamar Woodard

Amos Whittemore

Josiah Woodbery Jun'r

Asa Dutton

Nathaniel Woodbery

Ezra Dutton

Benj'n Senter

Joseph Willkens

Ebenezer Gardner

Nicklus Beesom

Hezekiah Duncle

went in the Room of Jesse Putnam
and Received two Dollars of Putnam for the same.

The following men went to new york Inlisted in December and Continued untill the first of March Namely

Richard Bating

Daniel Cram

Andrew Creese

Samuel Chamber†

Aaron Putnam

An account of those that went upon the Alaram July 1 1777
Served 12 Days the Longest Lieut Sam'l Huston

Sarg't Aaron Lewes

Jeremiah Carleton

Jonathan Chamberlin

Jonathan Chamberlin Jun

John Beesom

William Holt gone 3 Days

Aaron Putnam

Timothy Parsons

Nehe'h Hutchinson for woodard 3 Days

John Hutchinson

Edward Bavins

Daniel Cram

* Probably hired man of Capt. Clark's.

† White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776.

‡ Probably Chamberlain; compare with R. Rolls, I, 537, 538.

John Carkar
 Thomas Parsons
 Josiah Abbot
 Simeon Fletcher
 Joseph Batchelder
 Ruben Spaulding 9 Days
 John Booffe

An account of those men that went to Bennington Engaged
 July 21 1777 Continued in the Service two months

Peter Clark	
Stephen Burnam	
Nathaniel Burnam	
Benj'n Osgood	hired Jessa Lund
Daniel Herrick	
George Parsons	
John Meads	hired Josiah Blanchard
Aaron Whittemore	
John Hutchinson	hired Nehemiah Hutchinson
Amos Wilkins	hired Sam'l Hutchinson
John Stiles	
Walter Roos	hired Josiah Woodbery Jun'r
Benj'n Cram Jun'r	
Benj'n Dutton	hired Ezra Dutton
William Holt	
David Straton	hired Benj'n tuck Ellingwood
Ruben Spaulding	hired Jacob Dutton
Jacob Cram	hired Tho's Pringle
Edmund Bickford	hired Nathanael Woodbery
David Cram	hired Hezekiah Duncle

An account of those men that to Saratoge to take Bur-
 goine Engaged September 29th 1777 in the Service 26 Days

Peter Clark	David Putnam
Joseph Ellingwood	John Smith
Sam'l Punchard	Simeon Fletcher Jun'r
James Punchard hired Skerrey	Hezekiah Hamblet
Joseph Herrick	Timothy Parson
Francis Epes	James Burnam
Jonathan Chamberlin Jun'r	Thomas Parsons hired Edw'd Bavins
Daniel Cram	Joshua Balch hired Andrew Creese

An account of those men that went to Rhoadisland August 6
 1778 Engaged

Wm Lee	Daniel Gould
Jonas Kidder	Daniel Cram
Ruben Spaulding	John Kidder Jun'r
Joseph Herrick	Nicholas Beason went for Lt Buffe
Francis Epes	Timothy Parsons
Edward Bavins	Samuel Hutchinson

Nathan Parsons
Adam Johnson Jun'r

Robert Badger
Jacob Cram hired Jessa Lund

July 1778

Jacob Dutton went Six months to Rhoad Island half the time for Eleazer Woodard and the other half for Moses Stiles Jun'r and Uriah Cram.

an account of those men that procured four men for the Continental Army for one year July 15 1777

	months	
Deacon Badger	1	
Deacon Putnam	1	hired
Lieut R Spaulding	1	
Joshua Hadley	1	John
John Ordway	1	
William Holt	1	Purple
Ephraim Putnam Second	1	
Solomon Cram	1	for one
Andrew Fuller	1	
Benj'n Killam	2	year
Jonas Kidder	1	
Capt John Stephenson	2	
John Kidder	1	
Sam'l Punchard	1	hired
Dr. Jones	1	
Josiah Abbot	1	
Nath'l Raynolds	1	Isaac
John Carkin	1	
Samuel Hutchinson	1	
John Case	1	Carkin
Jonathan Chamberlin	1	
Lieut Huston	1	
James Punchard	1	
Ensign Phelps	2	hired
Sam'l Towns	3	
Adam Johnson	2	Israel
Adam Johnson, Jun'r	1	
Daniel Gould	1	Hutchinson
Thomas Richardson	2	
Benj'n Punchard	2	
Jonathan Whittemore	1	hired
Cap Cram	1	
David Cram	1	
John Archer	1	William
Joseph Ellingwood	1	
Stephen Burnam	2	
Joshua Stiles	1	Burnam
John Thompson	2	

Those that hired two men to go to Rhoad Island for six months are.

	months	
John Clark	2	
Benj'n Bullock	2	hired John Woodbery
Sam'l Whittemore	2	
Will'm Blaenough	2	
Moses Lever	2	hired John Mellen
John Woodard	2	

Those men that Engaged to go to portsmouth for two months from September 5, 1779 were

John Archer	Nath'l Burnam	
Jonas Kidder	Samuel Hutcherson	hired Stephen Ritcherson

account of thos men that Enlisted to go to Cohos in the Service Six weeks march 1780

Dea John Putnam	William Carson
Peter Russell	Enock Ordway

an account of those that hired men for Six months in the Continental army

	m		m
Ens John Savag	1	Joseph herrick	1
Daniel herrick	1	Ephraim Abbot	1
James Burnam	1	Edmand bigford	1
Eleazer Woodard	2	Doct Jones	1
David Straton	1	Moses Stils jur	1
John Stiles	1		
Jonathan Pearson jur	1	Jonathan Chamberlin jur	1
Thomas Pearson	1	Jeremiah Carlton	2
Jacob Cram	1		
Daniel Gould	2	Walter Ross	1
hezekiah Duntley	$\frac{1}{2}$	William Punchard	$\frac{1}{2}$
Johnathan Whitmore	1	Uriah Cram	1
William Mcadams	2	Benjamin Burros	1
Robert Mcadams	1	Hugh Mcadams	1
William Mcadams	1		

July ye 4 1780

an account of those that hired men for three months to go to westpoint July 4 ye 1780

Jonas Kidder	3	Robert Badger	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Jonathan Chamberlin	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cap' John Stephenson	1		
Edward Spaulding	1		
Lieu' Reuben Spaulding	1	Deacon Badger	1
		John Ordway	1
		Joel manuel	1

John Kidder	2		
Benjamin Dutton	1		
		Decon Putnam	1
		Ephraim Putnam jur	1
		Daniel Cram	1
Benjamin Punchard	1		
Aaron Lewes	1		
James Punchard	1		
		Adam Johnson	1
		David Cram	1
		Thomas Richardson	1
Ens Nath'l Phelps	2		
Samuel towns	1		
Joshua Hadley	1½		
Nathan Pearson	1		
John Meeds	½		
Lieut Huston	1		
Lieut Whitmore	1		
Philip Fletcher	1		

an account of thoes that went to the westward for three months
in the year 1781

Simeon Fletcher went and did one month for him Self.

Edmand Bickford Benja Osgood Jonathan Whitmore and Ezekiah
Duntley Each of them Did a fortnit

William Holt Did two months

Peter Russel Did one furtnit

William Tayler did one furtnit

an aCount of those that hired William Lee to go to Cohoss
July 12 1782

John Ordway Did two months

William Holt jur Did one month

Stephen Burnam Ephraim Abbot Joseph Elenwood William Tayler
Each of them Did a fortnit

Return of Soldiers bountyes Made to the Committe on Claims in the
year 1788 is £751:13:11

LYNDEBOROUGH, N. H., March 9th, 1892

I hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing
copy with the original record thereof, now remaining in my
office, and that the same is a true and correct copy and tran-
script thereof, and of the whole thereof.

Edgar A. Danforth,
Town Clerk of the
Town of Lyndeborough.

LYNDEBOROUGH, Decemb'r ye 25, 1777

To the Gentlemen Selectmen For the Town of Lynd'h per-

sewing to a Vote of this Town for the Comitty making an Everidge in the proportion of the war for this Town from April 20, 1775 to May 1777 the following is our Sentiments Considering the places of the Destination of those persons that Have Served in the war Now Belonging to this Town.

the preceeding Sums annexed to Every man's Name is in Lawful mony.

Those persons that went to the Alarm and Returned with Lieut Barron the Committee have Allowed each man £0:10:0

the following is the Names of those persons that returned with

£0:10:0

Lieut. Barron	Ebenezer Gardner
John Reynolds	John Thompson
John Savage	And ^w Thompson
Samuel Stephens	Reuben Batcheldr
Peter Russell	Amos Whittemore
Philip Fletcher	John Carkin
Nath ⁿ Burnam	Nath ⁿ Phelps
Joseph Herrick	Edward Bevings
Adam Johnson, Jur	Lieut Spaulding
Daniel Gould	

Sum Total £9:08:0

Our Reasons for Seting the Services above is the provision & Expense was paid By the Town

Those that Engag^d in the Service For the Year 1775 there Time 8 months at winter Hill the Committee have allow^d those persons that then Engag^d for the 8 months Belonging to this Town twelve Shillings Each man

£0:12:0

Capt Spaulding	Edward Beving Jur
Lt. Thomas Boffe	John Smith
Ensign Will ^m Lee	Jacob Wellman Jur
Joseph Ellenwood Jur	Elisha Willkings
Jese Lund	Daniel Cram 5 months
Nehemiah Hutchinson	John Hutchinson
Samuel Macmaster	David putnam
Nath ⁿ Batcheldor	Benj ^a Bevings
Jacob Dutton	phineas Barker
Ezra Dutton	

Our Reasons for Sitting the Service at winter Hill at this Value is None Gave more that Hird others to Do there Turn

Those that Engag^d in the Service For the Year 1776 that went to from winter Hill to York and there Tarry^d through out

the Campaign the Committe Allow^d those men one pound p^r Month

£1:0:0

Adam Johnson jur Alias
John Johnson

Thom^s pringle
Edward Bevings jur

Those that Engag^d For the year 1776 that went from winter Hill to Canada and Concluded the Same Back to Trenton the Committe allow^d those persons one pound twelve shillings p^r month

£1:12:0

Cap^t Spawlding
Lieut Thom. Boffe
Ensign Will^m Lee
Jacob Dutton

Nehemiah Hutchison
Samuel Stiles
John Woodbury
James Cambell

Those that Engag^d in the Year 1776 and went to Tyconderogue 4 months and Ten Days and have allow^d Every man what he paid towards the 4 months and Ten Days those that went for themselves have allow^d the same

£12:0:0

Cap ^t Barron	£12:0:0	John Savage	£6:0:0
Cap ^t John Stevenson	Ditto	Esq ^r Fuller	7:4:0
John Kidder	Ditto	Lieut. Kidder	3:12:0
John Reynolds	6:0:0	John Ordway	6:0:0
Aaron Lewis	3:0:0	Isaac Day	6:0:0
Nathan Persons	3:0:0	Lieut. Hueston	4:0:0
Deac ⁿ putnam	6:0:0	Amos Whittemore	4:0:0
Deac ⁿ putnam jur	4:0:0	Simeon Fletcher	4:0:0
David Badger	5:6:0	Cap ^t Cram	4:0:0
Robert Badger	5:6:6	Solomon Cram	4:0:0
Gorge Goold	6:0:0	Asael Stiles	4:0:0
Daniel Goold	6:0:0	Ephraim Putnam ye 3 ^d	6:0:0
Rewben Batcheldor	6:0:8	John Boffe	6:0:0
Joseph Batcheldor	6:0:0	Samuel Stephens	6:0:0
peter Russell	5:6:8	Jonathan Chamberlain	4:0:0
Joshua Hadley	6:13:4	Ens. Phelps	6:0:0
William Carson	6:0:0	Jeremiah Carlton	3:0:0

Sum Total

£189:9:0

3:0:0

£186:9:0

those men that Engag^d in the Service for the Year 1776 in September & went to New York have Allow^d 18/0 p^r month For Each man

Nathaniel Woodbury
Josiah Woodbury Jur
Ebenezer Gardner

Ithamar Woodard
Amos Whittemore
Ezra Dutton

Benj^a Senter
Epes By Dunckly
Aasa Dutton

Joseph Willkings Jur
Jesse Putnam

Those men that went in the Service to Fishkill in the year 1777 there Time 3 months have allow^d Each man 15/0 p^r month

Samuel Chamberlain
Richard Badden
And^w Creasy

Daniel Cram
Aaron Putnam

Those that went to Coos to Clear the Roads to St. Johns. have Allow^d Each man 15/0 p^r month

£0:15:0

David Putnam
Hezekiah Dunckly

Nathan Cram
Cap^t Clark's man

This May Certify the Selectmen and others that the Services of And^w Thompson James Thompson Jesse Lund John Wellman and William Blany For the year 1776 was Done for persons in Other Towns who Hir^d them therefore we the Committy think that they ought Not to Be Allow^d any thing By the Town for there Services in as much as the Town was Depriv^d of the Service of those men.

these may Certify the Town that we are Not Satisfied what allowance may Be Just to allow Adam Johnson in Regard of Hiring James Johnson Benj^a Jones in Regard of hiring John Hutchinson and Isaac Kidder in Regard of Hiring Benj^a Dike

Nath ⁿ Batcheldor	} Committe
David Badger	
Reuben Spalding	
Joseph Herrick	
Benj ^a Jones y 2d	

LYNDEBOROUGH, N. H., March 9, 1892.

I hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy with the original record thereof, now remaining in my office, and that the same is a true and correct copy and transcrip thereof and of the whole thereof.

EDGAR A. DANFORTH,

Town Clerk of the

Town of Lyndeborough.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Constitution of the National Society states in Article III, Sect. 1: "Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a

citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minuteman, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress; or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the national government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain." Copied from the "Year Book of the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution," p. 39.

LYNDEBOROUGH REVOLUTIONARY ROLL.

Lyndeborough had the military honor of furnishing five captains in the War for Independence. Their names were William Barron, Peter Clark, Jonas Kidder, William Lee and Levi Spaulding. Some of these did service in more than one campaign, and for the sake of both brevity and convenience, the service will be indicated as follows: Capt. Spaulding's men at Bunker Hill and Winter Hill will be indicated respectively by the capitals, B. H. and W. H.; Capt. Clark's men, on the Alarm at Bennington and at Saratoga will be marked A., B. and S.; Captain Barron's men marched for Canada and served at Ticonderoga, indicated by C. or Ti.; Captain Lee's men served, as indicated, in R. I.; Captain Kidder's men, raised for service at West Point in 1780, will be marked as W. P.

Special sketches of the captains are given, and the rank of the men serving under them will be stated, so far as obtainable.

The statements here made are based on the records of our town (see preceding pages, 161 to 169) and also on the Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire which are printed as state papers.

A.

1. Abbott, Ephraim. Our town records state that Ephraim Abbott paid a month's hire or bounty for a man to serve in the Continental Army; and also in the "account of those that hired William Lee to go to Cohoss," he is said to have done "a fortnit."

2. Abbott, Josiah. The home of Josiah Abbott seems to have been in the northwest part of the town, which was after-

wards set off to form the town of Greenfield. He served under Capt. Peter Clark, on the A. He was also at Portsmouth, Sept. 27, 1779. He likewise paid one month's bounty toward Isaac Carkin, who served a year in the Continental Army. He was, likely, a relative of the preceding Ephraim. Peterboro History, p. 5, of family registers, has a favorable sketch of his son Daniel, a native of Lyndeborough.

3. Archer, John. The name of John Archer appears in our town records under date of 1776. He is called Capt. Archer, and is named as owning land on a road laid out from James to Nathaniel Burnam's, who were settled in the northwest part of the town. He paid one month's wages or bounty, towards William Burnam, for serving a year in the Continental Army.

He also engaged and served two months at Portsmouth in 1779. The name John Archer is given as one who owned an original right in Salem-Canada, who was drawn for in the first draft for lots by Jonathan Verity, and in the second draft by Captain Bowers. There is no impossibility that he was the same man, but, also, there is no certainty in the case.

B.

4 and 5. Badger, David and Robert. They were sons of John Badger, the first settler in that part of Salem-Canada which was taken to form Township No. 2 (now Wilton).

Deacon David Badger, as the name is frequently written in our town records, lived on the place now occupied by Mr. James Karr, north of the pond named for him, Badger Pond. The brothers united in hiring Hezekiah Hamblet to serve in Capt. Barron's Co. at Ti. The Deacon, also, paid one month's hire of John Purple, to serve in the Continental Army a year for Lyndeborough; and also a month for a man to go to W. P. in 1780. He was deacon of the Congregational church, and was the moderator of the annual town meeting in the years 1775 and 1776. He was a prominent actor in the town business, and is said to have brought up a large family. He was chosen select-man in 1780, and served from time to time in the various offices and committees of the town.

5. Badger, Robert. Robert Badger was a brother of David, and joined with him in hiring Hezekiah Hamblet to do a turn of army service in Capt. William Barron's Co. at Ti. in 1776,—time of service, four months, ten days. He was a corporal in Capt. William Lee's Co., and went to R. I. in 1778. He paid one and one-half months' bounty for a man to go to W. P. in 1780. He was frequently honored by his townsmen with official position and various duties, and proved worthy of their confidence and esteem.

His home was on the place now owned by Mr. Harry Richardson, near the summit of Lyndeborough mountain.

6. Barker, Phineas. Phineas Barker was one of Capt. Levi

Spaulding's Co. in the famous battle of B. H. He was also with Capt. S. in the W. H. campaign in 1776, serving eight months. His home seems to have been toward the west side of the town, probably on land at a later day set off to form the town of Greenfield.

7. Barnum, James. James Barnum was a soldier in Capt. Barron's Co., raised for Canada, out of Col. Daniel Moore's Regt., mustered and paid by Moses Kelly Esq., July 22, 1776. He seems to have lived in the northwest part of the town, a part which furnished many revolutionary men for its size.

8. Barron, Capt. William. See sketch of Capt. William Barron. He was one of seven brothers, all of whom served in the Revolution.

9. Barron, Samuel. Samuel Barron was a resident of Amherst, and took the place of Asa Boutwell in the army. He was hired by Capt. Peter Clark, and for a fuller account of him, see sketch of Capt. Clark. Samuel Barron entered May 1, 1778; and was discharged May 20, 1780. (See Asa Boutwell No. 24.)

10. Batchelder, Joseph. Joseph Batchelder served at Ti. through Reuben, who went there under Capt. William Barron. He marched with Capt. Clark on the A., July 1, 1777. When the Greenfield church was constituted, he became one of its members, and this would seem to show that he lived near Greenfield.

11. Batchelder, Nathaniel. Capt. Nathaniel Batchelder appears first as a private in Capt. Spaulding's Co. He was at B. H. and continued in the campaign at W. H. 1775-6. He served for awhile in 1776, as a substitute for Deacon Ephraim Putnam and his son Ephraim. April 8, 1777, he was one of the five men appointed to raise a bounty of one hundred dollars for each man of the sixteen then required to make up the quota. May 1, 1777, a road was laid out between his house and that of Josiah Woodbury. Jan. 12, 1778, he signed a protest against overpaying soldiers, and in 1780, he was chosen selectman. On May 6, 1777, he was appointed chairman of an important committee chosen to set a value upon the various turns of service done in the several campaigns by the soldiers of Lyndeborough. He was a prominent man in the town, holding official position from the commencement of the war till after its close. He is repeatedly called Capt. in our town records; but no roll has been found of men whom he commanded in the Revolutionary War. There were several of the same name in the army, and care should be taken to distinguish him from the others. He served for Lyndeborough in the Continental Army in 1780. After 1785 the name ceases from our records.

12. Batchelder, Reuben. Reuben and Joseph Batchelder furnished a "turn" of military service in 1776, the former rendering the actual service, and the latter paying his portion of the wages or bounty.

Reuben went under Capt. William Barron to Ti., having passed muster July 22, and served till Dec. 1. He returned with Capt. Barron.

The names of Joseph, Nathaniel and Reuben Batchelder are signed to the protest presented in January, 1778, against the town's voting money away for bounties to men who served for, and were paid by other towns. The objection was that the town ought not to pay bounties for services which it did not receive.

13. Batten, Richard. Richard Batten was one of the men raised and "mustered by Col. Daniel Moor Out of his Regiment, to March to New York Agreeable to a late requisition the 19th. Day of Dec^r. 1776." He served at Fishkill in 1777, time 3 mos. and received from the town 15 shillings per month bounty. Richard Batten was among the gifts of Lyndeborough to Franchestown in 1792. He married Mary, dau. of Nehemiah Rand Esq. of Lyndeborough. His daughter, Mary Batten, b. May 29, 1788, married Amasa Downes of Franchestown, Feb. 13, 1810, and died at Franchestown Aug. 22, 1817. The same authority states, that "like his father," he was "a seafaring man," and when "first mate of a ship, in a night of fearful storm, was blown from the rigging while heroically trying to perform what the terrified seamen had shrunk from attempting."

14. Beasom, John. John Beasom was the son of Philip Beasom who came from Marblehead, Mass., to Lyndeborough about 1775. He marched with Capt. Peter Clark on the A. He married Persis Fletcher, March 11, 1779. He lived on the place now occupied by Mr. Samuel Doliver, his great grandson.

15. Beasom, Nicholas. Nicholas Beasom according to the R. Rolls of New Hampshire, Vol. I, p. 425, went to N. Y. in Capt. McConnell's Regt., Sept. 26, 1776. Our town record states that "he went in the room of Jesse Putnam, and received two Dollars of Putnam for the same." The dates of our record and the R. Rolls above cited, agree. He was probably a brother of John. He went to R. I. in 1778 as substitute for Lt. Thomas Boffee.

16. Bevins, Benjamin. Benjamin Bevins was a resident of Duxbury School Farm which lay adjoining our town on the south, running west from its southeast corner. He enlisted May 3, 1775, as a fifer in Capt. Benjamin Mann's Co. of Col. James Reed's Regiment. He was serving for Lyndeborough, in the W. H. detail, for eight months and was paid 12 shillings a month bounty. He again enlisted in the Continental service in Capt. Wait's Co. in Col. Cilley's Regt. for three years,

(on page 612 of Vol. I) however he is reckoned in Capt. Scott's Co. His name appears again, where the amount of depreciation on his wages was \$135.20; and he received a bounty also from the Duxbury School Farm and Mile Slip, previous to 1780, of £13 9 S. and 1 d.

17. Bevins, Edward. Edward Bevins was in Capt. Wm. Barron's Co. at Ti. in 1776 from July 22 to Dec. 1. He was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the A. and was also with Capt. Clark, as corporal, in Sept., 1777, having been hired by Thomas Parsons. He was with Capt. William Lee, in the R. I. expedition Aug., 1778. He was also in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. in the Continental Army, Col. Nichols' Regt. at W. P., N. Y., 1780.

18. Bevins, Edward, Jr. Edward Bevins, Jr. was in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., in the Battle of B. H., and also in the besieging army at W. H. He went from W. H. to New York in the winter of 1776, and to cite our town record, "tarried throughout the Campaign."

The Bevins men all lived near Bevins' Corner, the same which is now called Perham's Corner, in the southeast part of the town.

19. Bickford, Edmond. Edmond Bickford is on the town roll of Capt. Clark's men for B. He hired Nathaniel Woodbury as substitute. He paid for one month's service of a man in the Continental Army, July 4, 1780, and also did two weeks' service among the 3 months' men who went westward in 1781. His name does not seem to be recorded on the printed Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire; though he was prominent in our town affairs.

20. Blanchard, Josiah. Josiah Blanchard served for John Mead, in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. at B. Though his record is not extended, it was much to be with Clark and Stark at Bennington.

21. Blaney, William. For his record see the more extended sketch. Our records tell us that he and some others served for men of other towns.

22. Boffee, John. John Boffee was one of Capt. William Barron's Co. at Ti. in 1776. He was also in Capt. Clark's Co. on A.

23. Boffee, Lieut. Thomas. Lieut. Thomas Boffee was in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. both at B. H. and at W. H. as 2nd Lt. He went "from W. H. to Canada, and concluded the same back to Trenton" in the winter of 1776. He also hired Nicholas Beasom to go to Rhode Island in 1778, as his substitute.

The Boffees above named were the sons of Melchizedek Boffee who came from Londonderry and settled on the place

occupied by the late David C. Grant. He was long a Deacon of the Congregational Church in Lyndeborough. His son John is said to have lived on the place now owned by Mr. George Newton. The Lieut. probably succeeded his father on the D. C. Grant place, now owned by Mr. Frank Joslin. His grave is in the south cemetery, under the pines.

24. Boutwell, Asa. The town records of a legal meeting held Mar. 26, 1778, contain the following entry, "Voted to procure and pay a man to take Asa Boutwell's place in the army." Capt. Peter Clark was chosen the agent to hire the man; and the man secured was Samuel Barron of Amherst, who faithfully performed the service. (See sketch of Samuel Barron). Asa was the son of James and Mary Boutwell, and was born Feb. 17, 1761. He was consequently a little past his seventeenth birthday at the time that a man was hired to take his place. At a later day Asa Boutwell personally entered the army in Capt. Amos Emerson's Co. and Col. Joseph Cilley's Regt. Later still, both he and Samuel Barron seem to have served in the same company, the fifth Co. in the first Regt. of the Continental Army.

25. Boutwell, James. James Boutwell, so far as traced, did no direct military service in the Revolution. He was the father of the preceding Asa. He was a member of the Lyndeborough committee of safety, its chairman and he was also custodian of the town's stock of ammunition, which at that day was kept in the meeting-house loft. He was, therefore, performing duties of great importance to his country's cause, though not personally in the field. His home was where his lineal descendant, C. R. Boutwell, lately died.

26. Burnham, James. James Burnham holds high rank among our Revolutionary soldiers. He was with Capt. Barron at Ti., hired by Samuel Houston, Amos Whittemore and Simeon Fletcher. He was with Capt. Clark and assisted in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne at S., time of service 25 days. June 28, 1780, he enlisted in the continental service, and in July, 1780, paid for one month's service of a man in the same army. He was then 30 years of age, and lived in the northwest part of the town.

27. Burnham, Nathaniel. The Burnhams seem to have been brothers and all living in the same part of the town. Nathaniel was one of Capt. Peter Clark's men at B. He also engaged to go to Portsmouth for two months from Sept. 5, 1779.

28. Burnham, Stephen. Stephen Burnham was with Capt. Clark at B. He also paid two months' bounty towards William Burnham who enlisted for a year in the Continental Army. He likewise "Did a fortnit," as the type record states, toward hiring William Lee to go to Coös in July, 1782.

29. Burnham, William. William Burnham was one of the four men who enlisted for one year each, in the Continental Army, and whose bounty amounted to £60 each, or £240. This money was raised by subscription, thirty-eight citizens and minutemen alike, uniting to procure and pay it. See type record 1, pp. 6 and 7. A patriotic record.

30. Butler, Jonathan. Jonathan Butler served first in a Massachusetts regiment and was in the battle of B. H. On the retreat from the battle he was taken with cramps, fell out of the ranks and was left behind. After much suffering he crawled into a swamp where he was concealed, and later he managed to rejoin his company.

He came to Lyndeborough in 1777, and Aug. 17, 1778, married Lois, daughter of John and Tryphena Kidder of this town. The particulars of his service are given by W. H. Grant, Esq. thus: "Immediately after the battle of Lexington he enlisted as a private; was soon after promoted and served as an orderly sergeant in Capt. Nathaniel Warner's Co. of Col. Moses Little's 17th Massachusetts troops, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston. He marched with his regiment to New York, served on the Hudson, was with Washington on his retreat through New Jersey, and present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was a prominent citizen of Lyndeborough till his death."

31. Butterfield, Samuel. Samuel Butterfield was one of Capt. William Barron's Co. who went on the C. expedition in 1776, time of service four months and ten days. He also served in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. which went to W. P., N. Y., in 1780. His home was north of the mountain, and near Francestown, for which town his brother Robert served.

C.

32. Campbell, James. James Campbell enlisted in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., which marched four days after the battle of Lexington. He was in the battle of B. H., and was also at W. H. From there he went to Canada and returned and took part in the battle of Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776. He was in the Continental Army, Capt. Amos Morrill's Co. and Stark's Regt., afterward Cilley's, Mar. 7, 1777, and served in the campaign against Burgoyne.

33. Carkin, Isaac. Isaac Carkin was in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. at B. H. and also at W. H. He was one of the four men who were secured by subscription, to serve a year in the Continental Army, receiving for the same a bounty of £60 each. The term was from July 15, 1777, on. He was in Col. Moses Kelley's Regt. June 26, 1779; he enlisted to remain through the war. Dec. 27, 1779, he was transferred to Capt. Frye's Co. From this he was drafted to join Capt. J. Munroe's Co. in February, 1781. There is a discrepancy between this latter state-

ment and that made in Rolls 3, p. 511, which states that he died December, 1781. He doubtless endured hard service and rejoiced to survive the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.

34. Carkin, John. John Carkin was in Capt. William Bar-ron's Co., raised for Canada out of Col. Daniel Moore's Regt. In that campaign he served for Ensign Nathaniel Phelps and Mr. Jeremiah Carleton, who united in hiring him. He was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co., on the A. He also paid one month's bounty towards Mr. Isaac Carkin's year in the Continental Army. The Carkins lived in the eastern part of the town. John and Elizabeth (Cram) Carkin settled on the place owned by the late Robert Lynch.

35. Carlton, David. David Carlton was one of Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., and was mortally wounded at B. H. He was carried off the ground by his brother-in-law, John Johnson, to a safe place, and died two days later, June 19, 1775. He was the first Lyndeborough citizen to die for his country, having fallen in that memorable battle.

36. Carleton Ebenezer. Ebenezer Carleton was the son of Jeremiah Carleton of Lyndeborough, who lived on the place where Mr. Eli C. Curtis now lives. He was a brother of David. He is credited to Wilton and certainly served for Wilton men. Wilton history states that he did one-eighth of a turn of service for Jacob Putnam, one-fourth for Jonathan Burton, and one-fourth for Capt. Philip Putnam. The Revolutionary Rolls credit him with one year's service for the last-named gentleman, "at Boston and Roxbury in 1776," which, however, is ascribed to Ebenezer Coston by the Wilton historian. Cannot decide which is wrong.

Such service and his enlistment in Wilton justly accredits him to that town. As for a time his home and the home of his parents during the Revolution and also the remainder of their lives was in Lyndeborough, we wrong no one by giving him a place on our roll of honor.

Ebenezer Carleton enlisted as a private Mar. 21, 1777, in the Co. of Capt. Isaac Frye, to remain during the war. He was transferred from that Co. to "his Excellency General Washington's Guard Jan. 1, 1779," one of the six New Hampshire men who enjoyed that distinction. He so far won the favor of the General that he offered him a permanent home at Mount Vernon. This honor, his love for home and kindred moved him, with great reverence and esteem, however, to decline. At his departure Mrs. Washington presented him with a fine gold watch as a token of her appreciation of his service in guarding her husband. After coming home from this service he settled in Chester, N. H.

Daniel Webster is reported as having once said to his son Fletcher, "I should rather have it said upon my father's tomb-

stone that he had guarded the person of George Washington, and was worthy of such a trust, than to have emblazoned upon it the proudest insignia of heraldry that the world could give."

37. Carleton, Jeremiah. Jeremiah Carleton was the son of Jeremiah and brother of the fore-named David and Ebenezer. He was one of Lyndeborough's minutemen, which were arranged into sections of four men each. Every section sent a man to the war; and those who stayed at home were pledged to care for his farm and family. Mr. Carkin, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Cram and Mr. Phelps formed one section. Mr. Carkin went to the war and the rest took care of his family and carried on his farm. In 1777, Mr. Carleton had just ground his scythe to commence haying when he received orders to call out the militia on double quick time. He hung up his scythe and shouldered his musket. He was with Capt. Peter Clark on the A. July 1, 1777. He acted as their commissary. News came, however, that they were not immediately needed, so they returned home after only 12 days' service. He and Ensign Phelps hired Mr. John Carkin in 1776, and at a later day he paid for two months' service of one of the six months' men in the Continental Army. He was selectman several times, and Lieut. in the militia, and a man of marked ability and influence in town.

38. Carleton, Osgood. Osgood Carleton was long a resident of Lyndeborough, where his parents lived before the days of the Revolutionary War. A town history of Lyndeborough which should fail to record his name, and at least some of his achievements, would be justly chargeable with a conspicuous oversight. The record of his military service here appended, though imperfect, was the best obtainable. It may be found in Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783."

"Osgood Carleton (Mass.) Quartermaster of the 16th. Continental Infantry, 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1776. First Lieut. 15th. Mass. 1st. Jan. 1777; transferred to Invalid Regiment Dec. 1, 1778; Regimental Q. M. Sept. 7, 1782, and served to June 1785. (Died June 1816.)" He was eldest brother of the Carleton's above named. Later information and fuller will be found in the sketch of his life hereafter given.

39. Carson, William. William Carson was a resident in the eastern part of our town, a part afterwards annexed to Mont Vernon. He was represented in the Ti. campaign by his substitute, Mr. John Savage, who was in Capt. William Barron's Co. He enlisted in 1780 to go to Coös for six months.

40. Case, John. The name of John Case appears on our town records, marking him as one of Lyndeborough's highway surveyors for the years 1777, 1778, 1781 and 1783. He is clearly indicated as one of our citizens, too, in Hammond's "Town Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. XII, p. 511. These statements are made because some of the printed authorities credit him to

the town of Wilton. The diary of Jonathan Burton of Wilton names him as one of Capt. Benjamin Taylor's Co., which marched from Amherst to join the Continental Army at W. H., Dec. 8, 1775. He served in the same Co. at Ti. in 1776. He also assisted in hiring Mr. Isaac Carkin of Lyndeborough to serve a year in the Continental Army. He lived in that part of our town which then adjoined Amherst, and was one of the original petitioners for the township of Mont Vernon.

John Case married Elizabeth Curtis of Lyndeborough. He removed from Lyndeborough to Antrim in 1796. He was born in Middleton, Mass., and served during the whole seven years of the Revolutionary War. Antrim History says, "he had a large family and was very poor. His wife drove the cattle daily into the woods to browse, her only means of keeping them alive."

41. Cavender, Charles. "Charles Cavender was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, 1750; lived in that part of Lyndeborough now Greenfield, N. H., and died at the same place May 6, 1833. In May, 1775, he enlisted and served 10 months as private in Capt. George Reed's Co. of Col. John Stark's regiment, N. H. state troops. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston. In March, 1776, he again enlisted as a private in the same company and regiment, serving 13 months and 14 days. He was with his regiment around New York on the Hudson, at Ticonderoga, in Washington's retreat through New Jersey, and at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. At Morristown, Dec. 31, 1776, his enlistment having expired, he, with his regiment, at the request of Washington, reenlisted for 60 days, and continued in the service until the middle of April, 1777.

On the 23rd of July, 1777, he enlisted, and was mustered as first Corporal in Capt. Peter Clark's Company of Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, Gen. Stark's Brigade, N. H. Militia, organized to oppose Burgoyne's invasion, and was present and took part in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. In the summer of 1778 he again enlisted, and served 6 months as a private in Capt. James Barry's Company, Mass. Continental Line; and again, in the summer of 1781, he enlisted and served 6 months as a private in Capt. David McGregor's Company, Col. George Reid's Regiment, N. H. Continental Line, and was placed on the pension roll in 1832." (W. H. Grant, Esq., in *The Minnesota Sons of the American Revolution*, p. 219.)

42. Chamberlain, Jonathan. (For family history see Genealogy.) Jonathan Chamberlain appears to have been the first of that race in Lyndeborough. He was the son of Capt. Samuel and Abigail (Hill) Chamberlain of Chelmsford, Mass.

May 12, 1737, his father deeded him lots Nos. 5 and 12 in Tyng's Town, now Pembroke, N. H., which he sold in 1739, and removed to Salem-Canada, now Lyndeborough. He mar-

ried Elizabeth, the daughter of John and Sarah (Holt) Cram of Wilmington, Mass., who were the first settlers in Salem-Canada.

Jonathan Chamberlain was born Feb. 11, 1711. He was consequently 64 years old when the Revolutionary War commenced. He hired Mr. John Savage to serve for him in 1776; and on the alarm given July 1, 1777, both he and his son of the same name marched as minutemen under Capt. Peter Clark for the defense of Fort Ti. Thus, at the age of 66, he did personal service, having marched 86 miles. He died Jan. 19, 1795, aged 84 years. His grave is under the shadowing pines of the south cemetery. The farm on which he lived is now owned and occupied by his great-grandson, Mr. Rufus Chamberlain. It was deeded to Jonathan in 1768, by the heirs of his brother-in-law, Joseph Cram, the conditions requiring that he should care for him and give him Christian burial.

43. Chamberlain, Jonathan, Jr. Jonathan Chamberlain, Jr., was the son of the preceding Jonathan. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 26, 1744. He married his cousin, Margaret, the daughter of his mother's youngest brother, Benjamin Cram. His farm was west of Capt. William Blaney's and south of his father-in-law's, the place now owned (Apr., 1905) by Mr. Frank Winn.

Jonathan, Jr., was a Revolutionary hero, and marched with his father in the Co. of Capt. Clark on the A., July 1, 1777. He reenlisted under Capt. Clark, in September, 1777, and was in the fight at S., which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne. He also paid for one month's service of a man in the Continental Army. He died in Lyndeborough, Apr. 26, 1815, aged 71 years, and was buried in the south cemetery.

44. Chamberlain, Samuel. Samuel Chamberlain was a brother of Jonathan, Jr., and also a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted Dec. 7, 1776, in Capt. William Walker's Co., and served three months and eleven days at Fishkill, N. Y. He was transferred to Capt. Samuel McConnell's Co., Col. David Gilman's Regt., for that service, and marched 600 miles. He also served in Capt. John Haven's Co., "Enlisted for the purpose of guarding prisoners from the State of New Hampshire to New Port in Rhode Island." His time of service on this duty was but 12 days. He died in Lyndeborough in 1812 or 1813.

45. Clark, Capt. Peter. See sketch elsewhere.

46. Cram, Benjamin, Jr. Benjamin Cram, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War in Capt. Peter Clark's Co., Col. Stickney's Regt., and Stark's brigade. He was in the battle of Bennington and served in that expedition two months and six days.

47. Cram, Daniel. Daniel Cram was in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. and at the battle of B. H. He is reported as a deserter, but the report is believed to be incorrect and lacks consistency with his active soldierly record. The same volume

which makes the report shows clearly that he served in 1776 and 1777. Our town records credit him with five months' service at W. H. in the siege of Boston, 1775 and 1776, and also with service in N. Y. state at Fishkill, from Dec., 1776, to Mar., 1777. He marched with Capt. Peter Clark on the A. for Ti. He also went with Capt. Clark on the S., and assisted in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne. He also went with Capt. William Lee on the R. I. expedition in 1778; and further, paid for a month's service of a man to go to W. P. with Capt. Jonas Kidder in 1780. This record should seem to nullify the charge of desertion.

48. Cram, David. David Cram does not seem to have done personal service in the Revolutionary army. But he hired Hezekiah Dunklee to serve for him at B., under Capt. Peter Clark. He also paid for one month's service of William Burnham, who enlisted for a year in the Continental Army, and whose bounty was furnished by several citizens. He also paid one month's bounty for a man to go to W. P. in 1780 in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. His home was on the fine hillside on which now stands that of his grandson, Mr. Luther Cram.

49. Cram, Jacob. Jacob Cram was a brother of David, and appears to have done no personal army service. He, however, hired Thomas Pringle to go with Capt. Peter Clark's Co. to B. He also hired Jesse Lund to go to R. I. with Capt. William Lee. He also paid for a month's service of a man in the Continental Army. He lived in the southeast part of the town, where Mr. Melendy now lives.

50. Cram, Capt. Jonathan. Jonathan Cram was the father of David and Jacob. He was born in Hampton Falls, N. H., Feb. 21, 1708, and died at Lyndeborough Jan. 23, 1790. He had served in the French and Indian wars and was a captain in the militia, and generally was called Capt. Cram. When the Revolutionary War began he was 67 years of age. Though disqualified by age for effective army service, he hired Mr. Asahel Stiles to serve for him. Mr. Stiles went on the C. campaign, and served at Ti. in 1776, continuing his service 4 months and 10 days in all, one-third of which was paid for by Capt. Cram. "In conjunction with other patriotic exempts, in July, 1777," wrote W. H. Grant, Esq., "he hired William Burnham to serve one year in the Continental Army." (Minn. Soc. of S. A. R., p. 298.) His home was on what is now known as the John A. Putnam place.

51. Cram, Nathan. Nathan Cram enlisted for three months to go to "clear out the road to St. John's," Canada. He was taken sick and came home, but appears to have resumed and performed the service, judging from the town pay roll. There seems no evidence of his rendering any other service.

52. Cram, Solomon. Solomon Cram was a son of Capt.

Jonathan above mentioned. He joined with his father in hiring Mr. Asahel Stiles, and paid one-third of the bounty. He was not, himself, in the army, but he paid for one month's bounty of John Purple, who served a year in the Continental Army for Lyndeborough. His home was on the place owned by the late Mr. George Rose.

53. Cram, Uriah. Uriah Cram was also a son of Capt. Jonathan, and lived near his father, on the well-known road leading from the eastern part of the town to the south cemetery, and on westward by Dea. Ephraim Putnam's. He was a minuteman, and also one of three, who in 1778 hired Jacob Dutton to serve six months in R. I., and again paid one-sixth of a man's bounty for enlisting six months in the Continental Army. His house is said to have been so built that it was used as an armory or drill room for the minutemen. It was a two-story house, and the drill was practised in the upper story, which had partitions that could be removed at pleasure, making the upper part all into a single room or hall.

54. Creasy, Andrew. The name of Andrew Creasy appears in so many different forms even when written by scholars, that I am unable to decide which is the most approved spelling. Andrew Creasy was a private in Col. Daniel Moore's Regt. in 1776, and was one of a detachment mustered out of his command to march to N. Y. agreeable to a requisition made the 19th of Dec., 1776. He was afterwards in Capt. McConnell's Co., in Col. David Gilman's Regt., with which he served 3 months and 11 days, and traveled 600 miles. He was evidently in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

I count it not amiss here to cite the words of Gen. Sullivan's letter to Hon. Meshech Weare, dated Chatham, Feb. 13, 1777. He wrote :

"General Washington made no scruple to say publicly, the remains of the Eastern Regiments were the strength of his army, though then their numbers were comparatively speaking but small ; he calls them in front when the Enemy are there ; he sends them to the rear when the Enemy threatens that way ; all the general officers allow them to be the best Troops. The Southern officers and soldiers allow it in times of danger, but not all other times. Believe me, Sir, the Yankees took Trenton before the other Troops knew anything of the matter more than that there was an engagement, and what will still surprise you more, the line that attacked the town consisted of eight hundred Yankees and there was 1600 Hessians to oppose them. At Princeton, when the 17th Regiment had thrown 3500 southern militia into the utmost confusion, a Regiment of Yankees restored the day. This General Mifflin confessed to me ; — though the Philadelphia papers tell us a different story. You may venture to assure your friends that no men fight better or write worse than the Yankees, of which this Letter will be

good evidence." (Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. I, pp. 522 and 523.)

Andrew Creasy was not only in these battles referred to in Gen. Sullivan's letter, but later in that year, was one of Capt. Peter Clark's Co. at S. as the substitute of Joshua Balch, aiding in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne.

Mr. Creasy's farm was situated north of Mr. H. H. Joslin's, reaching well up toward the side of the mountain. In 1792 he became a citizen of Francestown.

D.

55. Day, Isaac. Isaac Day was one of the men raised for Canada, out of Col. Daniel Moore's Regt. He was in Capt. William Barron's Co., mustered July 22, 1776, and served 4 months and 10 days. He lived in the northwest part of Lyndeborough.

56. Denten, Ebenezer. Ebenezer Denten was one of the men who "inlisted to clear out the road to St. Johns," and since the list of men "that went to Coös to clear the Road to St. Johns" shows the same names, except that Ebenezer Denten in the first list is changed to "Capt. Clark's man" in the second, we infer that Ebenezer Denten was Capt. Clark's hired man. His term of enlistment was three months and a half.

57. Dike, Benjamin. Benjamin Dike was a resident of Amherst, but having done military duty for Lyndeborough, is entitled to a place on our roll. He was hired by Isaac Kidder. He was 1st corporal in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., which marched to the seat of war April 23, 1775. He was in the battle of B. H., and was also at W. H. among the besiegers of Boston.

58. Dunklee, Hezekiah. Hezekiah Dunklee did much service for himself and others in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted 3 months to clear out the road to St. Johns. He next enlisted in Capt. McConnell's Co., drawn from Col. Daniel Moore's Regt., to march to N. Y. They served from Sept. 26 to Dec. 1, 1776. In this campaign he seems to have been substitute for Francis Epps. In Capt. Peter Clark's expedition B, he was substitute for David Cram. In 1780 he paid one-half a month's bounty for a man's service in the Continental Army; and in 1780, the account states that "he did a fortnit" for those that went to the westward for three months. He seems to have lived near Francestown. and was in 1784 a signer of the petition for the organization of Greenfield.

59. Dunnell, Reuben. Reuben Dunnell served three years, entering the first N. H. Regt., March, 1777; and was discharged March, 1780. In the Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. I, page 600, the name is Reuben Donnell, Vol. 2, pp. 437 and 715, it is varied to Dunill and Dunnell, and in Hammond as cited above, it is Dunnel. But however the name may be spelled, he served for Lyndeborough with Lyndeborough comrades. He was in

Capt. Amos Emerson's Co., in Col. Joseph Cilley's Regt., in which William Lee of Lyndeborough was 2nd Lieut.

60. Dutton, Asa. Asa Dutton was a soldier in Capt. McConnell's Co., raised out of Col. Daniel Moore's Regt. to march to N. Y., serving from Sept. 26 to Dec. 1, 1776.

61. Dutton, Benjamin. In Captain Peter Clark's expedition to B., Benjamin Dutton was represented by Ezra Dutton. The only record we have found of Benjamin's share in the Revolution is that he assisted to hire a man to go to W. P., and that he "hired Ezra," and he proved a good substitute, as the following account will show.

62. Dutton, Ezra. I avail myself here of W. H. Grant, Esq's. assistance, who wrote: "Ezra Dutton lived in Lyndeborough, and died there in 1793. He was a minute-man and one of Capt. Spaulding's Co.; was in the battle of B. H., and continued through the siege of Boston, and was discharged in March, 1776. He was also a private in Capt. McConnell's Co., raised in Sept., 1776, to reinforce the Continental Army, near New York. He served four months, and was in the battle of White Plains. He was also corporal in Capt. Peter Clark's Co., which fought at Bennington. He marched to Saratoga and aided in the capture of Burgoyne. He was also with Capt. William Lee in the Rhode Island campaign under Gen. Sullivan and fought in the battle of Rhode Island, 1778."

63. Dutton, Jacob. Jacob Dutton was one of Capt. Spaulding's Co. at B. H., and also at the W. H. camp. He was a fifer. He was also with Capt. Peter Clark in the B. campaign. He was also a fifer in Capt. Samuel Dearborn's Co., Col. Stephen Peabody's Regt. for Continental service at R. I. He was there six months and 12 days, half of the time as a substitute for Eleazar Woodward, and the other half for Moses Stiles Jr. and Uriah Cram. He was a fifer in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. of Col. Nichols' Regt., at W. P. He was in Capt. Spaulding's march to Canada, and back to Trenton and Princeton.

E.

64. Ellinwood, Benjamin. Benjamin Ellinwood was probably the man called Benjamin Tuck Ellinwood on our town roll. He was one of Capt. Peter Clark's men on the B. campaign, and was substitute for David Stratton. He seems to have lived in the eastern part of the town.

65. Ellinwood, Joseph. Joseph Ellinwood was fourth sergeant in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. in the S. campaign, in which Gen. Burgoyne was captured. He assisted in hiring William Burnham to serve a year in the Continental Army; and also in hiring William Lee to go to Coös in 1782. Joseph Ellinwood and Joseph Ellinwood Jr. were residents of the northwest part of the town, and petitioners for a division of it in 1784.

66. Ellinwood, Joseph Jr. Joseph Ellinwood Jr. was in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. in the battle of B. H., and also at W. H., besieging Boston, while in the hands of the British. He seems to have enlisted as a substitute for Capt. John Stephenson. If this is correct, he served at Ti. from July 22 to Dec. 1, 1776. In Rev. Rolls 1, 359, his name is misprinted Allinwood, and omits the Jr. It is often difficult to distinguish between persons of the same name. Others must judge of success in this case.

67. Epps, Francis. Francis Epps was selectman in Lyndeborough in 1775, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He appears to have hired Hezekiah Duncklee as his substitute to go to N. Y. In 1777 he marched as quartermaster with Capt. Peter Clark, his brother-in-law, on the S., and aided in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne. In 1778, he was in the R. I. expedition with Capt. William Lee.

Francis Epps was the son of Daniel Epps Jr. Esq., the first clerk of the Salem-Canada proprietors, lived in northeast part of the town, and was an honored and influential citizen.

F.

68. Fletcher, Philip. Philip Fletcher was in Capt. William Barron's Co., raised out of Col. Daniel Moore's Regt. for Canada, and was in the Ti. campaign. He went as substitute for Mr. George Gould and son Daniel. He returned with Capt. Barron from the campaign at Ti., and later paid one month's bounty for a man to go to W. P.

69. Fletcher, Simeon Jr. Simeon Fletcher, Jr. was one of Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the S. expedition for the capture of Burgoyne. (I follow town, not the state, records.) This appears to be the only service credited by our town roll to Simeon Fletcher, Jr.

70. Fletcher, Simeon. Simeon Fletcher was the pioneer of the family in this town, and was the father of both Philip and Simeon Jr. They lived in that part of the town which was at first province or society land, which became the Lyndeborough Addition, and which was again taken away to aid in constructing the town of Greenfield. Much of his old estate is still owned by Simeon's descendants of the fourth and fifth generations.

Our town records state that Simeon Fletcher "did one-third of a turn" of army service at Ti., through his substitute, James Burnham. He was with Capt. Peter Clark on the A. (Rolls 2, 138 adds Jr. to the name, which seems an error). He was also in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co., Col. Moses Nichols' Regt., raised to join the Continental Army at W. P., in 1780. He is supposed to have been "on guard the night that Arnold attempted to surrender the fortress to the British." He also served one month among those who went westward for three

months in 1781. Such is his record according to both town and state papers.

71. Fuller, Andrew, Esq. Andrew Fuller was town clerk as well as one of Lyndeborough's selectmen in 1776. He did two-thirds of a turn of army service in 1776 and Jonas Kidder, one-third. They hired Samuel Butterfield. He did personal service also in Capt. William Lee's Co. in R. I. He paid one month's bounty of John Purple, who was hired to serve a year in the Continental Army. He seems to have paid the highest sum on the list of those who hired substitutes.

G.

72. Gardner, Ebenezer. Ebenezer Gardner was a soldier in Capt. Samuel McConnell's Co., raised out of Col. Daniel Moore's Regt. in N. Y., was mustered Sept. 26 and continued in the service until Dec. 1, 1776. Each man went for himself only, and was allowed 18 shillings per month bounty by the town.

73. Gould, Daniel. Daniel Gould was a soldier in Capt. William Lee's Co. of Col. Moses Kelley's Regt. in the R. I. expedition in 1778. He enlisted Feb. 23, 1781, for three years or during the war. He paid for one month's bounty of Israel Hutchinson who was hired for a year in the Continental Army, and also two months' bounty toward a man's serving six months in the same army. He together with his father, George, hired Mr. Philip Fletcher. He is reported as having returned from the Ti. campaign with Lieut. Barron, a fact which seems difficult to explain, through his substitute, Philip Fletcher. See number 68.

74. Gould, George. George Gould was the father of Daniel. He was probably unfitted by age for personal army service. But he united with his son Daniel, and they performed a full turn of service through their substitute, Philip Fletcher. He lived nearly opposite the town hall, at the centre.

75. Gould, Stephen. Stephen Gould lived in the northwest part of the town, and was one of the petitioners for its division in 1784. He was in Capt. William Walker's Co. of 42 men raised out of the 5th Regt. of N. H. militia, by an order from Major Gen. Folsom, to reinforce the Continental Army at N. Y. from Dec. 7, 1776 to March 1, 1777. He reënlisted in the same line of service from June 28 to Dec. 19, 1780.

76. Grushe (or Grushé), Thomas. In our town records Vol. II., p. 29, we find, "Voted to give 100 Dollars as a bounty or reward, to each of the sixteen men that shall enlist from this town, except Joseph Willson and Thomas Grush, who have received a hire from particular men." Thomas Grush was in Capt. Amos Emerson's Co., in Col. Joseph Cilley's Regt., raised by the State of N. H. for the Continental service, Feb., 1777.

H.

77. Hadley, Joshua. Joshua Hadley seems to have done no personal service in the army. But he hired a substitute for the Ti. campaign under Capt. William Barron, paying £6, 13s., 4d. He further paid one month's bounty to hire John Purple for a year in the Continental Army, and one and a half month's bounty for a man to go to W. P., July 4, 1780.

78. Hale, Israel. Israel Hale was born in Beverley, Mass., and at the time of his enlistment in the Continental Army, Feb. 26, 1781, was 16 years, 5 months old. He was a resident of Lyndeborough and enlisted for three years, or until the close of the war. He was in Col. Joseph Cilley's Regt., second Co., and was discharged in Oct., 1781, when the war practically ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

79. Hamblet, Hezekiah. Hezekiah Hamlet (as formerly spelled, Hamblet,) was one of Capt. William Barron's Co. in the expedition to Ti. in 1776. He served as substitute for both David and Robert Badger. He was also one of Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the S.

80. Herrick, Daniel. Daniel Herrick was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. at B. Time in service, 2 mos., 6 dys. He also joined with five others in hiring a man for 6 months in the Continental Army. He lived in what is now Greenfield, and was one of the petitioners for the new town.

81. Herrick, Joseph. Joseph Herrick was one of the selectmen of Lyndeborough in 1776. He is named among those who returned with Lieut. Barron from the Ti. expedition. He was one of the committee of safety for 1777, and was one of a committee of five men chosen to average and appraise the services done for the town by each of its citizens in the war, from the 19th day of April, 1775, to May 6, 1777. He was in Capt. Clark's Co. on the expedition to B. and also on the S. In the latter he was Q. M. Sergt. In 1778 he was in the R. I. expedition; and in 1780 he paid a month's bounty for a man in the Continental service. He belonged in that part of the town set off to form the new town of Greenfield, and was a petitioner for the same.

82. William Holley. We cannot give his record, but in 1840 he was a pensioner living in Greenfield. He lived for many years on what in early times was known as Woodward Hill, on the old stage road between Temple, Peterborough, and Greenfield, a road which passes over the hill north of the Dolliver place.

83. Holt, Oliver. Oliver Holt enlisted Sept. 17, 1781, in Capt. William Boyes' Co. of Col. Daniel Reynold's Regt., of N. H. militia. He received provision and supplies from the selectmen of the town sufficient to last him to Springfield. His

term of service was short, for the war closed with the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, a little more than a month after his enlistment.*

84. Holt, William. William Holt was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the A., and was also with the same Capt. on the memorable expedition to B., in which a large detachment of the British Army was signally defeated. He paid a month's bounty towards John Purple's service for a year in the Continental Army, and "did two months" towards service to the westward in 1781.

85. Holt, William, Jr. William Holt, Jr., gave one month's service to hire William Lee to go to Coös, July 12, 1782. There was danger of an invasion of our frontiers from Canada at this time, and two companies of able-bodied and effective men were raised as rangers for the defense of our borders. In this service William Lee, who had previously served as Capt., enlisted as a private, and William Holt, Jr., contributed towards his bounty, or hire.

86. Houston, Samuel. Samuel Houston was one of three men, all prominent in our town, who hired James Burnham as their substitute in Capt. William Barron's Co. in the Ti. campaign. His name appears first on our Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. II, p. 101, in Capt. Robbe's Co., Col. Enoch Hale's Regt., of N. H. troops. In Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the A., he was Lieut., and always after that was called Lieut. Houston. In Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co., destined for W. P., he was sergeant, and the same year, 1780, he paid a month's bounty for a man to go to W. P. He lived north of the mountain, near the Frances-town line.

87. Howard, Silas. Silas Howard came from Massachusetts where he had been in the army of the revolution. He continued a citizen of Lyndeborough to the close of his life. His descendants remained in this town till the fourth generation, and were then annexed to Milford. His son Samuel was one of our soldiers in the war of 1812, and was one of ten children. (See Genealogy.)

88. Hutchinson, Israel. Israel Hutchinson enlisted in the Continental Army for a year, and received a bounty of £60 for his services. The money was raised by subscription, three men paying each 1 month's bounty, three others paying 2 months' bounty each, and one paying 3 months' bounty. Some who did no personal army duty took real, active interest in the war.

89. Hutchinson, James. James Hutchinson was 2nd sergeant in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., which served from Apr. 23 to Aug. 1, 1775. He served 5 months and 18 days in the

*Oliver Holt, Enoch Ordway, James Hutchinson and Simeon Fletcher were in the same company and marched to Fort Edward, which had surrendered the day before their arrival. They were not needed there and so returned.

Continental service. Sept. 17, 1781, he enlisted for three years, and a little more than a month later he was discharged, at the close of the war.

90. Hutchinson, John. John Hutchinson was one of Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. in the W. H. campaign. He was, also, with Capt. Peter Clark on the A., but hired Nehemiah Hutchinson on the B., under the same Capt. He seems, also, to have performed some service for Benjamin Jones.

91. Hutchinson, Nehemiah. Nehemiah Hutchinson saw considerable service in the Revolutionary War. He was a private in the Co. of Capt. Levi Spaulding, and appears to have served with him at B. H. and W. H. He went with him to Canada and back to Trenton, &c. He went with Capt. Peter Clark on the A., and also on the B., in which he was hired by John Hutchinson, and held the office of 1st sergeant.

92. Hutchinson, Samuel. Samuel Hutchinson was corporal in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. at B. H. He was hired by Amos Wilkins, and served in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. at B. He was in Capt. William Lee's Co. in R. I. in 1778. He paid a month's bounty for Isaac Carkin's service, who enlisted for a year in the Continental Army; and in Sept., 1779, he hired Stephen Richardson to serve two months at Portsmouth.

J.

93. Johnson, Adam. Adam Johnson was in Capt. William Lee's Co., Col. Moses Kelley's Regt., in the expedition to R. I. in 1778, serving as quartermaster sergeant. He paid two months' bounty for Israel Hutchinson's year's service in the Continental Army, and one month's bounty to hire a man to go to W. P., N. Y., in 1780. In 1782, he was Lieut. in Capt. Jonathan Smith's Co. of rangers for the defense of our western frontiers.

94. Johnson, Adam, Jr. Adam Johnson, Jr. was one of Capt. William Barron's Co. in the Ti. campaign, though his name seems omitted from the printed rolls. He enlisted for the W. H. campaign in the siege of Boston, 1776, and went from there to N. Y., and continued throughout the campaign. He paid one month's bounty toward Israel Hutchinson's year in the Continental Army.

95. Johnson, James. James Johnson, as we learn from our town records, was hired by Adam Johnson, and served somewhere for him, as the record plainly shows. But the printed Revolutionary Rolls do not seem to have his name, unless he is the one named in Rolls, II, p. 514.

96. Johnson, John. John Johnson was in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., and was in the battle of B. H. It was he who took up his brother-in-law, David Carlton, mortally wounded, and

carried him off the field. In the winter of 1776 he went from W. H. to N. Y., and remained throughout that campaign. There seems no further record of him. He doubtless fell as a victim of the war. His widow, Abigail (Carlton) Johnson, became the wife of Ensign David Putnam.

K.

97. John Kidder in 1776 paid for a man's service in the Ti. campaign. "He hired Mr. John Rowe." He paid a month's bounty for Isaac Carkin in 1777. He afterwards enlisted in Col. Moses Kelley's Regt., and was in Capt. William Lee's Co. in the R. I. expedition in 1778. He was also a member of the same Regt. when engaged in the defense of Portsmouth in 1779. He also paid two months' bounty for a man to go to W. P. in 1780. A portion of the land owned by him remains still the property of some of his descendants of the fifth generation, Elizabeth Rebecca (Mrs. Ethan A. Woodward) Kidder, and Miss Harriet Moore.

Elizabeth Rebecca (Kidder) Woodward died July 20, 1904.

98. Kidder, John, Jr. Our records credit John Kidder, Jr., with a share in the R. I. expedition in 1778. He was one of the seven men whose estates were severed from Lyndeborough and annexed to Temple in 1796.

99. Kidder, Jonas. Jonas Kidder and Andrew Fuller, Esq., united in hiring Samuel Butterfield to enter the Ti. campaign in the Co. of Capt. William Barron in 1776.

In 1777 he paid one month's bounty to hire John Purple to enter the Continental Army for one year. In 1778 he served as a private in the Co. of Capt. William Lee in the R. I. expedition. In 1779 he served two months at Portsmouth as Lieut. In 1780 he was commissioned as Capt. in Col. Moses Nichols' Regt., and served at W. P. The same year he paid the bounty of a three months' man to serve at W. P. At that time the British had special movements on foot to try to capture that fortification, and special efforts were made to reinforce and strengthen it. In his duties at that place Jonas Kidder, it is said, was entrusted with guarding Major Andre the night before his death. The list of his Co. and their residences is given in the Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. III, pp. 161, 162, and they were in Camp Highlands Sept. 27, 1780.

In 1781 he was serving the town as one of its selectmen, associate of Ephraim Putnam. That same year a petition, very interesting, for the light it sheds on our financial condition, was sent to the General Court of the State of N. H., assembled at Exeter, Jan. 5. The petition bears the names of Abel Stevens of New Grantham, William Barron of Merrimack, Jonas Kidder of Lyndeborough and Peter Page of Charlestown, all captains in the regiment lately commanded by Col. Moses Nichols.

"Humbly Shews, That they have received Warrants upon

the Treasurer for their respective wages, and for the wages of the men under their Command during the time they were employed in the service of the said State. They have presented some of the warrants to the Treasurer for payment, and he informs them that there is no money in the Treasury, and that 'tis out of his power to pay them. They further beg leave to show their honors they have been for several days past, and now are in the Town of Exeter on expense waiting for their pay.

"That they are not possessed of money sufficient to pay their expences in said Town of Exeter, or to bear their expences to their several homes.

"That they and the men belonging to their several Companies have depended upon receiving their wages to pay their taxes; that they did not, as has been usual heretofore, receive any advance wages; that they were obliged to advance considerable sums of money in order to defray their expences in travelling to and from Camp; that they were employed in the service of said State at a time of the year when 'twas most inconvenient for them to leave their several homes. Your Petitioners wish not to be troublesome to your Honors — they wish 'twas in their power to pay their expences in said Town of Exeter, bear their expences home, and pay their taxes after their return, but they are sorry to say that 'tis not.

"They therefore pray that your honors would point out some way to enable the said Treasurer to pay them respectively the sums mentioned in their respective Warrants (or at least some part of the sums aforesaid) that they may be enabled to pay their taxes, defray their expences in said Town of Exeter, bear their expences to their homes, and pay the men which were under their Command some part of the wages due to them; and as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c."

Jonas Kidder Abel Stevens
Peter Page William Barron

Jonas Kidder held various offices of trust in Lyndeborough after the close of the Revolutionary War. He spent his last days in the home of his daughter, in his native town of Hudson, having nearly completed his 94th year. On his headstone is the inscription: —

"In memory of Capt. Jonas Kidder
who died Nov. 1st, 1837, aged 94
Formerly of Linesborough."

100. Killam, Benjamin. Benjamin Killam, at the time a citizen of Lyndeborough, is named as one of the men who marched from Temple to Cambridge on the 19th of April, 1775. He paid two months' bounty for John Purple's year of service in the Continental Army. In 1796, he, with six others, were severed from Lyndeborough and annexed to Temple.

101. Kittridge, Joshua. Joshua Kittredge enlisted in the Continental Army July 1, 1780, and was discharged Dec. 6,

1780. He was 19 years of age at the time of his enlistment, and was enrolled from Lyndeborough. His name stands on our town records for the year 1781.

L.

102. Lee, Capt. William. William Lee was sergeant in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., and was at the battle of B. H., and also for a time at W. H., besieging the British in Boston. He went from W. H. to Canada in 1776 as ensign under Capt. Spaulding, returned and with him shared in the battles of Trenton and Princeton in Dec., 1776. In 1778 he was Capt. in the expedition for the defense of R. I. In July, 1782, he enlisted as a private in Capt. Jonathan Smith's Co. of rangers for the defense of our western frontiers. (See sketch elsewhere.)

103. Lewis, Aaron. In 1776 Aaron Lewis joined with Mr. Nathan Parsons in hiring Mr. John Reynolds to do half a turn of army service for them; and he did half a turn for himself, thus filling out a whole turn of service for the defense of Ti. In July, 1777, he was first sergeant in Capt. Peter Clarke's Co., which marched on the A. The next year, 1778, he served as a private in Capt. William Lee's Co. in the R. I. expedition. He also paid one month's bounty for a man to serve three months at W. P. in 1780.

104. Lund, Jesse. Jesse Lund appears to have been a native of Dunstable. But the greater part of his army service was performed for Lyndeborough. He enlisted in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. of Col. James Reed's Regt., and had a part in the battle of B. H., and was reported as among the mortally wounded. He recovered, however, and rendered further service. He fought under Capt. Peter Clark at B., as the substitute of Benjamin Osgood. He also served for Jacob Cram, in Capt. William Lee's Co., in the expedition to R. I. in 1778.

105. Lund, Willard. Willard Lund was probably a brother of Jesse. He served in the Co. of Capt. Jonas Kidder at W. P. They assisted in holding the fort at the time of Arnold's treason, and were entrusted by General Washington with the most important soldierly services at that critical time.

M.

106. Manuel, Amos. Amos Manuel was a soldier in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. of Col. Nichols' Regt., in duty at W. P., 1780.

107. Manuel, Joel. Joel Manuel paid one month's bounty for a man to go to W. P. for three months in 1780.

108. McAdams. Four persons of this name, presumably a father and three sons, together with Benjamin Burroughs, contributed the bounty of a six months' man for the Continental Army in the year 1780. Their voluntary contributions to the

patriot cause entitle their names to a place on our roll. The names are William McAdams, Robert McAdams, Hugh McAdams, William McAdams. The names of Robert and William McAdams, Jr., appear on our lists of town officers for the years 1779 and 1785.

109. McIntire, Andrew. The name of Andrew McIntire is found in our Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. I, pp. 469, 602. He enlisted in Capt. Morrill's Co. of Col. John Stark's Regt., Feb. 20, 1777. He doubtless saw active service, though what we cannot distinctly state.

110. McIntire, John. He also was in the 1st Regt., in Capt. Morrill's Co., under Col. Stark. Hammond's Town Papers, Vol. XII, p. 522, states that John McIntire entered the 1st Regt. Mar. 8, 1777, and was discharged Mar. 20, 1780. He therefore served more than three years.

111. McIntire, Timothy. Timothy McIntire was a soldier in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., Col. James Reed's Regt., and was in the battle of B. H. He was credited to Duxbury School Farm. But his name appears among our town officers for the year 1776, and therefore we doubt the correctness of that credit.

112. McMaster, Samuel. Samuel McMaster was also a soldier in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., and in the battle of B. H. His name is among those of our town officers for the years 1779 and 1780.

113. Mead, John. John Mead hired Josiah Blanchard, who marched with Capt. Peter Clark, and was in the battle of B., and served two months. He also paid one-half month's bounty for a man to go three months to reinforce W. P., but find no record of his personal military service.

114. Mellen, John. John Mellen was a resident of Frances-town, who served in the Continental Army for Lyndeborough. He was chosen out of Col. Moses Kelley's Regt. to fill up the New Hampshire battalions raised to reinforce the Continental Army, and also to aid in the defense of R. I. He was mustered into the army July 20, 1779, to serve six months. William Blaney, Moses Lewis and John Woodward each paid two months' bounty to hire him.

O.

115. Ordway, Enoch. Enoch Ordway enlisted in Capt. William Boyes' Co., Col. Daniel Reynold's Regt., Sept. 17, 1781. He and three others, Oliver Holt, Simeon Fletcher and James Hutchinson, were in the same Co., and marched to Fort Edward, N. Y. But the fort surrendered the day before they reached there, and as their service was not needed, they returned east. Enoch Ordway enlisted for six weeks in 1780, to go to Coös for the defense of our frontiers.

116. Ordway, John. John Ordway seems to have done no

personal army service, but assisted liberally to support those who did. He united with Isaac Day in performing a full turn of service in the Ti. campaign, under Capt. William Barron in 1776. Isaac Day was his substitute. He paid a month's bounty to hire John Purple for a year in the Continental Army. He also paid a month's bounty for a man to go to W. P. three months in 1780, and paid two months' bounty for William Lee to go to Coös in 1782.

117. Ordway, Moses. Moses Ordway enlisted Feb. 21, 1781, for three years, or during the war. He was in Capt. Isaac Farwell's Co., in the 1st N. H. Regt.

118. Osgood, Benjamin. Benjamin Osgood hired Jesse Lund as substitute in the Co. of Capt. Peter Clark in the B. campaign. He also paid half a month's bounty towards those who went to the westward for three months in 1781.

P.

119. Parsons, George. George Parsons was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the B. campaign, sharing in one of the important successes of the Revolutionary War. George Parsons lived in the northwest part of the town.

120. Parsons, Jonathan, Jr. Jonathan Parsons, Jr. paid one month's bounty for a six months' man in the Continental Army. See Hammond XII, p. 606.

121. Parsons or Pearson, Nathan. Nathan Pearson and Aaron Lewis did one-fourth of a turn of service each, through Mr. John Reynolds their substitute in 1776. He was in the R. I. expedition with Capt. William Lee in 1778. He also paid one month's bounty for a three months' man to go to W. P. in 1780. In 1776, he was one of the selectmen.

122. Pearson, Thomas. Thomas Pearson was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the A. He hired Edward Bevins to march with Capt. Clark on the S. campaign for the capture of Burgoyne. He also paid a month's bounty to secure a six months' man for the Continental Army.

123. Pearson, Timothy. Timothy Pearson was in Capt. Clark's Co. on the A. He also served under the same Capt. on the S. expedition for the capture of Gen. Burgoyne. He was in Capt. William Lee's Co. in the R. I. expedition in 1778.

The most of the Pearsons lived in the southeast corner of Lyndeborough and adjacent parts of other towns. They petitioned the Legislature in 1779 that they might be joined with a part of Amherst, Duxbury School Farm and the Mile Slip, and be chartered as a separate town. But all the towns seemed opposed to this, and the movement failed. That part of the town of Lyndeborough was called "Parsonses Corner."

124. Perham, Oliver. The Massachusetts records of soldiers

and sailors in the Revolutionary War, p. 140, state that he enlisted from Chelmsford, as a private in Lieut. John Flint's Co. of Col. Thomas Poor's Regt., and served eight months and fourteen days at and about White Plains, including twelve days' travel home, 240 miles. He was also at West Point, 1780, marching from home June 30, 1780, and discharged Dec. 19, 1780."

"Soon after the close of the war, he settled in the southeast part of Lyndeborough. He had seven sons and one daughter." (See Genealogy.)

125. Phelps, Nathaniel, Ensign. Nathaniel Phelps was one of the selectmen in 1776, and was a prominent man in the town. He and Jeremiah Carlton united in paying Isaac Carkin for performing service under Capt. William Barron on the Ti. campaign. He bore two-thirds and Mr. Carleton one-third of the expense. He paid two months' bounty to hire Israel Hutchinson to enter the Continental Army for a year. He paid two months' bounty for a man to go to W. P. three months. He is constantly called Ensign Phelps in our town records.

126. Pringle, Thomas. Thomas Pringle was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the B. expedition. He served at that memorable occasion as substitute for Jacob Cram. He lived in that part of the town which was afterwards annexed to Greenfield.

127. Punchard, Benjamin. Benjamin Punchard was one of Lyndeborough's haywards in 1776. He paid two months' bounty towards hiring Mr. William Burnham for a year's service in the Continental Army in 1779. He paid one month's bounty for a man to go three months to W. P., N. Y., in 1780.

128. Punchard, James. James Punchard hired John Skerry to go with Capt. Peter Clark on the S. campaign. He paid one month's bounty toward Israel Hutchinson's service for one year in the Continental Army in 1777. He also paid one month's bounty for a man to go three months to W. P. in 1780.

129. Punchard, John. John Punchard was a drummer in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. at W. P.

130. Punchard, Samuel. Samuel Punchard was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the S. expedition, Sept., 1777. The same year he paid one month's bounty towards Isaac Carkin's year in the Continental Army. Feb. 21, 1781, he enlisted in the Continental Army for three years.

131. Punchard, William. William Punchard paid one-half month's bounty for a man to serve six months in the Continental Army.

The Punchard family, evidently influential, must have lived near Francestown, whose historian, we think, incorrectly claims Samuel for his town. He is enrolled as one of our town officers in 1782, and enlisted as above in 1781. Wm. and John may have been the younger sons at the time of the war.

132. Purple, John. John Purple was a resident of Amherst who served for Lyndeborough, and received a bounty of sixty pounds sterling for service in 1779. His bounty was raised by subscription, eleven of our citizens having shared in providing it.

133. Putnam, Aaron. Aaron Putnam was one of five men who enlisted in Dec., 1776, and continued their service till the first of March, 1777. He served three months and eleven days, in Capt. McConnell's Co., Col. David Gilman's Regt., and marched 600 miles. They went to Fishkill, N. Y. He also marched under Capt. Peter Clark on the A., and served with Capt. William Lee in R. I., in 1778.

134. Putnam, Ensign David. One of our records gives his name as one of Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. at the siege of Boston on W. H. Have found no corroboration of this statement. But the name of David Putnam stands foremost on the list of those who went "to clear out the road to St. Johns." He was in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the S. campaign, and assisted in dealing the enemy one of the severest blows of the war, resulting in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne.

135. Putnam, Ephraim. Ephraim Putnam and son Ephraim, Jr., united in hiring Mr. Nathaniel Batchelder to enlist in the Ti. campaign under Capt. William Barron, in July, 1776. Ephraim Putnam was deacon of the Congregational Church, as was also his son Ephraim. He paid a month's bounty toward hiring John Purple to enlist for a year in the Continental Army, and also a month's bounty to get a man to go to W. P. in 1780. When preparing for the war in 1774, the town chose him as committee to provide its stock of ammunition which was to consist of "one barrel of powder, one hundred weight of lead, and five dozen flints." Although he did no personal military service, he was active in fitting out men, and served the town as a true patriot and promoter of the war. He died in Nov., 1777.

136. Putnam, Ephraim, Jr. Ephraim Putnam, Jr. was a worthy son of a noble sire. He shared with his father in hiring Nathaniel Batchelder for the Ti. campaign, in Capt. William Barron's Co. in 1776. He paid a month's bounty for a man to go to W. P., in 1780. He was Dea. Putnam, Jr. He served the town as one of its selectmen and was also like his father, an active supporter and promoter of the war.

137. Putnam, Ephraim, 3rd. Ephraim Putnam, 3rd., united with Mr. John Boffee to do a turn of military service. Mr. Boffee did the service and Mr. Putnam paid half its value in money. The service was rendered in Capt. William Barron's Co. in the Ti. campaign.

138. Putnam, Jesse. Jesse Putnam hired Nicholas Beasom for two dollars to go in his room, or place. He was one of the

eleven men that went to N. Y. in Sept., 1776, and continued in the service till Dec. The town records put the name of Jesse Putnam in place of his substitute.

139. Putnam, John. John Putnam was a brother of Jesse, and was also a deacon. In 1780 he enlisted to go to Coös for the defense of the frontiers; term of service, six weeks. In 1781 he enlisted for three years or during the war, and was discharged in Dec., 1781, as no longer needed. Cornwallis had surrendered as well as Burgoyne.

R.

140. Reynolds, John. John Reynolds is introduced to us thus:—

“Sergt. Aaron Lewis did one quarter of a turn; Mr. Nathan Parsons did one quarter of a turn; they hired Mr. John Reynolds, and Reynolds did half a turn for himself.” He went into the Ti. campaign in 1766, in Capt. William Barron’s Co., Col. Joshua Wingate’s Regt., serving four months and ten days, from July 22 till Dec. 1, 1776. He lived in the northwest part of the town, and was one of the petitioners for the charter of the town of Greenfield.

141. Reynolds, Nathaniel. Nathaniel Reynolds paid one month’s bounty toward Isaac Carkin’s year’s service in the Continental Army.

142. Richards, Joseph. At a legal meeting on Jan. 12, 1778, the town of Lyndeborough passed the following vote:—

“Voted, To release William Carson, Benjamin Punchard, John Skerry and Joseph Richards from doing anything in the war, until others in this town have done as much as they, according to their estates.”

Possibly, he was the Joseph Richards who enlisted among the soldiers from Temple, as did others of our citizens. See Temple History, p. 97, and Rolls of N. H., Vol. I, p. 35.

Richardson. It is admitted by the History of Temple that in 1796 that town received from ours one Joseph Richardson. Two Joseph Richardsons are reported from that town in the Revolutionary War, but none from ours. There were several men of that name in the army, and, presumably, one of the men enrolled as citizens of Temple should have been credited to Lyndeborough. Be that as it may, our roll has first:—

143. Richardson, Stephen. Stephen Richardson enlisted in April, 1777, for three years, or the war. In 1779 he went to Portsmouth for two months as substitute for Samuel Hutchinson. He was in Capt. Jonas Kidder’s Co. at W. P. in 1780.

144. Richardson, Thomas. Thomas Richardson paid two month’s bounty for Israel Hutchinson, who served a year in the Continental Army and received £60 for his service. Thomas

Richardson also paid one month's bounty for a man to go to W. P. three months in 1780.

145. Rose, Abraham. Abraham Rose came to us from Sandwich, Mass., and settled on the part of our mountain which was named for him, "Rose Mountain." When the project, then an innovation, of putting a stove into the meeting house to warm it was broached and under discussion he objected strenuously to the novelty. He is reported to have spoken somewhat as follows: "I have attended church these fifty years; I have fought the British seven years; I have slept in a tent on the frozen ground with nothing but a blanket to cover me; I have trod the snow path with bleeding feet, nearly naked, and I now need no stove to keep me warm in church, etc." He thus gave his own military record and none of his fellow-citizens seemed to doubt or dispute it. He was very likely at Valley Forge and endured some of the severest hardships of the struggle.

At a later day he removed from his mountain home to that which is now owned by Willard Rose, his great grandson.

146. Ross, Walter. Walter Ross hired Josiah Woodbury, Jr., to enlist in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the B. He was also one of six to hire a man to enlist for six months in the Continental Army.

147. Rowe, John. John Rowe was No. 33 in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., which marched from Lyndeborough April 23, 1775. He was in the battle of B. H. He was with Capt. William Barron at Ti. as substitute for Mr. John Kidder. He was in the Continental Army in 1777, in Capt. Amos Emerson's Co. In 1780 he was a soldier in the Regt. of Col. Joseph Cilley, and in 1782, he enlisted in Capt. Jonathan Smith's Co. of rangers, raised "for the defense of the Western Frontiers."

148. Russell, Daniel. Daniel Russell was a pensioner on half pay, March 20, 1780, and resided in Lyndeborough in 1786. The R. Rolls, 3,446, gives his own statement as follows:

State of Newhampshire } Lyndeborough January 22 1788
Hillsborough }

I do hereby Certify that I Daniel Russell Inlisted into the Continental Armeý for the town of Rindge sometime in April (or not far from that time) in the year 1777, under Lt James Crombie and was turned into Capt Blodgets Company and Colonel Hales Regt. and was wounded Sept. 19, 1777 in the Battle at Stillwater
Daniel Russell

149. Russell, Jedediah. Jedediah Russell came into Lyndeborough from the adjoining town of Wilton, not far from the year 1800. He served in the Revolution in some Massachusetts Regt. of which his descendants at the present day have no trace. He bought land of a Mr. Dascomb, and lived on the place now occupied by Dr. Richards, in the southwest corner of

the town. He was at one time licensed as a tavern keeper (1805). His son Ebenezer was one of the volunteers in 1812, going to Portsmouth under Lt. Timothy Putnam, and his grandson, Adoniram, also served at Portsmouth under Capt. Tarbell in 1864.

150. Russell, Peter. The town records tell us that "Sargeant Peter Russell did a half turn, and Mr. Joshua Hadley half. Russell went." This was in 1776, and had special reference to the Ti. campaign. Capt. William Barron led one hundred men from this and neighboring towns for that enterprise, among whom was Peter Russell. He also went six weeks to Coös in 1780, and also "did a fornit" toward those who went westward in 1781.

S.

151. Sargent, Joshua. Joshua Sargent (m. Abigail Ladd) was one of Capt. William Lee's Co. in the R. I. campaign of 1778. He was also one of the W. P. men in 1780.

A little incident connected with him was narrated by Mrs. Susanna P. Hartshorn with pleasing animation just a few weeks before her death. Mr. Sargent's last days were spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Israel Putnam, and he was accustomed to call frequently at the house of Deacon David, Mrs. Hartshorn's father. He used to tell that "he was on duty as sentry in front of Gen. Washington's headquarters when the news of Major Andre's capture and Benedict Arnold's treachery was received. The General had just come in from one of his rounds of inspection, and dismounted, with birchen switch still in hand, when he learned of the perfidious plot. Intensely aroused, and absorbed in deepest thought, he began slowly to pace the floor to and fro, chewing little strips of both wood and bark from his switch. He continued thus in profound meditation, until his switch was nearly used up."

The hour was one of gravest trial for even a heroic soul. But his courage and fortitude endured the test, and he was enabled to overcome.

Joshua Sargent came from Methuen, Mass., and built and conducted a cloth mill, as it was called, once situated near the mill now owned by Mr. Colburn. He spent his last days in the home of his daughter, Ruthy, the first wife of Capt. Israel Putnam.

152. Shaw, William. William Shaw was a private in the First Regt., commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley. He enlisted in July, 1777, and was discharged in Feb., 1778. The town of Lyndeborough advanced a bounty to him of £7, 6s, 6d.

153. Skerry, John. John Skerry, in 1776, was one of Lyndeborough's haywards or field-drivers. He seems to have lived in the northwest part of the town. Benjamin Punchard hired him for the S. campaign with Capt. Peter Clark, Sept. 29, 1777, and he was in the service 26 days. In 1778, at a legal

town meeting a vote was passed, "to release John Skerry" and three other citizens, "from doing anything in the war" until others should do "as much as they according to their estates."

154. Smith, Benjamin. Benjamin Smith enlisted at Cambridge after Apr. 19, 1775, and he was at the battle of B. H. He was in Capt. Ezra Towne's Co., which marched from New Ipswich. In 1777 he enlisted for the war. He was in the First Regt. of N. H. troops, under Col. Joseph Cilley, in Capt. Amos Emerson's Co., and was discharged in Dec., 1781.

155. Smith, David. David Smith was in the First Regt. commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley. He enlisted on the same day as Benjamin, and was discharged Jan. 1, 1780. David re-enlisted July 5, 1780, and was again discharged Dec. 14, 1780.

156. Smith, John. John Smith was with Capt. Peter Clark on the B. expedition. He was also with the same captain in the S. campaign, both of which were successful, resulting grandly for the Americans, and paving the way to Yorktown.

157. Smith, Ephraim. Ephraim Smith was a soldier in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., which marched from Lyndeborough April 23, 1775, and was in the battle of B. H.

158. Smith, Luther. Luther Smith of Lyndeborough, enlisted Feb. 28, 1781, for three years. He was in the 2nd Co. of Col. Joseph Cilley's Regt.

159. Spaulding, David. David Spaulding, born in Nottingham West (now Hudson), and likely a relative of Capt. Levi Spaulding, 17 years of age, enlisted in Feb., 1781, for three years.

160. Spaulding, Lieut. Edward. Edward Spaulding enlisted in Captain Jonas Kidder's Co., July 5, 1780, which went to W. P. He served till Oct. 23, 1780. He also paid one month's bounty to hire a man for three months' service at W. P. He re-enlisted Feb. 21, 1781, for 3 years in the Continental service, and was discharged Dec., 1781.

161. Spaulding, Capt. Levi. (See sketch of Capt. Levi Spaulding elsewhere.)

162. Spaulding, Lieut. Reuben. Lieut. Reuben Spaulding was one of Capt. Peter Clark's men, on the A., July 1, 1777. He hired Jacob Dutton for the B. campaign, under Capt. Clark. He was with Captain William Lee, in the R. I. expedition in 1778. He also paid one month's bounty for a man to serve three months at W. P. in 1780. Reuben Spaulding was one of a committee of five appointed by the town, to make an average of the services done in the war by the different citizens, and to allow each man his just due for such service.

163. Stephenson, Capt. John. According to our town roll, "Capt. John Stephenson did a whole turn." He hired Joseph

Ellinwood, Jr., paying him £12. He also paid two months' bounty towards hiring Isaac Carkin to serve a year in the Continental Army; and further, one month's bounty for a man to serve three months at W. P.

When Lyndeborough was chartered by the Provincial Government in 1764, (April 23), John Stephenson was appointed to call the first town meeting under the charter. At that meeting, May 15, 1764, he was chosen town clerk, and continued his service till March 12, 1771. Oct. 4, 1765, according to W. H. Grant, Esq., "John Stephenson was commissioned Capt. and Jacob Wellman, Ensign of the tenth company in the Sixth Regt. of the Militia of the Province, by Benning Wentworth, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief" of "His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England &c."

It is probable that John Stephenson may have been too infirm for effective army duty, and that his share in the war consisted of his contributions.

164. Stevens, Samuel. Samuel Stevens was in the expedition for the defense of Fort Ti. in 1776, with Capt. William Barron. He was probably hired by Mr. Jonathan Chamberlain to do one-third of a turn of army service. He was a near neighbor of Philip Fletcher in that part of Lyndeborough which was set off to form Greenfield, for which town he was one of the original petitioners. He died in Chester, Vt., about 1806.

165. Stiles, Asahel. Asahel Stiles was paid by Mr. Solomon Cram and Capt. Jonathan Cram for doing one-third of a turn of service for each of them; and he also did one-third of a turn for himself. He served in the Ti. campaign in Capt. William Barron's Co. He lived in the northwest part of our town, and was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Greenfield.

166. Stiles, John. John Stiles was one of Capt. Peter Clark's Co. on the B. campaign in July, 1777. He lived near the Francetown line and was one of those whose lands were annexed to Francetown in 1791. He paid a month's bounty for a man to go six months into the Continental Army.

167. Stiles, Joshua. Joshua Stiles comes into our record as having paid one month's bounty towards hiring William Burnham to serve one year in the Continental Army. He seems to have lived in that part of the town taken to constitute Greenfield.

168. Stiles, Moses, Jr. Moses Stiles, Jr. and Uriah Cram, his cousin, together, paid one-half of Jacob Dutton's bounty for six months' service in R. I. in 1778. He also paid one month's bounty for a man to serve six months in the Continental Army. Moses Stiles, Jr., John, Samuel and Asahel seem to have been brothers, sons of Moses and Phebe (Cram) Stiles. See Cram Genealogy, Phebe.

169. Stiles, Samuel. Samuel Stiles was a soldier in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., and took part in the battle of B. H. He was also at W. H., besieging the British in Boston. He was one of eight Lyndeborough men who marched from W. H. to Canada, and returned and took part in the battle of Trenton, New Jersey.

170. Stratton, David. David Stratton hired Benjamin Tuck Ellinwood as his substitute in the B. campaign, under command of Capt. Peter Clark. He also paid one month's bounty towards a man's serving six months in the Continental Army. He was early in town and settled first on the farm now owned by Mr. Andy Holt. Probably exempt from service by advanced age.

T.

171. Taylor, William. William Taylor "did one fortnit" towards the bounty of those who went westward three months in 1781. He also did a like service towards the bounty of William Lee who went to Coös in 1782.

172. Thayer, Jonathan. Jonathan Thayer lived north of the mountain, near Francestown. He was a blacksmith by trade, kept tavern in 1827, was regarded as a man of good ability and highly respected. He died in 1836, aged 75 years.

173. Thompson, Andrew. Andrew Thompson was a soldier in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co. at B. H. He was also in Capt. William Barron's Co. in the campaign for the defense of Fort Ti. He not only did military service for his own town, but also for some other not definitely named.

174. Thompson, James. James Thompson was without doubt a Revolutionary soldier in 1776. But he served for some other town than Lyndeborough. Possibly for Amherst. Rolls 2, 438.

175. Thompson, John. John Thompson served under Capt. William Barron in the Ti. campaign of 1776, and "returned with" him. He also paid two months' bounty towards hiring Mr. William Burnham to serve a year in the Continental Army.

176. Towne, Samuel. Samuel Towne was not in the army, but contributed liberally to induce others to enlist, who, perhaps, could render better personal service than he. He paid three months' bounty for Israel Hutchinson to serve a year in the Continental Army July 15, 1777. He also paid one month's bounty for a man to go to W. P. three months in 1780. He lived in the eastern part of Lyndeborough, adjoining the north-west part of Amherst.

W.

177. Wellman, Abraham. Abraham Wellman was the third son of Capt. Jacob Wellman, one of the early proprietors of

Salem-Canada, as well as of Lyndeborough. He was a native of Salem-Canada, and a Revolutionary soldier. He lived after the close of the war, and was a pensioner. He married Rebecca Parsons, and about 1785 removed to Belgrade, Me., and about 1820 to Ohio.

178. Wellman, Jacob, Jr. Capt. Jacob Wellman, Jr., volunteered to serve his country in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co.; was in the battle of B. H., and at first reported mortally wounded; was carried off the field, and the next day carried to a hospital in Cambridge. When sufficiently recovered to take the journey, he received a furlough, and "was welcomed home by his dear wife and children." He was wounded in the shoulder, and probably disabled for army service. He died Apr. 20, 1834, aged 88 years.

179. Wellman, James. James Wellman was born in Salem-Canada in 1747 and died in the Revolutionary Army.

180. Wellman, John. John Wellman was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1776, he did service for some Wilton man, unnamed in our town records. Of his subsequent services we have no record.

The Wellmans above named, Abraham, Jacob, Jr., James and John, were sons of Capt. Jacob Wellman, who served in the militia of our town before the Revolution. His commission, received from the Royal Governor, Benning Wentworth, as ensign bears date of Oct. 12, 1764, the same year in which our town was chartered. The captain's commission is thought to have been issued in 1765.

181. Whittemore, Aaron. Aaron Whittemore was at B. under Capt. Peter Clark.

182. Whittemore, Maj. Amos. Amos Whittemore was in Capt. McConnell's Co. in N. Y. in 1776. He was the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Collins) Whittemore, born, probably, in 1747. He settled in Lyndeborough in 1771, and married Molly Taylor of Amherst.

Our records inform us that Sergt. Amos Whittemore, Lieut. Samuel Houston and Simeon Fletcher did one-third of a turn each. They hired James Burnham. He served, also, in the Ti. campaign under Capt. William Barron. In N. Y. he did personal duty, and appears to have been in the battle of White Plains. He paid one month's bounty for a man to go to W. P. in 1780.

The Antrim historian relates that "at one time during the Revolutionary War, he received orders to march the next morning: "He was wofully short of pantaloons and knew not what to do. After consultation with his blessed wife Molly, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he went and sheared a sheep (probably a black one), and his wife carded, spun and wove the wool and made it into a pair of pantaloons, ready for the morning's march.

Such were many of the wives of Revolutionary heroes." He was a citizen of Lyndeborough throughout the Revolutionary War, and for ten years after its practical termination. He was promoted ensign, and later lieutenant, and was a major in the militia.

183. Whittemore, Jonathan. He was a brother of Aaron, and assisted by the paying of one month's bounty to hire William Burnham for a year in the Continental Army in 1777. He also paid one month's bounty for a man to serve six months in the Continental Army; and further, he paid one-half month's hire for a man to serve in the West in 1781.

184. Whittemore, Samuel. Samuel Whittemore paid two months' bounty to hire John Woodbury to go to R. I. for six months in 1779.

185. Wilkins, Amos. The name of Amos Wilkins does not appear on the printed Revolutionary Rolls. But he hired Samuel Hutchinson as a substitute, who fought in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. at B.

186. Wilkins, Elisha. Elisha Wilkins was a soldier in Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., and took part in the battle of B. H. He enlisted May 1, 1775, and served three months and eight days.

187. Wilkins, Joseph, Jr. Joseph Wilkins, Jr., enlisted to go to New York, and passed muster Sept. 26, 1776, and continued in the service till the first of Dec. It is stated that "*each went for himself only.*" But it also stated that "Nicklus Beesom went in the room of Jesse Putnam, and received two Dollars of Putnam for the same." The eleven men who went at the time specified above appear to have been in the battle of White Plains, Joseph Wilkins being included.

188. Willson, Joseph. Joseph Willson enlisted in the First N. H. Regt. in 1776, and also at various times afterwards. In Feb., 1781, he enlisted to remain during the war, and in consequence of the surrender of Cornwallis, which practically closed the war, he was discharged in Dec., 1781.

189. Woodbury, John. John Woodbury was one of the eight men that in 1776 "went from Winter Hill to Canada and concluded the same back to Trenton." John Clark, Benjamin Bullock and Samuel Whittemore hired John Woodbury, and he enlisted July 12, 1779, in one of the N. H. battalions, raised to reinforce the Continental Army and to aid in the defense of R. I. His term of service under the last enlistment was six months, and each of the men named above paid for two months of his time.

190. Woodbury, Josiah, Jr. Josiah Woodbury, Jr., was one of Capt. Levi Spaulding's Co., which marched from Lyndeborough Apr. 23, 1775, and then served one month and thirteen days. He also passed muster Sept. 26, 1776, in Capt. McCon-

nell's Co. in New York. He was, therefore, in the battle of White Plains. He was also in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. at B., as substitute for Mr. Walter Ross.

191. Woodbury, Nathaniel. Nathaniel Woodbury was also one of Capt. McConnell's Co., and was in the battle of White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1776. He was also in the battle of B., in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. as a substitute, or as hired by Mr. Edmund Bickford.

192. Woodward, Eleazar. Eleazar Woodward hired Jacob Dutton for three months in the R. I. campaign in July, 1778. He also paid two months' bounty toward a six months' man to serve in the Continental Army. He was one of the town committee, chosen to enlist its quota Jan. 29, 1781. His name is on the remonstrance against the petition of the northwest part of the town in 1783.

193. Woodward, Ithamar. Ithamar Woodward was one of the men who enlisted Sept. 26, and continued in service till Dec. 1, 1776. He was in Capt. McConnell's Co. in New York, and was in the battle of White Plains Oct. 28. He was one of the strong remonstrants against being annexed to Greenfield, much preferring to be joined to Francestown, a preference in which the General Court gratified him, by annexing his and his associates' estates to Francestown Dec. 11, 1792.

194. Woodward, John. John Woodward was one of the three men who hired John Mellen to go to R. I. for six months, the others being William Blaney and Moses Lewis. He lived near the Francestown line, and opposed being set off into Greenfield.

This completes our list of Revolutionary men. It speaks for itself with great and forceful eloquence, as well as for the town in which these men lived.

A CENSUS OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

In a letter from St. Paul, Minn., July 29th, 1891, W. H. Grant, Esq., wrote to D. C. Grant, his brother: "I found hid away in one corner of a book-case among a lot of public documents, at the Historical Library, the other day, a very interesting book. It was a census of the Revolutionary Pensioners living in 1840, each town, county and state arranged by itself. It is a book published by the Government in 1841, showing name and age of pensioner and with whom the pensioner resided. I give you the Lyndeborough and Greenfield lists with their ages:

LYNDEBOROUGH	Age	GREENFIELD	Age
Jonathan Butler	87	Joseph Eaton	81
Jedediah Russell	88	William Holley	75
Joshua Sargent	82	Ebenezer Farrington	83
Oliver Perham	78	Jacob McIntire	84
Abraham Rose	80	Lucy Perry	73
Edmund Perkins	80	William Brooks	79
Phineas Kidder	84	Simeon Fletcher	80
		Ruhama Burnham	76
		Simon Low	85

Of all the Lyndeborough Revolutionary soldiers he wrote that "Simeon Fletcher was the only one left, residing in either Lyndeborough or Greenfield," when the book was published. He states further, "I have examined the entire New Hampshire list, and find the name of but one other Lyndeborough soldier, John Purple, aged 97, then living in Amherst." John Purple served for Lyndeborough, but was an Amherst resident when he enlisted.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MILITIA.

The excellent sketch of the Lafayette Artillery Co. by Mr. Jacob A. Woodward* will be referred to as probably containing the fullest and best information for present use.

It was written with unusual particularity and thoroughness for the Company's Centennial celebration, Sept. 9, 1904.

THE LAFAYETTE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

In 1760 there were in the Province of New Hampshire, ten regiments of militia, viz.: One of cavalry and nine of infantry. The most of these had seen service in the French and Indian war then just closing. New Hampshire had furnished more than five thousand men for the six campaigns for the reduction of Crown Point and the Canadas, and ending with the capture of Montreal. The militia were thoroughly organized, both officers and men having seen seven years of service. There is nothing to show that any of the men of Lyndeborough, then Salem-Canada, served in these campaigns, but it must be remembered that the town was young, the settlers poor, and having all they could do to maintain a foothold in their new country. In April, 1764, the town was incorporated, and on the fourth of October following, John Stephenson was commissioned captain, and Jacob Wellman ensign of the tenth company in the sixth regiment of the militia of the Province of New Hampshire. The commission of John Stephenson is in the possession of Willis J. Stephenson of Lyndeborough, a great-grandson of the above mentioned John. It is signed by Benning Wentworth, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire. From that October day to the present time, a period of one hundred and forty years, the town has maintained one or more companies of active militia, ready to take the field on short notice. It is to be regretted that no roster of this first company can be found.

In 1773 the number of regiments was increased to twelve, and the officers Major-General and Brigadier-General for the first

*Mr Woodward says: "We are indebted to Mr. Joseph A. Johnson for much of the information in regard to the early history of this company; to valuable letters of the late William H. Grant, Esq., and to Mr. Charles H. Tarbell for courteous help."

time were commissioned. In September, 1776, an act was passed for forming and regulating the militia within the state, greatly changing the whole system. The state militia was divided into seventeen regiments. It provided for two classes of soldiers, a "Training Band" and an "Alarm List."

The training band was made up of all the able-bodied male persons in the state from sixteen years old to fifty, except certain persons in position and employment specified, and negroes, mulattoes and Indians. There was to be one major-general, with power at all times to draw forth the militia, or any part of them, as he should judge expedient for the immediate defense of this or any of the United States of America. The field officers were one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and two majors for each regiment, and they were to divide their regiments into companies consisting of, as near as might be, sixty-eight privates each. The companies were to choose a captain, two lieutenants and one ensign. Each officer and private soldier was to equip himself and be constantly provided with a good fire-arm, good ram-rod, a worm, priming-wire and brush, a bayonet fitted to his gun, a scabbard and belt therefor, and a cutting sword or a tomahawk or hatchet, a pouch containing a cartridge box that will hold fifteen rounds of cartridges at least, a hundred buck-shot, a jackknife, and tow for wadding, six flints, one pound of powder, forty leaden balls, fitted to his gun, a knapsack and blanket, a canteen or wooden bottle sufficient to hold one quart. Each town was to provide and deposit in some safe place for use in case of an alarm, a specified number of spades or shovels, axes and picks, and to provide arms and equipment for those unable to provide for themselves. Each company was to muster eight times a year, including the regimental musters. Treating with victuals or drink on any training or muster days subjected any officers, so offending, to court martial.

The alarm list included all male persons from sixteen years of age to sixty-five, not included in the training band, and not exempted in the first section of the act. They were to serve in a separate corps, were subject to be called out of their towns by no officer under the rank of colonel, and once in every six months they were to be called out by the captains of companies of the training bands to have their arms and accoutrement examined. Under the provisions of this act Lyndeborough became a part of the Ninth regiment, whereof Daniel Moore of Bedford was colonel. Pursuant to this act Peter Clark

became captain and Samuel Houston lieutenant of the Lyndeborough company. Both of these men subsequently did heroic work in the cause of liberty. In 1780 a new militia act was passed, but did not differ essentially from the preceding. The next considerable change was made in 1792, after the adoption of the present constitution, wherein it is declared that a "well regulated militia is a proper, natural and sure defense of the state." This act made many changes, and by the new arrangement Lyndeborough became a part of the second battalion of the 26th regiment, and in 1796 Daniel Gould was commissioned major of the battalion, while the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough, afterward governor, and the father of President Pierce.

In 1803 several artillery companies were organized and annexed to the regiments in the limits in which they were located. It was also provided that there should be at least one company of light infantry or grenadiers to each battalion, and a company of cavalry and also of artillery to each regiment. It was also provided that in forming companies of artillery and cavalry no more than one-eleventh part of any infantry company should enlist therein. It was also made unlawful for any non-commissioned officer or private to fire any gun on the day or evening of a muster, in or near any public road, or any house, or on or near the place of parade, without the permission of a commissioned officer.

It was also provided that the state should furnish one cannon with carriage, harness and apparatus to each artillery company; also music, money and colors, that suitable meats and drinks, or thirty-four cents in lieu thereof should be furnished each non-commissioned officer and private, within their several towns, on regimental or battalion musters. Each town was required to be constantly provided with certain amounts of powder, balls, flints and camp kettles, that these companies might constantly be in readiness in case of an emergency.

Such, in brief, were the conditions in 1804, under which the Lafayette Artillery Company was organized. The arrogance, and acts of annoyance by Great Britain, which culminated a few years later in the War of 1812, were stirring the public mind. The people had but won their independence after a long, bloody struggle, and they felt that to preserve their hard-won liberty, they must have a well-drilled militia, and the military spirit ran high. This company was first known as the Artillery Company

of the 22nd Regiment, and was not christened the Lafayette Artillery Company until many years later. The early history of this organization is shrouded in the mist of a hundred years. No records of the first twenty years of its existence can be found, if, indeed, there ever were any ; but it would be a story of meetings for drill, and of gathering at the muster-field, "armed and equipped as the law directs." Its first cannon, of which there is any record, was an iron four-pounder, and was handled with drag-ropes. This gun was condemned in 1844 as unfit for service by the inspectors of the 22nd Regiment, and a brass six-pounder was substituted. This gun is now in the possession of the company. It bears the date, 1810, and is famous as the only gun in the state service fit to be fired when the War of the Rebellion broke out. It was taken to Concord at Governor Gilmore's order, and used to fire salutes. Its voice has been heard on many muster-fields and at many celebrations in the towns in this section of the state. The company has come to regard it with much veneration and affection. It is much to be wished that a description of the first uniform of the company might here be given, but nothing of the kind is available. The members of the company wore side arms prior to 1856, and since that time have carried muskets instead. Those side arms, in part, were a short, broad-bladed sword worn in a belt.

The company was organized in Peterborough, and for a number of years was essentially a Peterborough affair. A majority of its members were Peterborough men ; Lyndeborough came next, and some men were enlisted from other towns. It will be noticed that the commissioned officers for a number of years after its organization were from Peterborough. As the years passed by, Lyndeborough came to the fore in the number of men enlisted. Now, what came about in 1833 is a matter of record, but the causes of the changes in that year are mostly a matter of tradition only. From stories of elderly men, from the fact that two companies appeared on the muster-field in that year, both claiming to be the Artillery Company of the 22nd Regiment, it would seem to be a plausible theory that Lyndeborough insisted on having the commissioned officers, and that Peterborough resisted, and that there was a quarrel between the men of the two towns, which resulted in a division of the company. The Peterborough contingent was commanded by Captain Samuel Cary, who had been its captain in 1829-30-31, and the men from Lyndeborough and Wilton were led by Captain Eleazer Put-

nam. They had borrowed the famous "Molly Stark," a gun owned by the New Boston Artillery Company, together with their uniforms, and it was for Col. Luther Dascomb, who was colonel of the regiment at the time, to decide which was the artillery company of the regiment. Now, whether the fact that some of the men in the Lyndeborough company were from Wilton, Col. Dascomb's town, had anything to do with his decision, is a matter of conjecture, but, at any rate, he decided in favor of the Lyndeborough company, and since that year (1833) the organization has been known as a Lyndeborough institution. They sent up a squad of men and a pair of horses and captured the old iron field-piece, which was theirs until condemned as unfit for service.

In connection with the above the following record from the Orderly Book of the company may be of interest : —

WILTON, Dec. 3, 1833.

"We, the undersigned, desirous of becoming an organized Company of Artillery in the twenty-second 'Regiment' of New Hampshire Militia, do hereby agree to uniform and equip ourselves according to the following plan, viz.: The cap shall be a Bonaparte cap with a black 'Ploom,' the coat Blue and trimmed with yellow ball buttons and yellow worsted cord; with white pantaloons, with black 'gaters' in Pickets and black stocks, yellow belts for the sword with a belt over the shoulder, and Boots."

Eleazer Putnam	Harvey Holt	Moses Parmenter
William Holt	Wm. Bachelder	Samuel Osgood
Ezra Dane	David Holt	James Marshall
Solomon Cram	Amos M. Whittemore	Ezra Ellingwood
John F. Holt	Smiley Blood	Joseph Karr
Lyman Stone	Dennis Abbott	John B. Kidder
William Bayles	Luther Cleaves	John Parker
Isaiah Holt		

Then follows the certification of the field officers that the uniform was satisfactory, and that they (the Company) should constitute the Artillery Company of the 22nd Regiment N. H. Militia. Signed by

LUTHER DASCOMB } Field Officers 22nd
SAMUEL RYAN Jr. } Regt. N. H. Militia

The uniform described above is the oldest that can be remembered by anyone now living. Mr. Joseph A. Johnson says, "It was probably worn many years prior to 1833."

The company was incorporated in 1837 and the following is the notice thereof:

"Notice is hereby given that John F. Holt, John B. Kidder and Amos M. Whittemore, their associates and successors, be and hereby are made a body corporate and politic by the name of the Lafayette Artillery Company in the 22nd Regiment New Hampshire Militia, and that they may hold personal property not to exceed six hundred dollars, and are entitled to all the privileges incident to incorporations of a similar nature, and that John F. Holt, John B. Kidder or Amos M. Whittemore, or either two of them, may call a meeting for making by-laws for the future observance of said Company, not repugnant to the laws of the State, by giving 4 days' notice thereof personally or in writing."

Lyndeborough, Aug. 25, 1837.

(The Adjutant General's office gives it as Jan. 13, 1837.)

In 1840 the ladies of Lyndeborough made a silk flag and presented it to the Company. It was carried many years and although worn and faded it is still treasured by the Company as a souvenir of the past. Some years later the late Col. King of Wilton presented the Company with a staff for this flag, through Amos Herrick, a member of the Company, Col. King being unable to be present at the ceremony. The Company ordered their clerk, Mr. J. A. Johnson, to write Mr. King a letter of thanks for the gift. Another flag was presented by citizens of the town in 1862. It was originally 10x18 feet in size, but has been reduced by wear to 9x11, and is badly tattered and faded.

Feb. 22nd, 1891, at the annual celebration, Mr. Byron Putnam presented a large flag to the Company. Mr. Putnam formally presented the flag and Maj. C. H. Holt accepted in behalf of the citizens and Company. This flag is 12x21 feet.

The earliest roster and roll of membership of which there is any record is that of 1820. It is inserted here as a matter of historical interest.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

James White, Capt.

Nathan Leathers, Lieut.

Isaac Hadley, Ensign.

Sergeant, Benjamin Brackett.

The commissions of these officers were dated April 20, 1820.

PRIVATES.

Charles M. Howe

William Matthews

Pliney E. Yer

Milton Carter	Ahamaaz Jewett	James Howe
Charles Smith	Samuel H. Howe	William Puffer
John Barber	William Breed	Charles Fletcher
Robert White	Mathew Grey	Anson Moore
John J. Holt	William Scott	Silas Barber
Norton Hunt	James Wilder	Isaiah T. Smith
Samuel Gates	Jeremiah Steele	Adam Miller
James H. Swan	Eli Upton	Jonathan Felt
Nathaniel Felt		

A large majority of these men were probably from Peterborough.

From a careful examination of the records it would seem that the following persons were members of the Company from 1833 to 1838 which includes the year of its incorporation :

Eleazer Putnam	Henry Herrick	Amos M. Whittemore
William Holt	Putnam Cram	John S. Hutchinson
Ezra Dane	Sumner Blanchard	Isaac Butterfield
Solomon Cram	George Bales	Sherebiah Manning
John F. Holt	Andrew Harwood	Eben Averill
Lyman Stone	Daniel Holt Herrick	John S. Fuller
William Bales	Rodney Hunt	John Adams
Isaiah Holt	John Hutchinson	Adney C. Searles
William Bachelder	Ezra Ellingwood	Abel Hutchinson
Smiley Blood	Joseph Karr	Charles Osgood
Dennis Abbott	John B. Kidder	Asher Bennett
Luther Cleaves	John Parker	Joshua Rogers
Moses Parmenter	Alvin Upton	Enos Crooker
Samuel Osgood	Joseph H. Ford	Henry A. Abbott
James Marshall	Jesse Read	Alonzo W. Stiles
Daniel P. Goldsmith	Sylvester Bradford	Joel H. Tarbell
Carl Searles	John I. Carson	Samuel B. Bales
Thomas B. Kidder	Albert Hardy	Josiah Parker Jr.
Franklin H. Kidder	Jonas Wheeler	John Putnam
Benjamin F. Stevens	Otis R. Fisher	Joseph A. Johnson
John Frye	John R. Fish	James H. Grant
Calvin Holt	Phillip Putnam	

This company is now one of the oldest military organizations in the country. Decade after decade it has made its appearance in the camp and on the muster field, and much might be written of scenes and incidents connected with its history, but the limits of this sketch forbid. It was a part of the New Hampshire militia from 1804 until 1866 or thereabouts, when the N. H. National Guard was organized and the old regimental divisions were done away with. From 1866 to 1878 it was a part of the First Regiment N. H. N. G.; in the Second Regiment from 1878 until 1882, when it was mustered out of the

National Guard. As an incorporated independent company it has maintained its organization since.

The Company was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 1, 1864, at Lyndeborough, by Capt. William M. Graham, First Artillery, U. S. A., and was sent to Newcastle, N. H., to do garrison duty. It was mustered out Sept. 23, 1864, at Fort Constitution, Newcastle, by Thomas S. Dunbar, First Lieut. 14th Infantry, U. S. A. Previous to this enlistment many of its members had seen service at the front. This company had 135 men in the service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion. The first New Hampshire man killed in that war was Harvey Holt, a member of this Company. Its Rolls have contained the names of many of Lyndeborough's most honored citizens. Their roll books contain the names of upwards of 700 persons. In 1878 the members of the Company arranged to celebrate the seventy-fourth anniversary of their organization, and Feb. 22nd, the birthday of the "Father of our Country," was selected, and Joseph Chamberlain, a former captain, made the address. From that year until the present, the day has been celebrated by the Company by a free dinner, an oration, music, speaking by invited guests, and a ball in the evening. Its observance has gradually grown until now it is the one day in which the people from all sections of the town get together for a good time. It was through their influence and exertions that the commodious hall at the south village was secured, they contributing liberally to its cost, and also giving the lot of land upon which it is built. Part of it is now used as the Armory. It was erected in 1888.

Mr. Joseph A. Johnson is the senior member now living, having enlisted April 15, 1838, and Mr. Eli Clark Curtis is the oldest living captain.

The first captain of the Company was James Wilson of Peterborough, and he held his commission from 1804 until 1810. He was the son of Major Robert Wilson. He graduated from Harvard College in 1789, and chose law as his profession. He practised in Peterborough until 1815, when he removed to Keene, where he died Jan. 4, 1839, aged 73 years. He was said to be a talented and successful lawyer. He was elected Representative to Congress in 1809 and 1811. He was the father of James Wilson, Jr., a noted orator during the presidential campaign of 1840. This son was major-general of the

New Hampshire militia at one time, and was best known as General Jim Wilson.

1810-14. The second captain was Nathaniel Morrison, born at Peterborough, Oct. 11, 1779. He was a carriage and chair maker, and at one time carried on his business at Fayetteville, N. C. At the urgent solicitation of his father he returned to Peterborough. There came with him a young mechanic named John H. Steele, who afterward became governor of New Hampshire. Capt. Morrison died in Mississippi, Sept. 11, 1819.

1814-20. The third captain was Jonathan Mitchell, born at Peterborough Jan. 11, 1787. He died at Belvidere, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1853. His father was a soldier in the Continental Army.

1820-23. The fourth captain was James White, born at Peterborough, March 31, 1784. He died in that town July 6, 1859. He was the grandfather of Gen. Daniel M. White of Peterborough, a soldier in the Civil War.

1823-24. The fifth captain was Isaac Hadley, born at Lexington, Mass., Aug. 9, 1784. Died at Peterborough, June 25, 1843. He was a brickmaker by trade, and a sergeant in the United States Army in the War of 1812. His father, Ebenezer Hadley, was a resident of Lexington, Mass., and was one of that gallant band of yeomen who stood on Lexington common and fought the British on that memorable 19th of April.

1824-27. The sixth captain was William Scott, born at Peterborough, Feb. 19, 1801. Died Sept. 24, 1846. He was a farmer by occupation, and was the father of Col. Charles Scott of Peterborough.

1827-29. The seventh captain was Norton Hunt, born at Peterborough, March 27, 1800. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and at one time was colonel of the 22nd Regiment, New Hampshire militia. He died March 30, 1885.

1829-32. The eighth captain was Samuel Carey, born at Jaffrey, June 1, 1899. He was a successful farmer. He died March 27, 1886.

1832-33. There seem to have been two captains chosen during this period. Of L. Hill we have no record. Capt. Ashley Loring was born at Peterborough, April 21, 1807. Died in Ohio, Jan. 28, 1849.

1833-36. The eleventh captain was Eleazer Putnam, born at Lyndeborough, Jan. 8, 1801, and died in that town, Dec. 27, 1866. He was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Lyndeborough, and was the first captain chosen after the headquarters of the Company was removed to Lyndeborough. He was by trade a millwright. He served with the Company at Fort Constitution for a short time during the Rebellion. One of his sons, Albert M., was a soldier in that war.

1836-37. The twelfth captain was William Holt, said to have been an inhabitant of Wilton. We have no further record.

1837-38. The thirteenth captain was Lyman Stone, born in 1803. Died at Milford, Nov. 25, 1882. He was for many years a resident of Wilton.

1838-39. Of Moses Parmenter, the fourteenth captain, we have no record except that he was said to have been a Wilton man.

1839-40. The fifteenth captain was Solomon Cram, born at Roxbury, Vt., Nov. 5, 1802. Died in Lyndeborough March 11, 1863. He was a blacksmith by trade. Three of his sons, members of the Company, served in the War of the Rebellion, viz., George M., Orrin N., and Azro D. They are lineal descendants of the first settler of Lyndeborough.

1840-42. John Fletcher Holt was the sixteenth captain. He was born Nov. 12, 1807, and died April 17, 1883. He was born and died in Lyndeborough. He was a farmer and carpenter.

1842-43. The seventeenth captain was John Boffee Kidder, born Aug. 16, 1811. Died in Milford, May 2, 1892. He was a farmer by occupation, and for many years a resident of Wilton. He was a son of Ephraim and Betsey (Boffee) Kidder, and was a descendant of one of the oldest families in town.

1843-44. The eighteenth captain was Amos Marshall Whittemore, born at Greenfield, Jan. 15, 1815, and died in that town Dec. 15, 1890. A farmer by occupation.

1844-45. Jonathan Stephenson was the nineteenth captain, born at Lyndeborough, March 19, 1807. Died Nov. 10, 1903. He was a descendant of John Stephenson, one of the early settlers, and was a life-long resident of Lyndeborough. He was a farmer and millwright. It was through his influence that the Company secured the gun from the state, which is in their custody at present. He was the son of John and Mary (Hildreth) Stephenson.

1845-47. The twentieth captain was Ezra Dane. He lived at South Lyndeborough on a farm connected with the parsonage, at the time he was captain. No better record.

1847-48. Joshua Rogers was the twenty-first captain. He was a resident of Lyndeborough at the time he was captain of the Company, and died at Manchester, N. H. No further record.

1848-49. The twenty-second captain was Joseph Chamberlain, born at Milford, Feb. 22, 1821, and died at Paxton, Mass., in 1886. He was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Abbott) Chamberlain. He was a lumber dealer. In 1878, when the Company first celebrated the 22d of February, he was selected to make the address.

1849-50. The twenty-third captain was Nathaniel Jones, son of Benjamin and Chloe (Farrington) Jones, born at Lyndeborough, Nov. 15, 1811. Died at Natick, Mass., Dec. 28, 1878. He was a farmer.

1850-65. Joel H. Tarbell was the twenty-fourth captain. He was the son of Joel and Betsey (Shattuck) Tarbell, born at Mason, Feb. 6, 1816. Died at Lyndeborough, Feb. 14, 1891. He held his commission as captain fifteen years, the longest term in the history of the Company. He was its captain when the Company was mustered into the service of the United States.

1865-67. Eli Clark Curtis was the twenty-fifth captain, born at Lyndeborough, May 3, 1821, the son of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis. He is the oldest captain of the Company now living. He has been a life-long resident of Lyndeborough. He is a farmer by occupation.

1867-70. The twenty-sixth captain was Charles Henry Holt, son of

Abiel and Olivia (Proctor) Holt, born Jan. 14, 1828, at Milford. Died Jan. 31, 1897, at Lyndeborough. He was captain also from 1875 to 1878, and from 1882 to 1885, and from 1886 to 1890, making him the thirtieth, thirty-third and thirty-fifth captain of the Company. During the later years of his life he was postmaster at South Lyndeborough.

1870-72. The twenty-seventh captain was John Gage, born June 15, 1836, at Wayne Co., Miss., the son of David and Betsey (Putnam) Gage. He is a mason by trade and resides at Wilton.

1872-74. Andy Holt was the twenty-eighth captain. He was born at Lyndeborough Feb. 1, 1842, the son of David and Ann (Cochran) Holt. He was captain also of the Company from 1878 to 1881, from 1890 to 1891, and is its present commanding officer, making him the thirty-first, thirty-sixth and forty-fifth captain of the Company. He was a soldier during the War of the Rebellion.

1874-75. The twenty-ninth captain was Albert S. Conant, born July 22, 1840, the son of Samuel and Abigail E. (Reynolds) Conant. He was born at Antrim. He is a veteran of the Civil War, resides at South Lyndeborough, and is a carpenter by trade.

1881-82. The thirty-second captain was David G. Dickey, born Oct. 24, 1836, the son of Adam and Keziah (Clement) Dickey. He is a farmer and carpenter, was a soldier in the Civil War, and now resides at Milford. He was also captain of the Company from 1885 to 1886, making him the thirty-fourth commanding officer as well.

1891-92; Henry A. Proctor, the thirty-seventh captain, was born in Stoddard, N. H., Sept. 22, 1854. He is a carpenter by trade, and now resides at Wilton, N. H.

1892-93. The Thirty-eighth captain was Frank H. Eaton, born Feb. 1, 1855, the son of George D. and Eliza (Southwick) Eaton. He was born at East Cambridge. While captain of the Company he lived in Lyndeborough; was a farmer. He now resides at Somerville, Mass.

1893-94. John C. Carkin was the thirty-ninth captain, born at Lyndeborough, March 7, 1844, the son of David and Lydia (Abbott) Carkin. He is a descendant of one of the early settlers of Lyndeborough, was a soldier in the Civil War, and has always made his home in this town. He is at present in the employ of the Whiting firm of Wilton.

1894-96. Joseph A. Blanchard was the fortieth captain, born at Milford, Nov. 16, 1829, the son of Luther and Mary (Kinson) Blanchard. He is a farmer at South Lyndeborough, was a soldier in the Civil War, and has been a member of the Company for over fifty years.

1896-98. Roy N. Putnam was the forty-first captain, born at Lyndeborough, July 9, 1870, the son of Edwin H. and Eliza (Keyes) Putnam. He is a descendant of Ephraim Putnam, one of the very early settlers of the town; is the present postmaster at South Lyndeborough and keeps a general store there. He was also forty-fourth captain, 1903-1904.

1898-1900. The forty-second captain was Sewell M. Buck, born at Norway, Me., April 16, 1839, the son of Austin and Sarah (Coburn) Buck. He is a painter by occupation, was a soldier in the Civil War, and resides at Lyndeborough.

1900-03. Edward Ross was the forty-third captain, born at Wellington, Conn., July 4, 1861, the son of Samuel and Sarah (McMullen) Ross. His father died from a wound received at the Battle of Gettysburg. Resides at South Lyndeborough.

1904-05. Capt. Andy Holt was the forty-fifth captain. It will be seen that thirty-six men served as captains during the century of the Company's existence.

1904.

The following is the Roster and Roll of Membership in the centennial year of the Company :

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Andy Holt, Captain.

Edward Ross, 1st Lieut.

Fred A. Holt, 2d Lieut.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Algernon W. Putnam, 1st Sergt.

Walter S. Tarbell, 2d Sergt.

Carl J. Bishop, 3d Sergt.

Willie F. Herrick, 4th Sergt.

James H. Williams, 5th Sergt.

Fred Moore, Corp.

Charles L. Perham, Corp.

James A. Putnam, Corp.

Albert E. Swinington, Corp.

John A. Spalding, Corp.

Charles H. Tarbell, Quartermaster.

PRIVATEs.

John C. Carkin	Harry F. Hartshorn	Herbert A. Cheever
Sewell M. Buck	Charles E. Putnam	Alfred K. Shepard
Albert S. Conant	George S. Proctor	Walter T. Shepard
George M. Cram	Fred W. Proctor	Frank H. Boutwell
Ethan A. Woodward	Willie J. Gangloff	Albert H. Hayford
Arthur J. Grant	Frank J. Bishop	Harry W. Cheever
Alfred T. Ford	L. Nute Woodward	Percy W. Putnam
Azro D. Cram	Edward L. Curtis	Elmer J. Blanchard
John W. Hartshorn	Perley L. Holden	Harry W. Holt
Roy N. Putnam	Warren A. Nichols	Clarence A. Eastman
John M. Curtis	William H. Cheever	George S. Buttrick
Charles D. Riley		

THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lyndeborough had also another military company which it would be not only impolitic, but almost unpardonable, to overlook or ignore. This, also, as well as the Lafayette Artillery, formed a part of the 22nd Regiment. Between the artillery and the other infantry companies, however, this distinction should be borne in mind. The artillery company could enlist men

from any of the different towns in the military district. The infantry companies were restricted to the enlistment of men residing in the town where the company had its headquarters.

The other company referred to above was "The Light Infantry," or the 2nd Light Infantry of the 22nd Regiment. This was the "Training Band" of the town. They were to provide themselves with the regulation equipment.

We have no distinct account of the organization of the Light Infantry. But we have muster rolls, and lists of its commissioned officers with dates, and other papers of legal tenor which certify to its complete organization for service. Although wanting authoritative record of the organization of the Lyndeborough Company, we are fortunate in having a complete muster roll of the Third Company of the 26th Regiment of the New Hampshire militia.

"Oct. 1," (1805) "The Company was warned by Daniel Putnam, commandant, at the head of his company, to appear on parade the 7th Instant." "Oct. 7, the Company were warned by said Putnam to appear on parade near to John Gibson's in Francestown, for the purpose of mustering with the regiment the 11th Day of October, Instant."

We imagine that some of our readers may take an interest in reading the document which follows:

The Roll of the Third Company of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of N. H. Militia, warned by Capt. Daniel Putnam to appear at the regimental muster at Francestown, Oct. 11, 1805.

SERGEANTS.

Nathan Wheeler Jacob Manning Timothy Putnam I. H. Goodrich

FIFERS.

Thomas Lakin

Reuben Dutton

DRUMMERS.

John Besom, Jr.

Chase Hadley

David Averill

Aaron Carkin

Asa Blanchard

Asa Carson

Crosby Blanchard

Henry Cram

David Butterfield,

Joseph Cram

Samuel Butterfield, Jr.

James Cram, Jr.

Thomas Boffee

Jonathan Chamberlain,

Jonathan Butler, Jr.

Daniel Chamberlain

Samuel Badger

Dudley Carleton

Daniel Badger

Asher Curtis

Josiah Brown

Israel Cram

Rufus Badger

John Clark, Jr.

James Cram

Peter Clark, Jr.

Moses Dutton	S. W. Parker
Thomas Dutton	Ephraim Putnam, 2nd
William Dutton	Jonathan Putnam
Joseph Ellinwood	Ephraim Putnam, 3rd
Peter Flanders	Nathaniel Putnam
David Farrington	Ebenezer Pearson
Benjamin Fuller	Robert Parker, Jr.
Joseph Farnam	Solomon Parker
Lewis Fisher	John Proctor, Jr.
Daniel Gardner	Oliver Perham, Jr.
John Giddings	Timothy Richardson
Charles Frye Hutchinson	Jedediah Russell, Jr.
Ebenezer Hutchinson Jr.	John Russell
David Holmes	John Russell, Jr.
Samuel Hardy	David Stiles
Jotham Hildreth	Lemuel Savels
Andrew Harwood	Jonathan T. Steward
John Hartshorn, Jr.	Oliver Scripture
Samuel Hartshorn	H. Ladd Sargent
Jonathan Hartshorn	John Sargent
John Melody	David Senter
Benjamin Holt	Reuben Stiles
Benjamin Jones, Jr.	Benjamin Senter, Jr.
Nathaniel Jones	Oliver Senter
Elbridge Jones	Eliezer Woodward, Jr.
Phineas Kidder, Jr.	Israel Woodward
Thomas Kidder	John Woodward, Jr.
Joseph Melody	Ephraim Woodward
John Medes	Alpheus Wilkins
Jacob McIntire	Clark Whittemore
Timothy Ordway	James Whittemore
Joshua Orne	Daniel Woodward
Samuel Pearson	Simon Wilkins
Timothy Pearson, Jr.	Oliver Whiting
James Pearson	

Whole number enrolled, 101

OFFICERS.

Capt. Daniel Putnam Lt. Benjamin Goodrich Ens. Caleb Huston

The preceding roll, possibly the oldest one of the company, appears to be in the penmanship of Nathan Wheeler. We now present Sergeant Ebenezer Hutchinson's roll of the same company for the year 1812.*

ROLL FOR OCT. 12 TRAINING, 1812.

SERGEANTS.

Hutchinson Chamberlain Putnam Clark

FIFERS.

Dutton Richardson Bointon Averill

* The spelling of the roll is copied except in the name of Putnam, where the Sergeant has Putman.

DRUMMERS.

Besom	Putnam	Whitmarsh	Pearson
George Allen		Jacob Howard	
Joseph Carter Abbott		Jotham Hildreth	
Samuel Allen		Mark Hadley	
Amaziah Blanchard		Samuel Hartshorn	
Jotham Blanchard		Ira Houston	
John Bullard		Benjamin Jones, Jr.	
Daniel Bullard		Nathan Jones	
Jacob Butler		Jacob Jones	
Thomas Boardman, Jr.		Ephraim Kidder, Jr.	
Daniel N. Boardman		Thomas Kidder	
Thomas Buffee		Asa Manning	
Israel Brown		John Medes	
Manley Butler		Enoch Ordway, Jr.	
Allen Cross		Robert Parker	
Henry Cram		Carlton Parker	
Joseph Cram		Moses Pearsons	
John Cristy		Timothy Pearsons, Jr.	
James Cram		Jesse Pearsons	
Joseph Chamberlain, 2nd		Ephraim Putnam, 3d	
Nath ^l Chamberlin		Joseph Putnam	
Samuel Chamberlin		Benjamin Putnam	
Joseph Chamberlin		John Perham	
John Chamberlin		Samuel Perham	
Peter Chamberlin		Brackley Rose	
Asa Chamberlin		Jotham Reed	
Dudley Carlton		John Russell	
Eli Curtis, Jun ^r		Jedidiah Russell, Jr.	
Asher Curtis		James Russell	
Benj ^a Curtis		Wm. Russell	
Henry Campbell		Ephraim P. Russell	
John Carson		Jesse Raimond	
John Carkin		Timothy Richardson	
Samuel Dutton		Wm. Richardson	
Wm. Dutton		Lemuel Savels	
Moses Dutton		Henry Spaulding	
Warren Damon		John Sargent	
Ira S. Ellenwood		Bodwell Sargent	
Daniel Eepes		Joseph S. Stone	
Nehemiah French, Jr.		Benjamin Senter	
James Fuller		Oliver Senter	
Frederick Fuller		Asa Senter	
Archelaus Fuller		John Sterns	
James Ferguson		Tyler Town	
Jareb Gould		John Town	
Daniel Gardner		Ebenezer Tower	
Francis Gideons		Russell Upton	
Nath ^l Hutchinson		Elijah Upton	
Samuel Howard		Israel Woodward	

Aaron Woodward
Daniel Woodward
David Woodward
Samuel Woodward

John Woodward, Q.
Ephraim Woodward, 2nd
Caleb Whittemore
Josiah Wheeler

Lists of the officers of the 2nd Company of the 22nd Regiment,
and the dates of their commissions.

Timothy Putnam	Captain	June 7, 1814
Daniel Chamberlain	"	Nov. 13, 1818
Resigned June 8, 1819.		
David Putnam, Jr.	Captain	June 8, 1819
Resigned Sept. 4, 1820.		
Daniel N. Boardman	Captain	Sept. 4, 1820
Oliver Whiting	"	April 11, 1825
Peter Clark	"	" 8, 1826
Samuel Marble	"	" 25, 1828
Charles Parker	"	" 14, 1829
Jonathan Whiting	"	March 1, 1831
Jacob Woodward	"	Dec. 10, 1832
David J. Putnam	"	April 9, 1834
Albert C. French	"	" 5, 1837
Putnam Woodward	"	Nov. 1, 1837
John Dolliver	"	May 19, 1842
Luther Cram	"	" 8, 1843
Putnam Woodward	"	July 9, 1844
John Dolliver	"	June 18, 1846
Ebenezer Hutchinson, Jr.	Lieutenant	June 7, 1814
Jacob Butler	"	" 8, 1819
Resigned Sept. 4, 1820.		
Oliver Whiting	Lieutenant	Sept. 11, 1820
Peter Clark	"	April 11, 1825
Samuel Jones	"	" 8, 1826
Charles Parker	"	" 25, 1828
Jonathan Whiting	"	" 14, 1829
Jacob Woodward	"	March 1, 1831
David Johnson Putnam	"	Dec. 10, 1832
Minard Putnam	"	April 9, 1834
Sylvester Proctor	"	Nov. 1, 1837
John Dolliver	"	Aug. 14, 1838
Daniel Chamberlain	Ensign	June 7, 1814
Jacob Butler	"	Nov. 13, 1818
Daniel N. Boardman	"	June 8, 1819
Silas Wilkins	"	Sept. 4, 1820
Peter Clark	"	April 19, 1822
Samuel Jones	"	" 11, 1825
Samuel Marble	"	" 8, 1826
Jonathan Whiting	"	" 25, 1828
Jacob Woodward	"	" 14, 1829
David Johnson Putnam	"	March 1, 1831
Ephraim H. Putnam	"	Dec. 10, 1832

Albert C. French	Ensign	Aug. 29, 1836
Rodney C. Boutwell	"	" 13, 1838
A. Russell	"	June 18, 1846

REGIMENTAL, FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Timothy Putnam	Lt. Col. Com'dg.	June 20, 1820
	Major	June 20, 1818
	Colonel	June 20, 1820

Discharged July 26, 1824, and removed to Lowell, Mass.

Daniel Wardwell	Surgeon	May 21, 1818
Israel Herrick	Surgeon's Mate	Jan. 19, 1822
Nathan Jones	Surgeon	Aug. 28, 1826
Nathaniel Merrill	Chaplain	Apr. 30, 1821
David J. Putnam	Major	June 16, 1836

Declined.

Daniel Proctor	Major	June 29, 1838
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Declined Sept. 3, 1838.

Putnam Woodward	Major	July 2, 1841
	Lt. Col.	June 24, 1842

William G. French	Paymaster	Aug. 21, 1842
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The foregoing lists of officers, with the dates of their commissions, were procured by W. H. Grant, Esq., from the Hon. Ezra Stearns, secretary of state of New Hampshire, and were among the papers of David C. Grant. The records show that a flourishing military company had its home among our hills, many of whose members served in the Revolutionary War, as well as in that of 1812. The Light Infantry thus on record was sometimes designated the 2nd Company and sometimes the 3rd Company of the 22nd Regiment. This variation in name was due to a different arrangement of the companies in the regiment.

"The Light Infantry" was a uniformed company. Its uniform consisted of white pantaloons, red coats, a tall cap with white plume tipped with red. They were frequently styled "Red-coats."

THE ALARM LIST.

The body of militia thus designated constituted a third company. They were called into service only in cases of emergency, but were required by law to parade once in six months. In consequence of training so little, they could not discharge their firearms with the same promptness and precision as the Light Infantry. The fire of the latter came like the report of a single gun; the alarm list men when firing went "slam! bang!" from which cause they were called "Slam-Bangs."

Mr. Joseph A. Johnson, one of the later captains of this

company, kindly furnished me the following statement relating to the body : —

“ Lyndeborough has always been noted for its military spirit. Early in its history military duty was compulsory, and all males between eighteen and forty-five years of age were enrolled and designated as infantry. As time passed along they began to form independent companies under the names of light infantry, artillery and cavalry. The infantry, an un-uniformed body, was kept up as a sort of reserve from which to replenish the uniformed companies, which, however, were restricted to a certain per cent. of the infantry. Sometime in the fifties they ceased to do military duty, but were enrolled until the national guard was formed. The Lyndeborough body was known as the 5th company of the infantry of the 22nd Regiment. Such companies were generally known as the Slam Bangs, from the fact that when taking part in the sham fight in the old regimental musters, and drawn up in front of the supposed enemy, they discharged their muskets so promiscuously that they would have endangered each other, had they fired bullets instead of blank-shot.”

The lists of the officers with the dates of their commissions, procured by W. H. Grant, Esq., from Hon. Ezra Stearns, secretary of state, are as follows : —

OFFICERS OF THE 5TH CO. OF THE 22ND REGIMENT.

Henry Isaac	Captain	Nov. 2, 1819
Charles Whitmarsh	“	Aug. 30, 1821
Israel Putnam	“	April 13, 1822
Ebenezer Russell	“	Feb. 22, 1826
David W. Grimes	“	March 24, 1827
Israel Putnam	“	July 8, 1828
Newton Boutwell	“	Aug. 20, 1829
Samuel Hartshorn	“	Nov. 25, 1831
Jonathan Stephenson	“	April 9, 1834
Daniel Proctor	“	Jan. 23, 1836
John J. Martin	“	June 17, 1839
Phineas C. Kidder	“	April 8, 1848
Asa Hill	“	June 14, 1843
Levi H. Woodward	“	Feb. 1, 1844
Samuel Karr	“	March 25, 1845
Joseph A. Johnson	“	April 18, 1848
William L. Whittemore	“	Aug. 28, 1848
William J. Herrick	“	Aug. 12, 1850
Joseph Saunders, Jr.	Lieutenant	Sept. 2, 1819
Israel Putnam	“	Aug. 13, 1821
Oliver Bixby	“	April 13, 1822

Daniel Cram	Lieutenant	April 28, 1824
Ebenezer Russell	"	April 20, 1825
David Grimes	"	Feb. 22, 1826
Brackley Rose	"	March 24, 1827
William Richardson	"	July 8, 1828
Asa Blanchard	"	June 16, 1828
Samuel Hartshorn	"	Aug. 20, 1829
Jonathan Stephenson	"	Nov. 25, 1831
John Hartshorn	"	April 9, 1834
Daniel Proctor	"	July 6, 1835
Benjamin J. Martin	"	Jan. 23, 1836
Phineas C. Kidder	"	June 17, 1839
Asa Hill	"	April 8, 1841
Levi H. Woodward	"	June 14, 1843
Samuel Karr	"	Feb. 1, 1844
Joseph A. Johnson	"	March 25, 1845
William L. Whittemore	"	April 18, 1848
William J. Herrick	"	Aug. 28, 1848
Charles M. Butler	"	Aug. 12, 1850
Isaac Kimball	Ensign	Nov. 2, 1819
Oliver Bixby	"	Aug. 30, 1821
Benjamin Chamberlain	"	April 13, 1822
David Grimes	"	April 20, 1825
Thomas H. Leverett	"	Feb. 22, 1826
Franklin Hadley	"	March 24, 1827
Newton Boutwell	"	July 8, 1828
John Carleton	"	June 16, 1829
Benjamin J. Boutwell	"	Aug. 20, 1829
John Ramsdell	"	Nov. 25, 1831
Royal Tupper	"	Mar. 15, 1832
Benjamin Jones, Jr.	"	Jan. 23, 1836
Richard N. Dolliver	"	May 16, 1838
Levi H. Woodward	"	April 8, 1841
Samuel Karr	"	June 14, 1843
Joseph A. Johnson	"	July 1, 1844
Jonathan H. Butler	"	March 25, 1845
William L. Whittemore	"	March 26, 1846
William J. Herrick	"	April 18, 1848
William A. Jones	"	Aug. 28, 1848
David J. Carkin	"	Aug. 12, 1850

CAVALRY OF THE 22ND REGT.

No list of the rank and file of this cavalry company has come to our hand. A few of our citizens, however, were commissioned officers in it, and their names are, therefore, preserved. In the cavalry company of the 22nd Regiment were :

John Houston	2nd. Lieutenant	June 7, 1814
	1st. Lieutenant	June 4, 1816
Resigned		May 21, 1818

Jonathan Clark	Cornet	Aug. 31, 1818
	2nd. Lieutenant	April 15, 1819
	1st. Lieutenant	April 24, 1820
Dexter Burton	Cornet	March 3, 1830
	2nd. Lieutenant	Sept. 5, 1831
	1st. Lieutenant	April 17, 1833

This completes our record of the militia of the Twenty-Second Regiment, which was in itself a miniature army.

The following papers were among the old documents of the late David Putnam, Jr., for a time Capt. of the Light Infantry, and were kindly entrusted to the writer for use in this history by Mrs. Susanna P. Hartshorn and Mrs. F. B. Richards :—

To Daniel Putnam Esq. Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Hillsborough ;

I, the subscriber, Clerk of the Company commanded by David Putnam Jr., do hereby give information against the following persons, who being duly enrolled in said company, and being duly notified to meet with said company on the second Day of May, Anno Domini 1820, were guilty of the offense and did incur the forfeitures set against their respective names,

Edward Herrick, neglecting to appear on said day, \$2.

Joseph Cram, being deficient of cartridge box, 25c.

Eli Curtis, Jr., for being deficient of Cartridge box and bayonet on said day, 50c.

Eli Holt, for neglecting to appear on said day, \$2.

Joseph Putnam, for being deficient of Knapsack, on said day, 20c.

Jesse Reed, for being deficient of a priming wire and brush, and two spare flints on said day, 20c.

John Southwick, for being deficient of a cartridge box on said day 25c.

David Smith, for being deficient of a cartridge box and canteen 35c.

John Town, for being deficient of a cartridge box on said day 25c.

Ephraim P. Woodward, for being deficient of a bayonet, knapsack and canteen on said day, 55c.

John Clark, for neglecting to appear on said day, \$2.

Allen Brown, for neglecting to appear on said day, \$2.

James Whittemore, for neglecting to appear on said day, \$2.

Jonathan Cochran, for being deficient of a cartridge box, Knapsack, and priming-wire and Brush, on said day, 55c.

Andrew Smith, for being deficient of a cartridge box, on said day, 25c.

John Cram, 2nd, for being deficient of a ramrod and Knapsack, on said day, 40c.

William Holt, for being deficient of a cartridge box, on said day, 25c.

Silas Chamberlain, for being deficient of a cartridge box on said day, 25c.

William Summers, for being deficient of a cartridge box on said day, 25c.

Abijah Spaulding, for being deficient of a cartridge box on said day, 25c.

Charles P. Fowle, for being deficient of a cartridge box on said day, 25c.

I, therefore, agreeable to my oath of office and in compliance with the

requisitions of the law in this behalf, request that you would issue a summons to each of the Persons named in the above information to appear before you and shew cause if any he has, why it should not be adjudged that he pay the forfeiture set against his name for the offence or offenses which he is therein alleged to have committed.

Dated at Lyndeborough, this fifth day of June,
in the year of Our Lord, 1820.

Oliver Whiting, Clerk of the Co.
Commanded by, David Putnam, Jr.

MUSIC RECEIPTS

Received of

David Putnam Captain of the 2nd. Lt. Infantry Company in the 22nd. Regt. the sums set to our names, for which we agree to furnish ourselves with Instruments of Music for training, for two years from the first Day of May 1820.

John Besom, Jr.	\$2.25
Israel Putnam	2.25
Ebenezer Pearson, Jr.	2.00
William Richardson	1.00
Edward Herrick	.50

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

For several years previous to the above date the governments of both Great Britain and France had been infringing upon the rights of the American Republic by irritating and lawless acts, which they imagined they could practise at their pleasure with assured impunity. The indignation of the people grew hot against their unprincipled assailants. There were then, as now, two great parties in American politics which were as ready as the parties of today to traduce and incriminate each other. The parties were called Federalists and Republicans. The latter were accused of partiality for France, the ally of our colonies in their war for independence; the former were charged with undue fondness for Great Britain, the old oppressor and enemy of the colonies. While the people were thus divided, it was no trivial matter to guide national affairs. The British navy kept repeating its offences against American seamen. British cruisers claimed the right to search American ships; and they seized and impressed able-bodied American sailors, under pretext that they were British subjects.

“ These outrages American vessels were often too weak to resist. The frigate *Chesapeake*, when starting on a distant voyage, was unexpectedly attacked by the British ship *Leopard*, which had been enjoying the hospitality of an American port. Several of her crew were killed, and four men were impressed and carried on board of the *Leopard*, on the plea that they were deserters. Jefferson, in a proclamation, immediately ordered all British war vessels to quit the waters of the United States.”*

To distress England, he forbade American vessels to leave port, which, while England was involved in the Napoleonic wars, had done most of the carrying trade of Europe. This embargo was found very injurious to American commerce. After fourteen months it was repealed, and a non-intercourse act with Great Britain was passed in its stead. Although “ the English government disavowed the flagrant attack of the *Leopard* and promised reparation, nothing satisfactory was done. But England continued her provoking assaults upon the American

people until their resentment was wrought up to such intensity as to justify hostilities and form a basis for maintaining them. Consequently, war was declared against Great Britain in June, 1812."

A statement from the *New Hampshire Patriot* of Feb. 25, 1812, as illustrating the cause of this war, follows:—

"6,257,

By the reports from the Department of State, is the number of Impressed American seamen, now held in worse than Barbarian slavery by Great Britain: this is not probably half the actual number, as comparatively few that have been impressed have ever had an opportunity to make known their deplorable condition to the American Government."

"The impressment of our seamen stands first on the catalogue of British injuries; for what is our *property*, what our *honor* worth, if our citizens are permitted to be seized by a British press gang, their protections torn and thrown in their faces, and they doomed to a perpetual exile from their country and friends—to wear out their lives in slavery?"

Congress prepared for war, to carry on which, "a loan of \$11,000,000 was authorized." Twenty-five thousand regulars and fifty thousand volunteers were to be enlisted, "and the respective States were directed to arm and equip their proportion of 100,000 militia for the defense of the coast and frontier."*

It was in response to this call of their country that the town of Lyndeborough, in a legal meeting held June 16, 1812, voted

"To raise or make up the wages of those of the militia who may enlist themselves as this town's proportion of the one hundred thousand, to twelve dollars per month while they are in actual service; and to make up their pay to one dollar per day, in case they shall be called upon by authority for inspection and military duty at home, for each and every day that they may be called upon more than the remainder of the militia."†

A COPY OF SOLDIERS' ENLISTMENT.

We the subscribers, soldiers in the Town of Lyndeborough, under the command of Nathan Wheeler, hereby voluntarily in consideration of our duty to our country and the generous offers made this day by the said Town of Lyndeborough, enlist ourselves to serve agreeably to a law of the United States to raise One Hundred Thousand of the militia, and hereby promise to

*Quackenbos O. Ed., pp. 343, 344.

†T. Rs., III, p. 187.

equip ourselves according to law, and to hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Dated at Lyndeboro, this 16th. day of June 1812.

Timothy Putnam, as Lieut.	John Medes (Mead)
Israel Putnam, Drummer	Ebenezer Russell
John Sargent	Asa Chamberlain
Robert Parker	James Fuller
David Putnam, Jr.	Carleton Parker
William Russell	Samuel Howard
Samuel Dutton	Nathaniel Chamberlain
Joseph Chamberlain	Daniel Chamberlain
Henry Spaulding	{ True Copy, Attest.
Ephraim Putnam, 3rd.	{ Nathan Wheeler, Town Clerk.*

Thus was the town's quota of the one hundred thousand men required by the national government completed. At a subsequent meeting, held Aug. 31, 1812, a vote passed; "to purchase for the Town's use 100 lbs. of powder, 2 cwt. of lead and 400 flints." The selectmen were authorized to procure these, and also "to call for the powder and ball in the hands of sundry persons" as by report of selectmen for 1796. Voted also, "to purchase six stand of arms for the use of the Town."

Jan. 16, 1815 the town voted to make up the wages of each soldier, with what he received from the State and United States, to thirteen dollars a month; and further voted to give two dollars a month to each additional.

The men were sent to Portsmouth for the defense of the fort and the coast. They were under the command of Timothy Putnam, who was soon made captain of the company raised from this military district, and was subsequently promoted to be colonel.

Others enlisted at a later day, some for ninety and some for sixty days. Their names follow, in lists procured and forwarded by W. H. Grant, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn.

Lyndeborough men who went to Portsmouth in 1814 for three months, with date of muster.†

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY PUTNAM'S COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT.

Timothy Putnam	Captain	Sept. 10, 1814
David Putnam	Sergeant	" "
William Boutwell	Private	" "
John Cram	"	" "
Benjamin Putnam	"	" "
John Russell	"	" "
William Russell	"	" "

*T. Rs., III, p. 187.

† Lists by Hon. W. H. Grant; source not given.

Tyler Town	Private	Sept. 10, 1814
Ephraim Woodward	"	" "
Jacob Butler	"	" "
Leonard Putnam	Waiter	" "

CAPT. WILLIAM GREGG'S COMPANY, SECOND REGIMENT.

For Sixty Days.

William Gregg (not of Lyndeboro)	Captain	Sept. 27, 1814
John Beasom	Musician	" "
Joseph Chamberlain	Private	" "
Asa Chamberlain	"	" "
Francis Dunckley	"	" "
Moses Pearson	"	" "
Ebenezer Russell	"	" "
William Richardson	"	" "
John Sargent	"	" "

THE MEXICAN WAR.

So far as present knowledge extends, but one native of our town took part in the Mexican War. He is mentioned in a letter written by his sister, Mrs. Hannah Vose (Cram) Draper of Boston, to Mr. David C. Grant. The soldier's name was Hiram Cram, a son of Benjamin and Polly (Vose) Cram, born in Lyndeborough, Nov. 3, 1818. He was a brother of the late Daniel Cram, one of the contractors on the building of the railroad through our town. Unable to give his full record as a soldier, I think Mrs. Draper's narrative credible and worthy of a place in our military traditions, and hence copy it.

"An incident in Hiram Cram's Mexican life was related to us by one of his comrades in arms. Hiram was a very quiet man, always minding his own business, and was a great sufferer from phthisic. The bully of the regiment, not knowing the Cram spirit that would not bear imposition, and not reckoning on the nervous strength the invalid possessed when excited, thought him a good subject for his brutal sport, and got soundly whipped in consequence of attacking him. The subdued bully ceased to annoy the peaceable men of the regiment, and Hiram became a general favorite in return for the service rendered them."

CHAPTER X.

LYNDEBOROUGH IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The foregoing military record makes it plain that New Hampshire has been an active partner in national emergencies. Her sons have been conspicuous in all the great conflicts through which the country has passed. She had her representatives at Lexington and Concord, and rendered memorable service under Stark and Reed at Bunker Hill. In the latter fight, seventeen hundred of her sons and more took part. Through all the war for independence, none were braver than they. For the honor of the nation, they have always been bold, alert and active. The Civil War affords special proof of this.

In the latter, as well as in all the rest, Lyndeborough participated. At a legal meeting of the town, Oct. 26, 1861, the town voted, "To raise money to aid the families of volunteers;" and instructed the selectmen "to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$1,000, to be so expended, agreeable to a law passed in June, 1861, and approved July 4, 1861."*

On Aug. 12, 1862, the town voted, "to authorize the Selectmen to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$4,000, and to appropriate the same to encourage voluntary enlistments in the United States Service, either military or naval; and that they be directed to pay to every volunteer resident of this Town who enlists previous to the first day of Sept., 1862, for the term of three years or during the war, the sum of One Hundred Dollars, when mustered into the U. S. Service; and to every one who may enlist for the term of nine months agreeably to the call of the President, (of Aug. 4) they are directed to pay the sum of \$100, whenever such person shall have been accepted and mustered into the U. S. Service."†

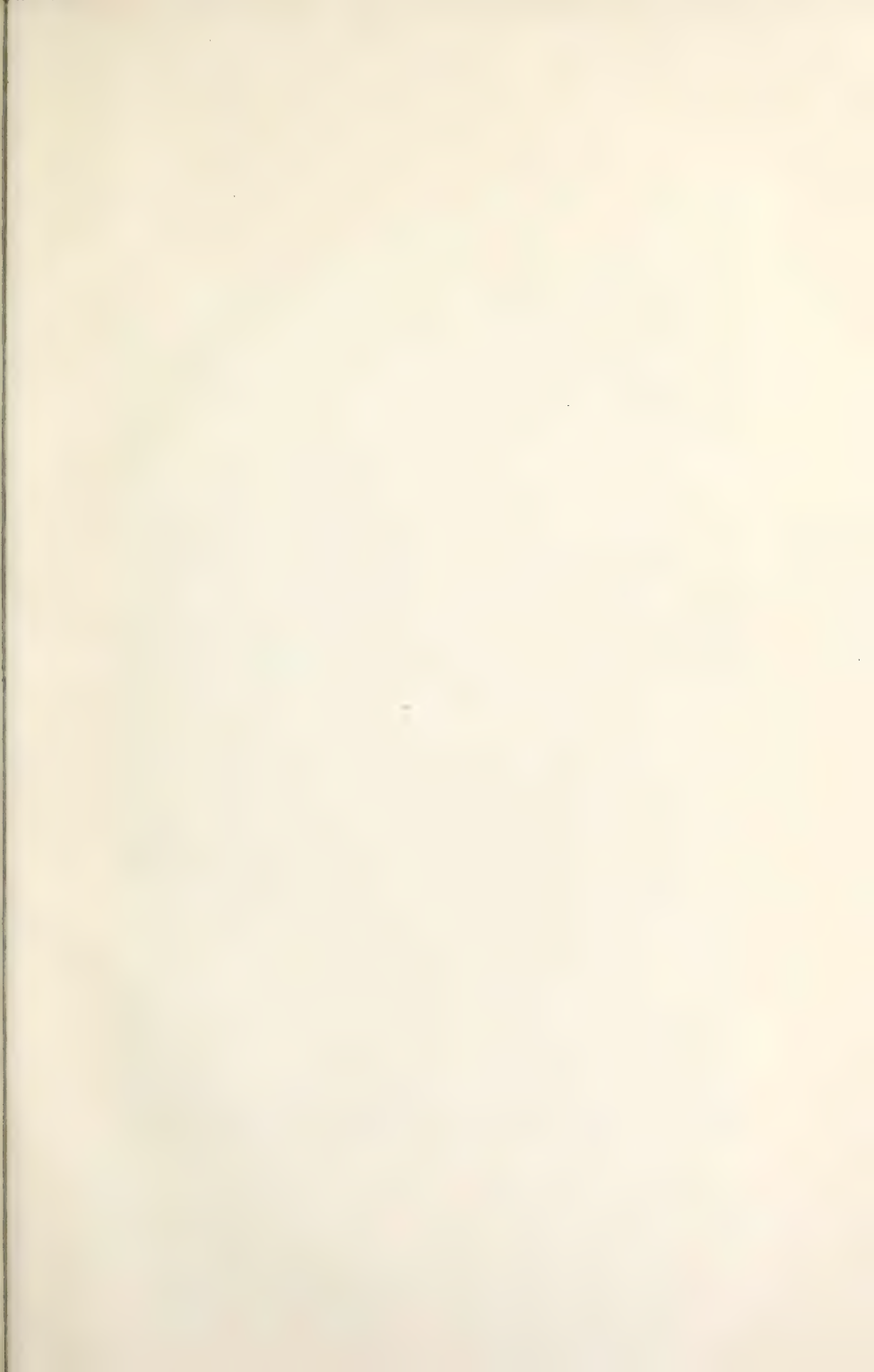
Again, on the second Tuesday in March, 1863, the town voted to appropriate \$1,500 for the aid of the families and dependents of volunteers, agreeably to an act of the Legislature, and that the Selectmen appropriate the same."‡

Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863, the town voted to appropriate a sum of money "not exceeding One Thousand Dollars for the

* Town Records, Vol. VI, pp. 89 and 90. Names of many enlisted men are found in the same volume, p. 104.

† T. Records, Vol. VI., p. 149.

‡ T. Records, Vol. VI, p. 175.





SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

purpose of aiding dependents and families of drafted men or their substitutes who may be mustered into the U. S. Service, and that the Selectmen be authorized to borrow and pay out the same.”*

On the 31st of March, 1864, the town voted “to raise a sum of money not exceeding \$6,000, to be appropriated in procuring volunteers to fill the quota of the town, under the present call of the President of the U. S. for two hundred thousand men, and also to fill any subsequent call that may be made during the year; and that the Selectmen are also hereby authorized to borrow the same.”†

At a legal meeting held Aug. 12, 1864, it was voted “that the Selectmen be instructed to fill the quota of the town of Lyndeborough, under the call of the President, issued on the 18th of July, 1864, for five hundred thousand men. 1st. By procuring a substitute for three years, for any enrolled man, whenever said enrolled man shall pay the town the sum of two hundred dollars; or 2nd, by procuring volunteers for said town, if they can so act legally.” It was further voted, “that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of filling all present and future quotas for the year; and that the Selectmen be hereby authorized to borrow a sufficient sum of money to carry the above votes into effect.”‡ At an adjourned session of this meeting held Aug. 27, 1864, the town instructed the Selectmen “to fill the quota of this town by paying volunteer citizens of the town for one year, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars to each person.”||

Again, at the adjournment of the annual town meeting March 15, 1865, the selectmen were authorized “to pay to each enrolled or drafted man who had put in a substitute, a sum equal to the sum actually paid by said principal to his substitute; provided said sum of money thus paid does not exceed three hundred dollars; and provided further, that the Selectmen shall carry this vote into effect, if upon taking counsel they shall find that said payment by the town be legal; otherwise, this vote shall be of no effect.”§

“Voted that the sum of Six thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of paying principals who have put in substitutes agreeable to the above vote, and that the Selectmen be authorized to borrow the same.”

* T. Records, Vol. VI, p. 200.

† T. Records, Vol. VI, p. 245.

§ T. Records, Vol. VI, p. 268.

† T. Records, Vol. VI, p. 232.

|| T. Records, Vol. VI, p. 247.

"Voted, that the Selectmen be authorized to pay all citizens of this town who have served or may serve in the United States Army and counted on the quota of this town, the sum of eight dollars per month for the time of actual service, or in the case of the death of the soldier, to his wife and orphan children, father or mother, provided that all persons who have received a town bounty of that amount shall not be included; provided also, that the same may be paid legally."*

The foregoing votes seem to include the direct action taken by the town in relation to the war. The town has no cause to be ashamed of its war record. The list of those who were mustered into the service of the United States, as credited to Lyndeborough, follows :

LYNDEBOROUGH CIVIL WAR ROLL.

First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Mason W. Tappen, Colonel.

The service of this regiment was with the Army of the Potomac in Maryland.

Asher Curtis, private; enlisted Apr. 22, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861.

Hiram F. Curtis, private; enlisted Apr. 26, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861.

William R. Dunklee, private; enlisted Apr. 22, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861.

Martin Hale, private; enlisted Apr. 22, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861.

William Langdell, private; enlisted Apr. 22, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861; re-enlisted in regular army.

Harvey M. Newton, private; enlisted Apr. 21, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861.

William H. Ordway, private; enlisted Apr. 20, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861; re-enlisted several times.

Hiram M. Tarbell, private; enlisted Apr. 22, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861; re-enlisted in Eighth Regiment.

Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Gilman Marston, Colonel.

The service of this regiment was with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia.

Harvey Holt, private; enlisted May 9, 1861; was detailed as a sapper and miner at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was killed at that battle by a bursting shell, being the first man from New Hampshire killed in the war.

John A. Hartshorn, corporal; enlisted May 20, 1861; killed May 5, 1862, at Williamsburg, Va.

James M. Wellman, private; enlisted May 25, 1861; discharged Jan. 30, 1863.

* T. Records, Vol. VI, p. 269.

Arthur P. Smith, private; enlisted May 21, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861.

William Davis (substitute for John Bradford), private; enlisted Oct. 3, 1864; discharged Dec. 19, 1865.

Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas Whipple, Colonel.

The service of this regiment was in Gen. Q. A. Gilmore's command.

Edward K. Marsh, private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 31, 1862.

George Randell (substitute), private; enlisted Oct. 15, 1863; wounded Jan. 15, 1865 at Fort Fisher, N. C.; discharged June 22, 1865.

John Sheppard (substitute), private; enlisted Sept. 1, 1863; deserted Nov. 14, 1864.

Fifth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Edward E. Cross, Colonel.

The service of this regiment was with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia.

Frederick S. Manning, private; enlisted Sept. 25, 1861; wounded Dec. 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Va.; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

John H. Stephenson, private; enlisted Aug. 24, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Oct. 11, 1864.

Jesse Munroe (substitute), sergeant; enlisted Sept. 1, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

Daniel Finning (substitute for Otis Perham), private; enlisted Sept. 9, 1864; deserted Oct. 12, 1864.

Henry Campbell (substitute), private; enlisted Oct. 15, 1863; discharged June 9, 1865.

Seventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Haldimand S. Putnam, Colonel.

John Gallden (substitute for Fred A. Richardson), private; enlisted Sept. 26, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865.

Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Hawkes Fearing, Colonel.

The service of this regiment was in the department of the Gulf.

Joseph Blanchard, corporal; enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; discharged Jan. 18, 1865.

Charles Campbell, private; enlisted Oct. 1, 1864; no date of discharge.

David J. Carkin, private; enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; discharged Dec. 19, 1864.

Azro D. Cram, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; wounded at Port Hudson June 14, 1863; taken prisoner at Brashier City, La., in Oct., 1863; exchanged at Brashier City; discharged for wounds Nov. 28, 1863.

John B. Dolliver, private; enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; wounded severely at Moreauville, La., May 14, 1864; discharged Jan. 18, 1865.

Jotham P. Draper, private; enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; died in hospital at Baton Rouge, La., June 14, 1863.

George R. Follansbee, private; enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; died of disease Apr. 30, 1862.

George E. Green, private; enlisted Oct. 10, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; deserted Mar. 18, 1864.

Benjamin Harris, private; enlisted Dec. 9, 1863; no record of discharge.

L. Nathan Hodgman, private; enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863; died on the way home, Jan. 9, 1865.

Andrew J. Marshall, private; enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; discharged Dec. 19, 1864.

Hugh Magnire (recruit); enlisted Oct. 1, 1864; discharged Oct. 28, 1865.

John Morgan (recruit); enlisted Oct. 1, 1864; no date of discharge.

Edward O'Connor (recruit); enlisted Oct. 3, 1864; no date of discharge.

William H. Ordway, private; enlisted Oct. 26, 1861; discharged Apr. 10, 1862, for disability.

George Pratt, private; enlisted Nov. 27, 1861; discharged Jan. 18, 1865.

Edward P. Ross, corporal; enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

Lewis W. Smith, private; enlisted Oct. 26, 1861; discharged for disability June 5, 1863.

Hiram M. Tarbell, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 2, 1865.

George E. Winn, corporal; enlisted Nov. 19, 1861; appointed sergeant Dec. 14, 1863; re-enlisted; appointed first sergeant Mar. 14, 1864; discharged Jan. 2, 1865.

Seth Preston, private; enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; promoted to corporal Aug. 1, 1863, and to sergeant Dec. 16, 1863; re-enlisted; wounded at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863; discharged Oct. 28, 1865.

Albert S. Conant, private; enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; promoted to corporal Dec. 16, 1863, and to sergeant Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner June 20, 1863; exchanged Oct. 20, 1863; wounded May 14, 1864, at Moreauville, La.; discharged Jan. 18, 1865.

Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Enoch Q. Fellows, Colonel.

The service of this regiment was in the Department of the Ohio.

William P. Joslin, private; enlisted July 21, 1862; deserted Sept. 7, 1862.

Edward K. Marsh, corporal; enlisted July 10, 1862; deserted Sept. 9, 1862.

Tenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Michael T. Donahue, Colonel.

The service of this regiment was with the Army of the Potomac.

Joseph Reon (substitute for Jason Holt), private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; discharged Nov. 19, 1864.

Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Walter Harriman, Colonel.

Service with the Army of the Potomac.

Howard B. Ames, private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Louis Bruno (substitute), private; enlisted Sept. 2, 1863; discharged for disability May 1, 1865; wounded severely May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Aaron F. Stevens, Colonel.

Service with the Army of the Potomac.

Benjamin J. Boutwell, corporal; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged May 20, 1863.

Nathan B. Boutwell, private; enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; appointed second lieutenant Sept. 27, 1862; appointed adjutant Mar. 24, 1863; wounded severely June 15, 1864, at Battery 5, Petersburg, Va.; discharged for disability May 5, 1865.

William T. Boutwell, private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged June 28, 1865.

David E. Proctor, private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; appointed corporal Mar. 12, 1863; appointed sergeant Jan. 1, 1864; was commissioned captain in the 30th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, Colonel Delevan Bates; he was discharged Mar. 1, 1864, to accept this promotion. (See U. S. Colored Troops.)

George T. Woodward, private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; promoted to corporal Mar. 12, 1863, and to sergeant June 10, 1863; was discharged Mar. 1, 1864, to accept promotion in the 30th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops; was commissioned captain in that regiment Mar. 3, 1864. (See U. S. Colored Troops.)

Henry E. Spalding, private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged for disability May 20, 1863. (See Genealogy.)

William Morris (substitute), private; enlisted Sept. 1, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

James Pike, Colonel.

Service in the Department of the Gulf.

Charles R. Bacon, private; enlisted Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.

Richard J. Batten, private; enlisted Sept. 15, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.

William M. Blanchard, private; enlisted Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.

George W. Bosworth, private; enlisted Oct. 10, 1862; commissioned captain Nov. 4, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863. (See 18th Regiment, N. H. V. I.)

Abram Boutwell, private; enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.

James Boutwell, private; enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; died Aug. 15, 1863, while still in the service.

John R. Butler, private; enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; died in hospital at New Orleans, La., June 28, 1863.

John C. Carlin, private; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863; re-enlisted in 1st N. H. Cavalry.

- Walter Chamberlain, private; enlisted Nov. 11, 1862; died at New Orleans, La., May 7, 1863.
- Benjamin J. Clark, private; enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- Michael Ford, private; enlisted Sept. 20, 1862; discharged for disability June 17, 1863.
- John A. Franklin, private; enlisted Sept. 16, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- Nathan S. Harris, private; enlisted Sept. 13, 1862; detailed as wagoner; drowned on the way home in the Mississippi River Aug. 6, 1863.
- Andy Holt, corporal; enlisted Sept. 15, 1862; promoted to sergeant Mar., 1863; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- George T. Jones, corporal; enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- John H. Karr, private; enlisted Sept. 16, 1862; died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 10, 1863.
- Joseph Mason, private; enlisted Sept. 5, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- John C. Ordway, corporal; enlisted Sept. 25, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- William H. Ordway, private; enlisted Oct. 31, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- Eben J. Palmer, corporal; enlisted Sept. 11, 1862; died June 30, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
- George B. Raymond, private; enlisted Oct. 8, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.
- William P. Steele, private; enlisted Oct. 4, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.

Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas Livermore, Colonel.

Service in the Army of the Potomac.

- George W. Bosworth, private; enlisted Sept. 20, 1864; commissioned captain Oct. 13, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

First New Hampshire Cavalry.

John L. Thompson, Colonel.

Service in the Army of the Potomac.

- James Anderson (substitute), private; enlisted Apr. 5, 1864; deserted.
- James G. Arnold (substitute), private; enlisted Apr. 6, 1864; wounded severely at Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865.
- Austin Blood (substitute), private; enlisted Apr. 8, 1864; appointed corporal; wounded Nov. 12, 1864, at Middleton, Va.; died of wounds Nov. 15, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
- John C. Carkin, private; enlisted Mar. 10, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.
- Charles Moore, private; enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; no date of discharge.
- Rufus Orcutt, private; enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; discharged July 15, 1865.
- Joseph Wetherbee, private; enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; appointed corporal May 1, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.

First Company Heavy Artillery.

Merrill T. Spalding, private; enlisted July 22, 1863; discharged Sept. 11, 1865.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Cyrus Brackett (substitute), private; enlisted April 15, 1864; deserted.

United States Colored Troops.

David E. Proctor, captain; commissioned Feb. 10, 1864; severely wounded Nov. 28, 1864, at Point of Rocks, Va.; brevetted major March 13, 1865; discharged Dec. 10, 1865. At the celebrated Crater fight before Petersburg, Va. He is said to have been the first white soldier to enter the mine after the explosion.

George T. Woodward, captain; enlisted March 3, 1864; wounded at the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; brevetted major March 13, 1865; discharged Dec. 21, 1865.

Adolphus Boyku (substitute), private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1864; discharged Oct. 20, 1865.

John W. Boone (substitute), private; enlisted Sept. 22, 1864; discharged Oct. 31, 1865.

Miscellaneous Organizations.

Gorham B. Clark, private; enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, in the 5th Mass. Regt; discharged July 2, 1863; enlisted March 26, 1864, in the U. S. Signal Corps; died July 24, 1865.

Everett E. Cram, private; enlisted March 29, 1864, in U. S. Signal Corps; discharged Aug. 25, 1865.

William Langdell, private; enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, in Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry; captured May 5, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.; died at the Andersonville Prison, Sept. 25, 1864.

Jonathan H. Stephenson enlisted Sept. 9, 1861, in Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry; discharged Aug. 30, 1864; died Dec. 27, 1864.

John P. Raymond enlisted in U. S. Signal Corps, March 29, 1864; discharged Dec. 16, 1865.

Otis Harwood in Mass. Regiment.

William H. Ordway enlisted April 5, 1864, in 2nd Mass. Cavalry; discharged May 8, 1865.

United States Navy.

Joseph Leacher, landsman; enlisted June 25, 1864; discharged Oct. 25, 1864.

George Powers (substitute); enlisted Sept. 23, 1864; deserted Sept. 28, 1864.

John Price (substitute); enlisted Sept. 28, 1864; deserted Oct. 17, 1864.

Henry Smith (substitute); enlisted Sept. 28, 1864; discharged Feb. 1, 1865.

William Teague, seaman; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; discharged Nov. 21, 1862.

John Thompson, seaman; enlisted Sept. 28, 1864; died in Hospital at New York, Feb. 6, 1865.

Marine Corps.

John Fox (substitute); enlisted Sept. 27, 1864; deserted Oct. 2, 1864.

Robert Griffin (substitute); enlisted Feb. 1, 1865; discharged Feb. 1, 1869.

John Hartman, corporal; enlisted Dec. 31, 1864; deserted Jan. 20, 1865.

Herman Wolf, drummer; enlisted Jan. 28, 1864; discharged Jan. 28, 1869.

Lafayette Artillery Company

Enlisted Aug. 1, 1864; discharged Sept. 23, 1864; service at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.

(See History of the company in another chapter.)

OFFICERS.

Joel H. Tarbell, Captain	Andy Holt, Corporal
Eli C. Curtis, 1st Lieut.	Charles F. Tarbell, Corporal
Charles H. Holt, 2nd Lieut.	Edwin H. Putnam, Corporal
John Gage, 1st Sergeant	Stephen P. Holt, Corporal
Abner K. Lewis, Sergeant	William J. Herrick, Corporal
Benjamin G. Herrick, Sergeant	Samuel S. Cummings, Corporal
Edwin Patch, Sergeant	Moses C. Fuller, Corporal
William N. Ryerson, Sergeant	John C. Carkin, Corporal
William F. Barrett, Drummer.	

PRIVATES.

Calvin A. Abbott	Isaac Lowe
Oliver H. Bixby	George W. Parker
Ward N. Cheever	George B. Raymond
Benjamin J. Clark	Orrin P. Russell
Charles W. Conant	Jotham S. Stephenson
Orrin N. Cram	Amos P. Swinnington
Asher Curtis	William W. Woods
Hiram F. Curtis	Charles Young
Alvin Dean	Lafayette Herrick
David S. Draper	George W. Holt
Elverton G. W. Duncklee	Albert J. Kidder
Alfred T. Ford	Edmund J. Parker
John H. Goodrich	Eleazer Putnam
Levi P. Hadley	Fred A. Richardson
Samuel N. Hartshorn	William P. Steele
Benjamin F. Holt	William R. Stephenson
Jason Holt	Samuel E. Swinnington
Charles L. Hubbard	Alfred C. Woodward
Alvin J. Ford	George W. Young

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The first soldier named on this monument deserves more than a passing notice; for the reason that he was not only the first man from our town to fall as a victim of our Civil War, but he was also the first soldier from our state to die for the preservation of the union. Harvey Holt was killed in the first battle of Bull Run by a fragment of a shell which exploded near him while he was in the heat of the conflict. When the Grand Army of the Republic organized a Post here, it took the

name of Harvey Holt Post, No. 15, of the G. A. R., in his honor.

This Post in 1871 voted to place all its surplus funds at interest with the view of procuring a soldiers' monument. By the aid of an appropriation of \$250 from the town and the money raised by the members the monument was erected in 1879, and stands near the highway at the South Cemetery, an honor both to the living and the dead. Upon it are inscribed the names of all Lyndeborough soldiers who fell in the conflict and whose dust reposes under the sunny skies of a now united country.

EAST FACE.

1. Harvey Holt, Co. I, 2nd Regt., N. H. V. Killed at first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
2. George R. Follansbee, Co. B, 8th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at Ship Island, Miss., May 1, 1862.
3. Corp. John A. Hartshorn, Co. G, 2nd Regt., N. H. V. Killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
4. Walter Chamberlain, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at New Orleans, La., May 7, 1863.

NORTH FACE.

5. Frederick S. Manning, Co. I, 5th Regt., N. H. V. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
6. Nathan S. Harris, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Drowned near mouth of White River, Ark., Aug. 6, 1863.
7. John H. Karr, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 10, 1863.
8. Corp. Austin Blood, Troop C, 1st N. H. V. Cavalry. Died of wounds at Winchester, Va., Dec. 10, 1864.
9. Elnathan Hodgman, Co. E, 8th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 9, 1865.

WEST FACE.

10. Edward P. Ross, Co. B, 8th Regt., N. H. V. Killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
11. Jotham P. Draper, Co. E, 8th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., May 16, 1863.
12. John R. Butler, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at New Orleans, La., June 28, 1863.
13. Corp. Eben J. Palmer, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died at Baton Rouge, La., June 30, 1863.
14. Sergt. William Langdell, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry. Died in Andersonville prison, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864.

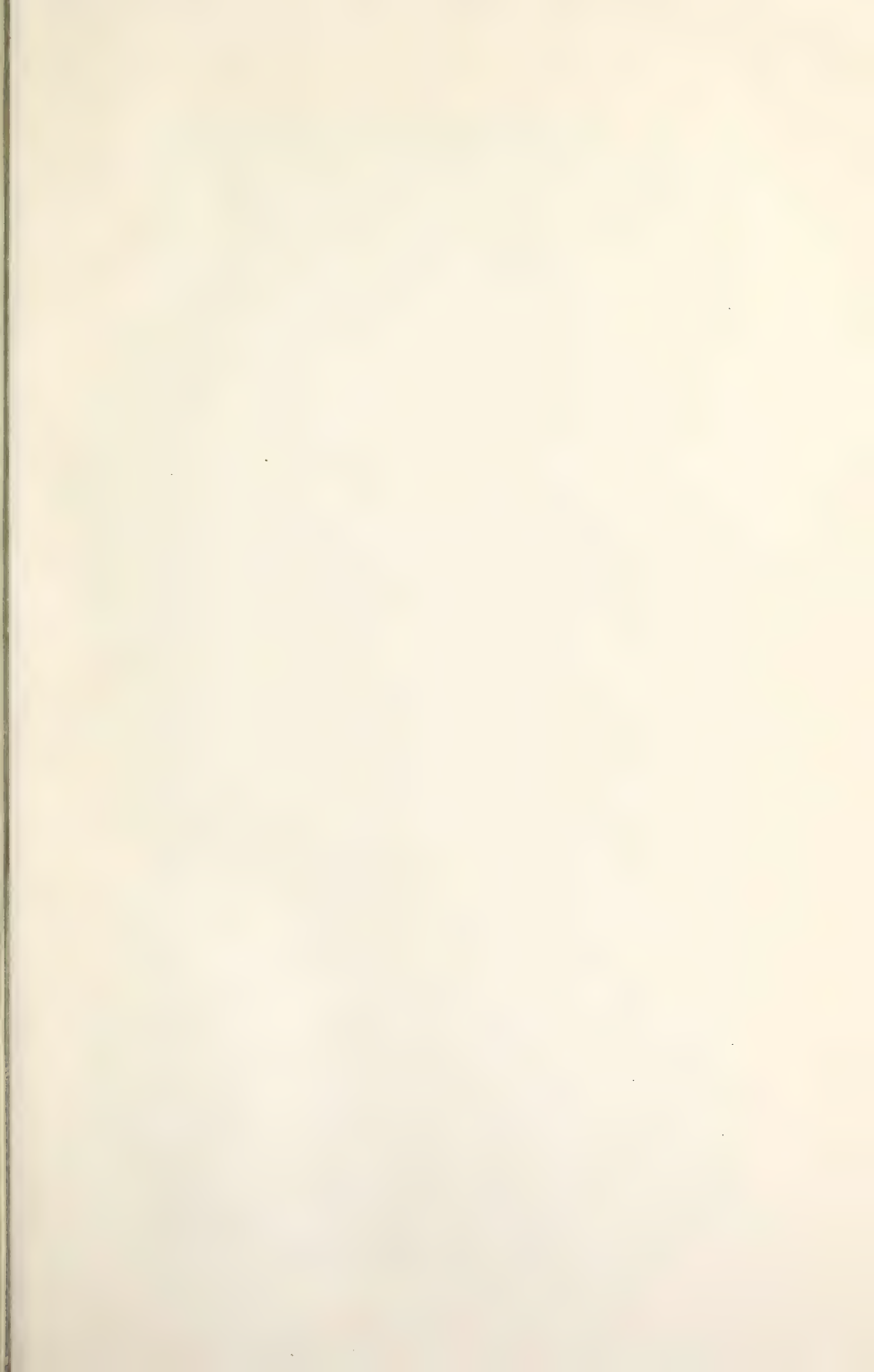
REVIEW.

In a review of the financial condition of the town, the year after the close of the Civil War, the selectmen made the following statements :

“The whole number of men furnished by the town, not including the ninety days’ men at Portsmouth, is one hundred and ten. The amount of Town bounties paid, including the \$1,375 paid in 1863 for men who were not credited, is \$17,140.00. The amount paid by individuals for substitutes is \$5,090.00.”

“We believe the war expenses of the town below the average of the towns in the State, in proportion to the number of men furnished.” “Will it not, then, be good policy for us to pay a part of the Town debt the present year? We hope every tax payer will feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the Town, and act accordingly.”

The votes of the town certainly indicate a readiness to be liberal with the soldiers and to borrow funds to assist any dependents who might be in circumstances of need. The agents of the town, after the war was over, turned the attention of their fellow citizens to an immediate effort to reduce their debt. These points cannot fail to be viewed as commendable. Honor to whom honor is due !





VIEW FROM WALKER'S HILL, LOOKING SOUTHERLY.

CHAPTER XI.

LYNDEBOROUGH'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER TOWNS.

GREENFIELD.

From military affairs we turn back to give a brief account of the later changes in boundary lines.

It was previously shown that a large tract of the old township, Salem-Canada, was cut off in order to form township No. 2, now Wilton. "This was the most unkindest cut of all," in the opinion of the old inhabitants of our town, for it began, in 1749, a series of excisions which are unpleasant to recall. To atone, as it were, for the land cut off on the south side, there was added an equal quantity on the north side; but although the acreage may have been made equal, "the new agreed not with the old," and in time trouble ensued. By means of this addition, our old town extended as far north as what is now Greenfield village, and the added tract was called "The Lyndeborough Addition."*

Two years later, in 1751, if its chartered measurements are to be trusted, New Boston received 2,700 acres out of this addition. This, with other territory further north, constituted the "New Boston Addition," which formed the main part of Francestown at the date of its incorporation, June 8, 1772.

But even after the incorporation of this large tract into New Boston first, and afterwards into Francestown, there still remained a large strip of the original "Lyndeborough Addition," at the northwest corner of the town. The addition was made while our town was yet Salem-Canada. But in 1753 the name was changed to Lyndeborough, covering both the remainder of Salem-Canada and its addition.

The town continued thus till the war for independence was in full progress. During this war an annoying petition came from the inhabitants of "Parsonses Corner," so-called, requesting to be set off to "Duxbury School Farm," in order to make up a town. Lyndeborough was notified by the legislature of their request, and directed to show reasons, if any they had, why this should not be done.† The town voted to oppose the petition, and chose Capt. Levi Spaulding to present objections to the Gen-

*Batch., XXV, pp. 358, 360. Francestown History, pp. 10, 11. Cf. also, Batch., XXVIII, pp. 58, 71, with XXIV, p. 175, and XXVII, pp. 408, 410.

†See Hammond, XII, pp. 519 to 521.

eral Court. The objections prevailed, and in Hammond's words, "The project did not succeed."

But the Revolutionary War had scarcely closed before the town was requested by citizens in the northwest part of Lyndeborough in Sept., 1783, that they might be set off in order to form a new town. The town voted to dismiss the subject. But at the November meeting in 1783 the request was urgently repeated, and then a vote passed that the northwest part of the town be set off according to the plan exhibited. It was carried by the petitioners only. They next petitioned the legislature to be set off as a town, and the legislature notified Lyndeborough to present reasons, if any there were, why it should not be done. The town decided to assign reasons against the request, and for this purpose chose Capt. Levi Spaulding, Ephraim Putnam and Major Peter Clark as their committee. The reasons were assigned and strongly expressed. They were, briefly: —*

1. To set off the N. W. corner of the town as proposed, would leave the town in such shape that it could not be supposed long to exist as a town.

2. Separation as requested would make the maintenance of the gospel very burthensome to the remaining people of the town.

3. The town had borne its part with patriotic zeal and fortitude in a long and distressing war, from which it was still suffering. Its people regarded the General Court as the guardian of their civic interests, and now desired from it protection, in every proper way, from unnecessary and hurtful division and expense, at least, until they have more fully discharged their proportion of the public Debt.

These reasons were subscribed to by the selectmen and fifty-one others, under date of Dec. 12, 1783.

But the petitioners were persistent, and the next year, agreeable to an order of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Town of Lyndeborough presented an earnest remonstrance against granting their desire, and gave their reasons. They stated that: —†

As to the Town of Lyndeborough being very large, as is set forth by the petitioners, it was at first laid out but six miles square, except a little corner that New Boston took off on the North East. Afterwards a large piece was taken off from the South part and added to Wilton by Joseph Blanchard Esq., agent for the Masonian Proprietors, which was a great damage to this town. For the piece that was added on the north, in lieu of it, we cannot expect to hold when they request to be set off to Francestown, it being but about a mile from Francestown meetinghouse.

* * * The Southeast part of this Town by Reason of their distance from the meetinghouse petitioned the General Court in 1779, to be taken

* Hammond, XII, pp. 511, 512.

† *Ib.*, p. 513.

off, and together with Duxbury School Farm and part of Amherst to be incorporated (into) a distinct town by themselves. But the Honorable Court viewing the plan of this town and considering its circumstances resolved that the request ought not to be granted.

As to the present petition before the Honorable Court, their request appears to us so extravagant & unreasonable that it is a matter of wonder to us that men so zealous for the public worship as the petitioners express themselves, should so fail in the second branch of Duty, viz. Love to their neighbor. For it appears to us that their petition cannot be granted without the destruction and annihilation of the town as your Honors may see by the plan of that part of the town that will be left. The true state of the matter will we trust appear so plain by the plans exhibited, * * * & what may be said on the day of hearing, that we humbly refer the matter to your wise consideration & paternal care of us trusting that it will be settled agreeable to Justice & Equity.

Permit us further to add that we could wish to accommodate the owners & few inhabitants of said Slip of Land agreeable to their plan & make that the centre of a fine town bounded out as they please, could it be done without so great expence as the ruin of this town. Likewise we think & take it to be the minds of the town & that they are heartily willing to allow to their brethren the petitioners that belong to this town, a full equality of privilege as to the place of meeting by moving the meetinghouse to the Center or some other way that may be thought best. But we cannot be reconciled to the thought of having the town torn to pieces according to the request of the petitioners. Therefore it is the prayer of this Town that the prayer of the petitioners may not be granted, for which the Town of Lyndeborough as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed by,

Levi Spaulding	} Committee in behalf of the Town of Lyndeborough.
Ephraim Putnam	
Peter Clark	

In response to this petition and remonstrance, the General Court appointed a committee to consider the situation, and confer with committees appointed by both the town and the petitioners. The committee from the legislature advised compromise and concession, for the present, at least. The other committees conferred together, and arranged terms of agreement for five years, which terms are given in the report of the committee for the town as follows : — *

REPORT.

We the subscribers being a committee chosen by the Town to consult with the petitioners in the Northwest part of the town with regard to an accommodation agreeable to the advice of a committee from the General Court, upon considering the matter on all hands think proper that the town make the petitioners the following offers, (viz.) that our Reverend Pastor go to preach with the petitioners four Sabbaths out of five of what money the said petitioners pay towards the yearly support of the

gospel in this Town. (They) shall draw in proportion to the yearly salary for the term of three years from the 7th. day of September, 1785. The Sabbaths the preaching is with the petitioners to (be) equally divided through the year, and the meeting to be held in the centre of the petitioners (or as near as may be with conveniency) provided the petitioners shall remain with the town as they are at present for the above said term.

Lyndeborough, Feb. 2, 1785.

Ephraim Putnam	} Committee.
Jonas Kidder	
Levi Spaulding	

This report was read and accepted at an adjourned meeting of the town on the first Wednesday in February, 1785.

The matter was thus set temporarily at rest. The agreement appears to have been faithfully kept.

But at the end of the specified five years, the northwestern part of the town again showed great activity. The record of the town meeting, Feb. 1, 1790, is, in part, as follows:—

First, Chose Dr. Benjamin Jones Moderator.

Secondly. After reading the petitions presented to the town by the Northwestern part of this town, also part of the inhabitants of the Society Land, also the Inhabitants of Lyndeborough Slip, after considering of the several Petitions, Voted to choose a committee to consist of seven (viz) Levi Spaulding Esq., Dr. Benjamin Jones, Benjamin Killam, Peter Clark, Lieut. Amos Whittemore, Joseph Herrick, John Reynolds, committee to consider the Petitions, & report to the town at an adjourned meeting what ought to be done respecting them, the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in March next at one of the clock in the afternoon.

When reassembled the first Tuesday in March, the committee finding the impropriety of their choice made report nothing done.

Voted, to choose a committee of three to consider the situation & report what they think right & just to do. Levi Spaulding, Nehemiah Rand Esq., & Peter Clark were chosen the Committee; & the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in April.

Met according to adjournment. Heard the report of the committee; which follows:

To the inhabitants of the Town of Lyndeborough in Town-meeting assembled on the sixth day of April 1790.

We your committee chosen to take into consideration the several Petitions now lying before the town by several inhabitants signed, requesting to be set from the town and annexed elsewhere,

Beg leave to report, That having taken said Petitions severally with the several petitioners into our consideration as also the situation & circumstances of the remaining part of the Town with its inhabitants, are fully satisfied it will not by any means be for the benefit & welfare of the Town to grant the Petition of the West or Northwest part of this Town in full at this present conjuncture of time.

With respect to the Petition of such as would wish to be annexed to & incorporated with the Society & Gore into a town, we say that their being voted off in full, according to the limits in said Petition set

forth, would leave the remaining inhabitants under very unhappy circumstances indeed & open a door for such unhappy differences too plain to discernment of every one. However, as we are willing to gratify the petitioners so far as may reasonably comport with the conveniency of the old Town, according to situation of the meetinghouse & other circumstances, we think it may be advisable for the town to vote off the two tier of which is called the Lord Proprietors Lots, on the West side of the Town which will gratify Benjamin Killam & others in full & the other petitioners of the Society & Gore & this Town in part.* As to the Petition of a number of the inhabitants who request to be set off to, & annexed to Francestown, we advise that if in case the whole of the petitioners on the West side of the town will accept of & be easy with the two tier of Lots aforesaid,† that the prayer of their petition be granted, & not otherwise at the present.

All of which is humbly submitted by your committee.

Levi Spaulding } Committee.
Peter Clark }

A true copy, attested pr. Ephraim Putnam, T. Clerk.

The above report was accepted by vote of the town at its meeting, Apr. 6, 1790.‡

But the petitioners renewed their appeal to the General Court, and in response a committee of the Court was appointed at its session in June, 1790, to consider the petition of the inhabitants of the northwesterly part of Lyndeborough, etc., and to view their situation and report thereon. The report favored their incorporation, according to a description printed in Hammond's Town Papers, Vol. XII, pp. 528, 529.

The town opposed the separation as proposed by the report. By way of remonstrance against it, they forwarded to the legislature a record of the proceedings of their town meeting in regard to it, as follows:—

To the Honorable the Senate & House of Representatives in & for the State of New Hampshire.

The Memorial of the Town of Lyndeborough humbly Sheweth.

Agreeable to the Order of the Honorable Senate & House of Representatives upon a petition preferred to them last June by a Number of the Inhabitants of the Westerly part of this Town and Others, praying to be Set off from this Town & Incorporated into a Town by themselves.

The Town at their Meeting on the 27 Day of December Instant took the Matter into their Consideration agreeable to an Article in the warrant for said Meeting & Voted as follows (viz).

1^{ly}. That it appears Evident to us that if More of this Town Should be Set off to the Petitioners than we Voted to them at a Meeting of this Town last April it will Intirely break up the Town & that it Cannot Subsist as Such, after So large a part of it is taken off.

* See Plan in Batch. XXVII, p. 410. † That is, the two tier joined to Francestown.

‡ T. Rs., II, p. 201.

2^{ly}. Therefore Voted that the Prayer of this Town be presented to the Honorable Court at their next Sessions at Concord on the first Wednesday of January next by our Member in Said Court, praying that the prayer of the Petitioners may not be granted, farther than this Town Voted them at the aforesaid Meeting

3^{ly}. Voted that in Case the Honorable Courts Committee Should Report different from the aforesaid Vote of this Town, or Report that more of said Town be Set off to Said Petitioners than Said Town have Voted, & if the Reasons that may be Offered Should not be Sufficient to Convince the Honorable Court that this Town have Voted off to the Petitioners as much of said Town as is Consistent with Reason & Justice, then Voted to pray the Honorable Court to grant us a Committee upon the Expence of the Town to take a View of that part of Said Town Called the Old Town, that the Situation of the whole Town with all the Circumstances that attend it may be taken into Consideration, as the late Honorable Committee by the Order of the Honorable Court were Confined to View the Situations of the Petitioners only.

4^{ly}. Chose Peter Clark Levi Spaulding Esq., & Lieut. Jeremiah Carleton a Committee to Assign Reasons to the Hon^l Court why the prayer of the Petitioners Should not be Granted.

A true Copy of the Vote of the Town of Lyndeborough at their Meeting aforesaid

Attest pr Ephraim Putnam Town Clerk

Agreeable to the foregoing Vote the aforesaid Committee beg leave to Inform the Honorable Court of the Difficulties & perplexities (like the present) that have attended the Town of Lyndeborough in years past, as, also, the present Circumstances—and the Consequences that will follow, Should the prayer of the present Petitioners be granted.

And in the first place as to the Town being Very large as Set forth in the present petition, it was laid out Six Miles Square Except at the North East Corner where New Boston Corner Came in about two miles Said New Boston holding its Square Corner being the prior grant, afterwards there was a large part of this Town taken off & added to Wilton as may be Seen by the Plan of Lyndeborough which was a great Damage to this Town, for the Land Added on the west & North did by no Means Compensate for what was taken off by Wilton, for the Addition on the North lay So in with Francestown that they were Very Sure of having it annexed to them Sooner or later, accordingly Francestown Set their Meeting House within about one Mile of Said Addition, & in the Year 1777 Petitioned the Town of Lyndeborough to have the Said Addition Set off to them, which the Town of Lyndeborough then Refused to do—however the Land then not having many Inhabitants Settled upon it, & Francestown being Very Sure that when it had, they would be for Coming to them, let the Matter Rest until last Spring.

Likewise Duxbery School Farm with part of Amherst & the Inhabitants on the South East part of this Town the year 1777 petitioned the Town of Lyndeborough & also the General Court to be Incorporated into a Town by them Selves, but the Honorable Court Viewing the Cituation of Lyndeborough Resolved that the prayer of Said petition Ought not to be granted.

The Town then had Rest from an Invasion until the Year 1784 when Lyndeborough Slip So Called & Some of the Inhabitants of the westerly part of this Town Petitioned the Town, also the General Court, to be set off by the Same lines the present petition Sets forth, & they had a Committee from the General Court, who after viewing the Situation of the Town Reported Unanimously that the prayer of Said Petition be not granted.

thus Matters Rested untill last Spring at which time the Inhabitants that were Settled on the four Lots in the Southwest Corner of this Town petitioned to be Set off to Temple likewise the present Petitioners to be Set off by the Same lines as heretofore as may appear by their petition now before the Honorable Court — likewise the Inhabitants on the before Mentioned part of this Town lying next to Francestown, again Petitioned together with the Town of Francestown to have Said land with the Inhabitants thereon Annexed to Said Town.

The Town being thus Harass with petitions from So many quarters at their Meeting Chose a Committee to Consider the Matter, and Report to the Town which they did accordingly, which Report was accepted by the Town, Said Report being had may more fully appear.

The next Movement was made by those petitioners who wish to be annexed to Francestown together with the Selectmen of said Town who again petitioned the Town of Lyndeborough at their meeting held on 30th Day of August last to be Set off to Francestown by Such bounds as Set forth in their petition now before the Hono^{bl} Court — the prayer of which Petition the Town at Said Meeting Voted to grant.

Thus by the before going Memorial the Honorable Court may See how this Town has been Harassed — and to prevent any farther Difficultyes in this way the Town has Voted off to the Several Petitioners all the Land that was added on to this Town to make up for what Wilton took from us amounting to above Six Thousand Acres & have Reduced the Town to the bigness of about five Miles & a half one way & about five Miles & one quarter the other, Excepting the South East Corner which brings the Meeting House near the Senter & Should we be permitted to Reap So much benefit from the Charter heretofore granted to this town as to only Suffer the loss of what Wilton took from us & Injoy only what they left us without any part of the additions we might possibly remain as a Small Town, but if the lines that the Town has prescribed for themselves & wish to hold to, are broken Over, or if the prayer of the petitioners is granted farther than the Town has Voted them, we Expect nothing but Contention Divisions & finally the braking up & Distruction of the Town, to prevent which we humbly present the prayer of this Town to the Honorable Court (whom we Esteem as the Guardians of & Defenders of our Rites) that the prayer of the Petitioners may not be granted.

Signed Peter Clark for y^e Committee

Lyndeborough January 5 1791."

The foregoing Memorial narrates so much of the early history of the town, that it seemed best to give it, without important

emendation or abridgement. The copy here given is from the Town Papers, by Hammond.* The latter wrote :

[In H. of Rep., January 24, 1791, another committee was appointed "to view the situation of said Inhabitants," and the following is their Report : — Ed.]

[6-235.]

The Committee appointed by the General Court at their Sessions in Jan^y 1791 to consider the petition of the Inhabitants of the Northwest part of Lyndeborough, having viewed the situation of all the parties concerned in said petition & fully heard them thereupon do agree to report as there opinion that a Town be incorporated with the same limits & boundaries as reported by the committee appointed in June 1790 a copy of which is inclosed & submitted by

Tim^o Farrar } Com^{tee}
James Underwood }
Jeremiah Page }

The matter was disposed of by incorporating the several tracts mentioned into the town of Greenfield, June 15, 1791.

But a mistake had been made in describing the boundary line between the two towns in the new charter. Greenfield, therefore, petitioned Lyndeborough to join with it in a petition to the General Court to enable it to rectify the mistake. On Dec. 19, 1791, Lyndeborough voted its willingness that the line between it and Greenfield "should be established agreeable to the Report of the Honorable Court's Committee."

Accordingly, by a legislative act passed Dec. 28, 1791, the boundaries of Greenfield were changed and established.†

March 6, 1798, Lyndeborough, also, voted to grant the petition of Moses Lewis and John Stiles to be set off that they might be annexed to Greenfield.‡

Thus Greenfield people had gained their point and had reason to be pleased. But very different was it with some of those whom they had included within their corporate limits. The people of the two eastern ranges of Greenfield lots were not merely dissatisfied ; they were greatly disturbed and even distressed.

The next year, therefore, they, too, petitioned the General Court, stating : —

That it is with unspeakable sorrow, they consider themselves as included within the bounds of said Greenfield, to which they have been uniformly & decidedly opposed, * * * and with which they never can with any degree of contentment be connected. * * * They beg leave to suggest to your honors, that the Estates of your petitioners, all lay contiguous to each other, & are not mixed with those of any per-

* Vol. XII, p. 529-532.

†T. R. II, p. 235.

‡T. R. II, p. 357.

sons, who wish to go a different way. That they are all on the borders of Francestown & within two or two & a half miles of Francestown meetinghouse & the shortest distance from said lots to said meetinghouse but one mile & seventy-one rods, & a good road leading thereto.

* * * Your petitioners therefore pray that they may be rescued from the bondage of belonging to Greenfield, or living within the limits of it, & be annexed to Francestown, where they can enjoy privileges, which they will consider as a compensation for those they had a right to in Lyndeboro'. * * * Wherefore as your petitioners always have been averse to any connection with Greenfield, as their interest, convenience, inclination, & local situation all so strongly lead to Francestown—as Greenfield will not be hurt in its form, & Francestown will be mended by our being set from one Town to the other, as Lyndeborough have consented to release us & Francestown to receive us And Greenfield have no present right to us, * * * we therefore beg your honors to set off the two east ranges of "Lyndeboro' Addition" so called containing six lots from Greenfield, annex them to Francestown & thereby deliver your petitioners from their present distress & misery, & they as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Signed by

Ithamar Woodward

Reuben Kimball

Jacob Dutton

Isaac Balch

John Batten

Francis Epes

Richard Batten

William Draper

Andrew Creeseey

Israel Balch.

[The foregoing request was granted, and the petitioners and their estates annexed to Francestown Dec. 11, 1792. ED.]

TEMPLE.

At a town meeting in Lyndeborough, Dec. 7, 1795, Mr. Benjamin Killam and others residing in the southwest part of the town petitioned to be set off and annexed to Temple. The request was negatived.*

But the matter came up again at the March meeting, 1796. They had petitioned the General Court, and an order from the Court required the town to consider it and show reasons, if they had any, why the request should not be granted.

The town appointed Dr. Daniel Russell, Capt. William Dutton and Esq. Levi Spaulding a committee to make report on the matter at the next town meeting. Twenty-five votes, including five of the petitioners, favored the petition and sixty-five opposed. May 30, 1796, the town voted against granting the petition, and added Major Peter Clark and Capt. Aaron Lewis to the committee and empowered them to assign reasons to the General Court against the same.

The petition is said to have been supported by Gen. Francis

Blood of Temple, and through his influence to have been granted. To this the rhymes of Dr. Israel Herrick, in the County History refer.*

"Next, Temple presented a Bloody request,
And after contention, 'twas thought to be best,
To let them take off a three-cornered bite,
And keep it, rather than quarrel and fight."

By the act of the legislature, June 10, 1796, the estates of Benjamin, Joseph and Samuel Killam, John Kidder, Jr., Theodore Barker, Ebenezer Stiles and Joseph Richardson, "comprising more than nine hundred acres, were disannexed from Lyndeborough and joined with Temple."†

The above named gentlemen, in a letter to the selectmen of Temple, in 1794, wrote, "Nature seems to show that she designed these lots to be separate from said Lyndeboro &c." ‡

Previous to 1800 two attempts were made by the inhabitants of what was called "Parsonses Corner," to be annexed to Duxbury School Farm, &c, and so connected with Milford. These attempts were made in 1779 and in 1797. The first one was denied by the legislature, after hearing the reasons presented against it by Capt. Levi Spaulding. The full statement of the reasons may be seen in Hammond's Town Papers, XII, pp. 519-521. The second appears to have gone no further than the town meeting, the record on which stands, "Artical Dismissed."

MONT VERNON.

In the year 1780; an article in the warrant for the town meeting bore date of Sept. 13, and asked the town to take into consideration "the petition of several of the inhabitants of this town (viz) Samuel Town & John Case, and of the northwesterly part of Amherst, viz. Josiah Dodge & Stephen Peabody, to the Council & House of Representatives, for half a mile of the East side of this town to be annexed to the Northwest part of the town of Amherst and formed into a town, which came to the selectmen of this town by order of Court, that this town may have the opportunity to show cause why the prayer thereof may not be granted, & to choose a committee to act in that affair as the town shall see fit."§

This matter was considered in the town meeting Sept. 28, 1780, and Capt. Barron, Deacon Badger and Capt. Spaulding were chosen a committee to send a petition to the General Court

*County Hist., p. 507.

†Blood, Hist. of Temple, p. 68.

‡Ib.

§T. Rs. II, p. 73.

against this petition of Samuel Town and others. The report and remonstrance of this committee is instructive, and contradicts some of the implications of the petitioners.

Their petition in full is given in Town Papers, XII, pp. 510, 511. The remonstrance is as follows: —

To the Honorable the Council & House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court Assembled.

The petition of the Inhabitants of the town of Lyndeborough by their Committee. Humbly sheweth.

That Whereas the town has been served with a Copy of a petition of a number of the Inhabitants of this Town Requesting that they with a particular part of the town of Lyndeborough therein Mentioned May be set of & Incorporated with Duxbury School Farm Mileslip with a part of Amherst into a Town &c. &c. . . . the town being Legally Assembled Voted & Choose a Committee to Appear & Assign Reasons Accordingly.

We therefore the Committee beg leave in the Name & behalf of the Town Humbly to Represent the following Reasons why the prayer of s^d petition should not be Granted and that part of Lyndeborough therein Mentioned set of and annexed to Duxbury School Farm &c.

That in the year 1765 when the Town was Small but few Inhabitants About 40 families in all when we Attempted to build a Meeting house & settle the Gospel among us. Frequently when Town Meetings were Called & we attempted to Agree upon a Particular Spot of Ground for the Meetinghouse to Stand upon. They Voted Against Our proceedings & threw in Protests offering the Following Reasons — Viz That the place Voted is not Commodious for building a Meeting upon — And that they were not able to Support a Minister — And in 1766 after the Meeting house Spot Was fixed upon for their Accommodation they Cordially Agreed with the other Inhabitants to proceed in building a Meeting house & settling the Gospel in Town. And Accordingly the town did Unanimously proceed in 1768 to build a Meeting house on s^d Spot to Accommodate s^d petitioners in particular & to settle the Gospel in s^d Town which was done with Great Unanimity & which still Continues. And as s^d Meeting house stands at a Great distance from the Center of the Town Not More than two Miles from the East line Measuring from the Meeting house And at least five miles from the west line of s^d town. And the Meeting house has been handsomely & Decently finished at the no Small Cost & charge of the Town, And as the Town is settling fast in the North Northwest, West, & South, west part some of the Inhabitants have now the Travil of 4, 5, 6 & 7 Miles as their Roads Run to Attend Publick Worship; And If s^d part of Lyndeborough Sh^d be set of such Inhabitants from s^d parts of the Town will Immediately Call for a Remove of the Meeting house or to be set off by themselves into Separate Parishes to the Destruction of the Town Whereas the Cost & Charge of Building & furnishing the Meeting house and settling the Gospel is hardly Got Over by the Inhabitants in General as they are Now Compact together. Altho there has been the Greatest harmony and Concord thro' the Whole Charge Moreover that from the North East of the

Meeting house to the East line of the Town the Land is poor & not Capable of making Settlements & in all Probability will Never be Improved And as from this Circumstance It will fully Appear that the Meeting house was settled in its Present Place to accommodate s^d Petitioners Your Hon^{rs} will Easily See the Unreasonableness of their being set off from the Town.

Again that in the Northwest part of the Town there is a Large Range of Mountains About two Miles from the Meeting house And a Great Number of Inhabitants now settled on the West & North west part of the Town beyond those Mountains And in all probability the whole Tract will be settled in the Course of a few Years, when it is Likely they will be set off by themselves. And If the Prayer of the Aforesaid Petitioners Sh^d be Granted & the Land therein Mentioned be set off And in Process of Time the west Part of the Town likewise It will leave a Poor Parish indeed such an One as Cannot by any means Support the Gospel & Other Necessary Charges

We therefore Submit these Considerations to Your Hon^{rs} Wisdom to Do therein as to Justice Shall Appertain And as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray

Levi Spaulding }
Benjamin Cram } Committee *
David Badger }

The Editor added [The project did not succeed.]

But although this project failed the northwest parish in Amherst was established the next year, June 30, 1781. Twenty years then elapsed, and these parishioners again † “decided to petition the General Court to incorporate them into a town, with the same boundaries as those first established between the First and Second Parishes; also, that a strip of land half a mile wide, lying in the easterly part of Lyndeborough, extending the entire length of this parish and adjoining it, be asked for as a part of the new town.” The town of Mont Vernon, including only the lands originally within the bounds of the northwest parish in Amherst was incorporated by act of the legislature, and the signature of Governor John Taylor Gilman was set to the charter, Dec. 15, 1803. The first town meeting was held Jan. 23, 1804.

Nearly fifty years again passed, when a petition came to Lyndeborough requesting that the tract of land, formerly sought, should be severed from Lyndeborough and annexed to Mont Vernon. The boundaries were thus given: ‡ “Beginning at the southwest corner of New Boston, and running southerly to land of Burnham Russell; thence easterly to the highway running north and south by Peter Cram’s dwellinghouse;

* Copied from Hammond XII pp. 519-521. † History of Hillsboro Co., p. 733.

‡ T. Rs., Vol. V, pp. 166 and 167.

thence southerly by said highway as far as the south line of said Cram's home lot; thence easterly by said Cram's land to land of William Cleaves; thence southerly by land of said Cleaves, James Upton and others, as far south as the south line of the town of Mont Vernon; thence east to the southwest corner of said Mont Vernon."

The town meeting at which this petition was presented, May 21, 1851, voted "to reject the prayer of the petitioners;" and further, "that our Representative take such measures as necessary to defeat the petition."*

These measures, whatever they were, proved insufficient for the purpose. For although our records afford no direct statement, a transcript of the line between Lyndeborough and Mont Vernon, as surveyed by Sewall Putnam of Wilton, April 15 and 16, 1853, indicates that Mont Vernon received her request.†

The author of the sketch of Mont Vernon in the Hillsboro County History, Charles J. Smith, wrote: ‡ "There has been since its incorporation but one territorial change in Mont Vernon. Through the persistent efforts of a few individuals, and against the remonstrance of the large majority of its citizens, a tract exceeding one thousand acres of land was annexed from Lyndeborough to Mont Vernon at the winter session of the Legislature of 1852. There were fourteen families added to the population of Mont Vernon by this change."

MILFORD.

The last territory severed from Lyndeborough was a small tract annexed to Milford. It is thus described in Milford History:—

Beginning at a stake & stones, on the town line between Milford & Lyndeborough, on the north side of the highway leading from Milford to Lyndeboro', thence running westerly by said north side of the highway about forty rods, thence southerly three rods to the south side of the highway, thence westerly by said south side of the highway thirteen rods to a stake & stones, thence southerly as the fence runs to the town line thirty one & one fourth rods, thence easterly by said town line to the bound first mentioned.

The territory thus detached from Lyndeborough consisted of the homestead of the descendants of Silas Howard, whose son Samuel served for Lyndeborough in the War of 1812.

THE DUXBURY SCHOOL FARM.

Although no part of this tract came into our town, yet it is so

* *Ib.* p. 167.

† *Ib.*, p. 234.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 740.

often mentioned in connection with the town that some description of it is desirable, for many people of our day who have hardly any knowledge of it.*

"A Petition of Col. John Alden, Representative of the Town of Duxbury, Shewing that said Town is obliged by Law to maintain a Grammar School, but by reason of the fewness of the Inhabitants and their Poverty the Charge of the School lies heavy upon them, & therefore Praying that this Court would make them a Grant of the Province Land the better to enable them to defray the said Charge" was presented to the General Court of Massachusetts, Mar. 4, 1733, and in response to it, the Court Ordered, "that the Town of Duxbury be & hereby is allowed & impowered * * * to survey & lay out Five Hundred Acres of the Unappropriated Lands of the Province, * * * for the maintenance & support of a Grammar School there." This tract "began at a white oak marked on the north side of the Souhegan River, above the upper end of the Charlestown School Farm, & ran N. 200 rds.; from thence E. 400 rds. to Narragansett No. 3, (or Amherst); thence S. 216 rds. to Souhegan River, & thence up along by said river to where it first began."

Batchellor's State Papers, XXIV, p. 209, contains a plan of it, though it is inverted, as printed.

This grant was made one year or more before that of Salem-Canada, which was then unappropriated land. Hence, when the next year, the grant of Salem-Canada was laid out, its bounds began at that point in the line of Amherst, which was touched by the N. line of Duxbury School Farm, and Salem-Canada south line coincided with the N. line of Duxbury School Farm, the entire extent of the latter. This tract, therefore, adjoined Lyndeborough's south side, contiguous to the original "home lots." It was afterwards divided into two farms, one of which belonged to John Shepard, Esq., of Milford, and at the organization of that town, in 1794, was included in it as a constituent part.

Some of its residents did army service for Lyndeborough in the Revolutionary War.

* Batch., XXIV, Town Charter, Vol. I, pp. 208-210.

CHAPTER XII.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1764 TO 1905.

The following list was thought to be sufficient to give an idea of the town officers, though it omits very many important services rendered by distinguished citizens. Those omitted were for the most part viewed as of minor consequence. Such were constables, highway surveyors, surveyors of wood and lumber, sealers of weights and measures, sealers of leather, haywards, deerkeepers, poundkeepers, tithing-men, hogreeves, &c.

We give in order, moderator, town clerk, representative.

1764	John Shepard, Jr.	John Stevenson	
1765	Benjamin Cram	" "	
1766	" "	" "	
1767	Jonathan Cram	" "	
1768	" "	" "	
1769	David Badger	" "	
1770	Adam Johnson	" "	
1771	Benjamin Cram	Andrew Fuller	
1772	David Badger	" "	
1773	" "	" "	
1774	" "	" "	Ephraim Putnam
	was chosen representative to the congress at Exeter		
1775	David Badger	Andrew Fuller	
1776	" "	" "	
1777	Peter Clark	Peter Clark	
1778	David Badger	" "	
1779	Capt. Jacob Wellman	" "	
1780	Lt. Reuben Spaulding	Benjamin Jones	Capt. Levi Spaulding
1781	Capt. Levi Spaulding	Ephraim Putnam	
1782	" " "	" "	Capt. Levi Spaulding
1783	Maj. Peter Clark	" "	" " "
1784	Jeremiah Carleton	" "	" " "
1785	Capt. Levi Spaulding	" "	" " "
1786	" " "	" "	" " "
1787	Nehemiah Rand	" "	Nehemiah Rand
1788	Peter Clark	Peter Clark	" "
1789	Nehemiah Rand	" "	" "
1790	Dr. Benjamin Jones	Ephraim Putnam	Peter Clark
1791	Capt. Levi Spaulding	" "	" "
1792	Peter Clark	" "	" "
1793	Maj. Peter Clark	Peter Clark	Nehemiah Rand

1794	Dr. Benjamin Jones	Ephraim Putnam	Peter Clark
1795	Capt. Wm. Dutton	" "	None sent
1796	Maj. Peter Clark	Capt. Wm. Dutton	Ephraim Putnam
1797	Ephraim Putnam	" "	" "
1798	Maj. Peter Clark	Jacob Dascomb	" "
1799	Dr. Benjamin Jones	" "	Dr. Benjamin Jones
1800	Maj. Peter Clark	" "	" " "
1801	Capt. Wm. Dutton	" "	Jacob Dascomb
1802	Dr. Benjamin Jones	" "	Dr. Benjamin Jones
1803	" " "	Jonathan Butler	Jacob Dascomb
1804	" " "	" "	Dr. Benjamin Jones
1805	" " "	Dr. Benjamin Jones	Lieut Daniel Putnam
1806	Aaron Lewis	" " "	Daniel Putnam
1807	" "	Caleb Huston	" "
1808	" "	Nathan Wheeler	" "
1809	Dr. Benjamin Jones	" "	" "
1810	Jacob Richardson	Aaron Lewis	" "
1811	Dr. Benjamin Jones	Nathan Wheeler	" "
1812	Capt. Wm. Clark	" "	" "
1813	Daniel Putnam	" "	" "
1814	Dr. Benjamin Jones	" "	" "
1815	Nehemiah Boutwell	Daniel Putnam	" "
1816	" "	" "	" "
1817	" "	" "	Nehemiah Boutwell
1818	" "	" "	" "
1819	Timothy Putnam	" "	Timothy Putnam
1820	Nehemiah Boutwell	" "	Daniel Putnam
1821	Timothy Putnam	William Jones	Nehemiah Boutwell
1822	Nehemiah Boutwell	" "	" "
1823	Daniel Putnam	" "	" "
1824	Nehemiah Boutwell	" "	" "
1825	" "	" "	Joseph Jones
1826	" "	" "	" "
1827	" "	Israel Herrick	" "
1828	William Jones	Joshua Atwood	Nehemiah Boutwell
1829	Nehemiah Boutwell	Nathan Jones	Samuel Hartshorn
1830	" "	" "	" "
1831	" "	Oliver Bixby	" "
1832	" "	Nathan Jones	Israel Putnam
1833	Joseph Jones	" "	" "
1834	Israel Putnam	Israel Herrick	" "
1835	Joseph Jones	" "	Samuel T. Manahan
1836	" "	" "	" "
1837	" "	" "	Benjamin Jones
1838	Israel Putnam	" "	" "
1839	" "	Jonathan Stephenson	" "
1840	Joseph Jones	" "	Daniel N. Boardman
1841	Israel Putnam	" "	" "
1842	" "	" "	Asa Manning
1843	Joseph Jones	" "	" "
1844	" "	" "	" "

1845	Amos Pratt	Jonathan Stephenson	Peter Cram
1846	Daniel N. Boardman	" "	" "
1847	" "	Luther Cram	" "
1848	" "	" "	Jesse Clement
1849	Amos Pratt	" "	Dea. David Putnam
1850	Samuel Jones	Joel H. Tarbell	Jotham Hildreth, Jr.
1851	Amos Pratt	" "	Sherebiah Manning
1852	" "	" "	Ebenezer Russell
1853	Wm. H. Grant	" "	Wm. H. Grant
1854	Amos Pratt	" "	" "
1855	" "	" "	Charles Parker
1856	" "	" "	Jotham Hildreth, Jr.
1857	John Richardson	Oliver Bixby	Israel Herrick
1858	" "	" "	John Richardson
1859	" "	Dr. Wm. A. Jones	" "
1860	" "	" "	Israel Herrick
1861	" "	" "	" "
1862	" "	" "	Jonathan Stephenson
1863	" "	" "	" "
1864	" "	Wm. J. Herrick	John C. Goodrich
1865	" "	" "	" "
1866	" "	Dr. Wm. A. Jones	Timothy T. Putnam
1867	" "	David E. Proctor	" "
1868	" "	" "	Luther Cram
1869	" "	George A. Putnam	" "
1870	" "	" "	George A. Putnam
1871	David E. Proctor	Charles F. Tarbell	Dr. Wm. A. Jones
1872	John Richardson	" "	Eli C. Curtis
1873	Luther Cram	" "	" "
1874	John C. Carkin	" "	Wm. W. Burton
1875	" "	" "	" "
1876	Luther Cram	" "	None sent
1877	David C. Grant	" "	Franklin Senter
1878	" "	" "	" "
1879	Joel H. Tarbell	" "	John H. Goodrich
1880	John C. Carkin	Edgar A. Danforth	Charles F. Tarbell
1881	" "	Charles F. Tarbell	" "
1882	Jacob A. Woodward	" "	Daniel B. Whittemore
1883	" "	" "	" "
1884	" "	" "	Gaylord B. Smith
1885	" "	Edgar A. Danforth	" "
1886	" "	" "	Sent none
1887	Benjamin G. Herrick	" "	" "
1888	Jacob A. Woodward	" "	Jacob A. Woodward
1889	" "	" "	" "
1890	" "	" "	Fred A. Richardson
1891	Fred B. Richards	" "	" "
1892	Jacob A. Woodward	" "	Edgar A. Danforth
1893	" "	" "	" "
1894	John C. Carkin	" "	William W. Burton

1895	John C. Carkin	Edgar A. Danforth	
1896	" "	" "	Harry R. Chase
1897	A. L. Curtis	" "	
1898	" "	" "	F. B. Richards
1899	" "	" "	
1900	" "	" "	Benjamin G. Herrick
1901	" "	" "	
1902	A. L. Curtis	" "	Andy Holt
1903	Algernon W. Putnam	" "	
1904	" "	" "	Edward L. Curtis
1905	" "	" "	

SELECTMEN.

Arranged in order, chairman of the board of selectmen,
second selectman, third selectman.

1764	Jonathan Cram	Benjamin Cram	Wm. Carson
1765	John Stephenson	Edward Bevins, Jr.	David Badger
1766	Benjamin Cram	John Stephenson	Sergt. Jno. Hutchinson
1767	Jonathan Cram	" "	Benjamin Cram
		Jacob Wellman	Wm. Carson, Jr.
1768	Benjamin Cram	Edward Spaulding	James Boutwell
1769	David Badger	Osgood Carlton	Ephraim Putnam, Jr.
1770	John Stephenson	Adam Johnson	Andrew Fuller
1771	James Boutwell	David Badger	Ephraim Putnam, Jr.
1772	David Badger	Ephraim Putnam, Jr.	William Barron
1773	Ephraim Putnam, Jr.	John Gould	John Ordway
1774	Andrew Fuller	David Badger	Levi Spaulding
1775	Francis Epps	Josiah Woodbury	Nathan Pearsons
1776	Andrew Fuller	Joseph Herrick	Nathaniel Phelps
1777	Peter Clark	Ephraim Putnam, Jr.	Jeremiah Carlton
1778	" "	" "	David Badger
1779	Andrew Fuller, Esq.	Daniel Gould	Jacob Wellman
1780	Capt. Nat. Batchelder	Capt. Jacob Wellman	Benjamin Jones
		Dea. David Badger	Jacob Cram
1781	Ephraim Putnam	Jeremiah Carlton	Jonas Kidder
1782	" "	" "	" "
1783	" "	" "	" "
1784	" "	Jonas Kidder	Joseph Herrick
1785	" "	" "	" "
1786	" "	" "	" "
1787	" "	Lt. Jeremiah Carlton	Jonathan Butler
1788	Peter Clark	" "	Capt. Jonas Kidder
1789	" "	" "	Lt. Joseph Batchelder
1790	Dea. Ephraim Putnam	Joseph Herrick	Capt. Jonas Kidder
1791	" "	" "	Ensign Abial Wilson
1792	" "	Jeremiah Carlton	Samuel Houston
1793	Peter Clark	Wm. Dutton	Lt. Aaron Lewis
1794	Ephraim Putnam	Capt. Aaron Lewis	Lt. Jacob Dascomb
1895	" "	" Wm. Dutton	John Woodward
1796	Capt. Wm. Dutton	John Woodward	Uriah Cram
1797	" "	Uriah Cram	Eliphalet Badger

1798	Jacob Dascomb	Ens. Joseph Epps, 2nd Lt. Wm. Clark	
1799	" "	" "	" "
1800	" "	" "	" "
1801	" "	" "	" "
1802	" "	" "	" "
1803	Jonathan Butler	Daniel Putnam	Oliver Whiting
1804	" "	Edmund Perkins	Uriah Cram
1805	Benjamin Jones	" "	Caleb Huston
1806	Benjamin Jones	Edmond Perkins	Caleb Huston
1807	Caleb Huston	Nathan Wheeler	Benjamin Goodrich
1808	Nathan Wheeler	Benjamin Goodrich	Jotham Hildreth
1809	" "	" "	" "
1810	Aaron Lewis	Jonathan Butler	Gideon Cram
1811	Nathan Wheeler	Capt. Benj. Goodrich	Jotham Hildreth
1812	" "	" "	" "
1813	" "	Edmond Perkins	Joseph Jones
1814	" "	" "	" "
1815	Daniel Putnam	" "	" "
1816	" "	" "	Benj. Jones, Jr.
1817	" "	Benjamin Jones, Jr.	Jotham Hildreth
1818	" "	" "	" "
1819	" "	" "	" "
1820	" "	" "	" "
1821	William Jones	Capt. Benj. Goodrich	Samuel Hartshorn
1822	" "	" "	Jacob Flinn
1823	" "	" "	" "
1824	" "	Jacob Flinn	Israel H. Goodrich
1825	Daniel Putnam	Asa Manning	Joshua Atwood
1826	" "	" "	" "
1827	Joshua Atwood	Oliver Bixby	Henry Cram
1828	" "	" "	Oliver Whiting
1829	Henry Cram	Asa Manning	Daniel N. Boardman
1830	" "	Daniel N. Boardman	James L. Clark
1831	" "	" "	" "
1832	" "	James L. Clark	Ebenezer Russell
1833	Wm. Jones	Asa Manning	Daniel N. Boardman
1834	Daniel N. Boardman	David Putnam	James Cram, 2nd
1835	Samuel T. Manahan	Joshua Atwood	Oliver Whiting
1836	" "	" "	" "
1837	Israel Herrick	Oliver Whiting	Jacob Butler
1838	Daniel N. Boardman	Asa Manning	Ebenezer Russell
1839	" "	David Stiles	Samuel Jones
1840	Oliver Whiting	" "	Ebenezer Fisk
1841	David Stiles	James L. Clark	Samuel Jones
1842	Oliver Whiting	Samuel T. Manahan	Ebenezer Fisk
1843	Daniel N. Boardman	Samuel Jones	Peter Cram
1844	" "	" "	" "
1845	Samuel Jones	Peter Cram	Dexter Burton
1846	" "	" "	" "
1847	Amos Pratt	Jonathan Stephenson	Jotham Hildreth, Jr.

1848	Dexter Burton	David K. Holt	Ezra Dane
1849	Ezra Dane	Jotham Hildreth, Jr.	Luther Cram
1850	Luther Cram	Daniel Woodward, Jr.	Sherebiah Manning
1851	" "	" "	Jos. Chamberlain, Jr.
1852	Dexter Burton	Samuel Jones	Howard S. Blood
1853	Jos. Chamberlain, Jr.	Jotham Hildreth	Howard S. Blood
1854	Jotham Hildreth	David C. Grant	Rufus Chamberlain
1855	Amos Pratt	John Hartshorn	Eli C. Curtis
1856	Samuel Jones	John F. Holt	Rufus Chamberlain
1857	Jonathan Stephenson	Charles Henry Holt	Wm. H. Howard
1858	Charles Henry Holt	Wm. W. Howard	John Hartshorn
1859	Wm. W. Howard	John Hartshorn	Edward P. Spalding
1860	John Hartshorn	Edward P. Spalding	Joel H. Tarbell
1861	Joel H. Tarbell	Nath'l T. McIntire	Charles Tarbell
1862	" "	Harvey Perham	John H. Goodrich
1863	" "	Charles H. Holt	John F. Holt
1864	Luther Cram	Rufus Chamberlain	George E. Spalding
1865	" "	Charles H. Holt	" "
1866	George E. Spalding	Rufus Chamberlain	Wm. W. Howard
1867	Rufus Chamberlain	Wm. W. Howard	John Richardson
1868	" "	John Richardson	Edmand J. Parker
1869	Nathaniel T. McIntire	Eli C. Curtis	David E. Proctor
1870	David E. Proctor	Andy Holt	Luther Cram
1871	Charles Henry Holt	Jonathan Danforth	" "
1872	" " "	Luther Cram	Wilkes H. Hadley
1873	Rufus Chamberlain	George Rose	Adoniram Russell
1874	George Rose	Adoniram Russell	John M. Emery
1875	Adoniram Russell	David C. Grant	Erwin D. Wilder
1876	George Rose	Levi P. Hadley	Adoniram Russell
1877	Levi P. Hadley	Adoniram Russell	Jason Holt
1878	Adoniram Russell	Jason Holt	Albert Cram
1879	Daniel B. Whittemore	Albert Cram	George Rose
1880	" "	Jason Holt	Levi P. Hadley
1881	Nathaniel McIntire	George Rose	Charles H. Senter
1882	George Rose	Charles H. Senter	Everett E. Lowe
1883	Charles H. Senter	Everett E. Lowe	Charles L. Perham
1884	Everett E. Lowe	Charles L. Perham	Levi P. Hadley
1885	Charles L. Perham	David G. Dickey	Andy Holt
1886	Andy Holt	Charles H. Senter	Benjamin J. Boutwell
1887	Charles H. Senter	Charles L. Perham	Jason Holt
1888	Jason Holt	Charles H. Senter	Jacob A. Woodward
1889	Charles H. Senter	Jacob A. Woodward	Andy Holt
1890	Jacob A. Woodward	Andy Holt	Warren A. Eaton
1891	Andy Holt	Warren A. Eaton	Edwin H. Putnam
1892	Warren A. Eaton	Harry R. Chase	Charles H. Senter
1893	Harry R. Chase	Charles H. Senter	Andy Holt
1894	Andy Holt	Fred A. Richardson	W. C. Wilder
1895	Fred A. Richardson	Will C. Wilder	Harry R. Chase
1896	Will C. Wilder	Harry R. Chase	Andy Holt
1897	Andy Holt	Fred A. Richardson	Frank H. Eaton
1898	" "	" "	" "

1899	Fred A. Richardson	Andy Holt	Charles H. Senter
1900	Charles H. Senter	Fred A. Richardson	Harvey E. Holt
1901	Charles H. Senter	Fred A. Richardson	Edward L. Curtis
1902	Andy Holt	Edward L. Curtis	Jason Holt
1903	Edward L. Curtis	Jason Holt	Andy Holt
1904	Jason Holt	Andy Holt	Edward L. Curtis
1905	Andy Holt	Edward L. Curtis	Edward W. Dolliver

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The list of the Justices of the Peace here given, apart from Andrew Fuller, seems to have been procured and partly furnished by W. H. Grant, Esq. It was among the papers of D. C. Grant.

NAMES	DATES OF APPOINTMENT,
Andrew Fuller	Town voted to recommend, 1776 (?)
Peter Clark	Dec. 20, 1784-1815
Nehemiah Rand	May 22, 1787
Levi Spaulding	June 8, 1791
Benjamin Jones	Dec. 6, 1800
Timothy Putnam	June 19, 1819
Nehemiah Boutwell	June 23, 1821

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND QUORUM.

Dates not given.

Dr. Benjamin Jones	Luther Cram
David Stiles	Charles H. Holt
Israel Herrick	Peter Cram
David C. Grant	Dexter Burton
John Richardson	Joel H. Tarbell
Daniel Putnam	William H. Grant
William Jones	William A. Jones
Joseph Jones	William J. Herrick
Joshua Atwood	Eli C. Curtis
Israel H. Goodrich	Jacob Butler
David Putnam	Rufus Chamberlain
Oliver Bixby	William W. Curtis
Benjamin Jones	John H. Goodrich
Daniel N. Boardman	George A. Putnam
Isaac P. French	Nathaniel T. McIntire
Jesse Clement	Charles F. Tarbell
David E. Proctor	

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Joseph A. Johnson	Walter S. Tarbell
John C. Carkin	

THE TITHING-MAN.

In old English law, a tithing was "a civil division composed of ten freeholders and their families, all bound as sureties for the peaceable behavior of each other." Anciently in England,

the chief or principal man of a tithing, who decided small causes, was called a tithing-man.* It would be an easy matter to pass from such an office to that of "a town or parish officer, chosen for enforcing the observance of Sunday and preserving order during church service"; and hence, in the early days of New England, we find that the tithing-man was regularly a town officer, chosen annually.

There is a reference to such an official in the "New England Magazine" for Aug., 1902,† in the description of Weston, Mass., which says, "A drum called the worshipers to meeting, instead of the 'bells which now knoll to church'; and tithing-men or constables kept the congregation in order with wand, a hare's foot on one end and hare's tail on the other. Children were not allowed to sit with their parents."

The historian of Antrim, N. H., wrote: "In earliest times, children big enough to leave the mother's knee were put on the stairs, or in a box pew by themselves and put under the care of a 'tithing-man' to keep them quiet." The tithing-men, also, made a great deal of noise in keeping the young people still, and accomplished a fair amount of confusion in preserving order.‡

It is said that one man having "bin chose to wake y^e sleepers in meeting, & being much proud of his place, must need have a fox taile fixed to y^e end of a long staff wherewith he may brush the faces of them y^t will have naps in time of discourse; likewise a sharp thorn wherewith he may prick such as be moste sounde. On y^e last Lord his day, as he strutted about y^e meeting house, he did spy a farmer sleeping with much comfote, his head kept steady by being in y^e corner, & his hand grasping the rail. And so spying, he did quicklie thrust his staff along the rail & give him a grievous prick upon the hand. Whereupon the farmer did spring upp much above y^e floor, & with a terrible force strike his hand against y^e wall, & also to y^e great wonder of all, prophainlie exclaim in a loud voice, 'Cuss the woodchuck!' he dreaming, as it seemed, y^t the woodchuck had bit him."

It is said that on one occasion, "George Washington, after he was president, was stopped by a tithing-man and narrowly escaped arrest, because, having missed his way, he had to travel Sunday morning to reach a certain place for worship.§

* Standard Dictionary.

† P. 663.

‡ History of Antrim, N. H., pp. 265, 266.

§ N. E. Mag. for Oct. 1902, p. 168.

These incidents, however, need not lead us to think that the tithing-men were very often malevolent popinjays. In our town, some of the gravest and most dignified citizens were usually selected to fill this important office. This will be apparent from a few of the names of such as served: Ephraim Putnam, Benjamin Cram, David Badger, James Boutwell, William Barron, Amos Whittemore, &c.

CONSTABLES AND COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

The town in its early years was accustomed to elect two constables. To these was usually assigned the duty of collecting the taxes; and one or both of them served the warrant for the town meetings. They also served other warrants and legal papers of the town issued by the selectmen or by justices of the peace, and were, in general, the executors of the laws and preservers of good order in the town.

The constable who warned the annual meeting for 1775 was John Ordway, and at that meeting Robert Badger was chosen first constable, and Jacob Cram second.* The warrant for the meeting reads :

"Province of New Hampshire } To John Ordway Consta-
 & County of Hillsborough Ss. } ble for the Town of Lynde-
 } borough. Greeting.

Pursuant to the Laws of the Province for regulating a Warning of Town Meeting, You are hereby required in his Majesty's Name, forthwith to warn the freeholders & other inhabitants of the above said Town that are duly qualified by law to vote in common town affairs that they meet at the Meeting house in said Town on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon &c."

Before the next annual meeting came, the style of the warning was changed. It was no longer issued in his "Majesty's Name."

A little more than a month after this meeting was held, the battle of Lexington was fought, and his Majesty's squadrons were driven back to Boston, and kept there unable to enforce his requirements. Hence, when the next March meeting was warned, it was done in this way :

Hillsborough Ss. } This is to give notice to the inhabitants of the Town
 of Lyndeborough, &c. that they are desired to as-
 semble at the meeting house &c.

In giving the warning on another occasion the words, "Province of New Hampshire, Hillsborough Ss," were used, as if by oversight. Another form was,

* T. R. II, p. 3.

Hillsborough Ss. } These are to require you in the name of
 } the Government and People forthwith to
 warn all freeholders &c.

But another form of the warning followed, thus :

STATE of NEW HAMPSHIRE, } This is still used, and long
 Hillsborough Ss. } may it continue to be ! for it
 voices the authority of a sovereign and independent state.
 This was adopted late in the year 1776, and Eleazer Woodward was the constable who served it.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The collection of the taxes was of course an important matter, and was to be annually provided for. This duty usually devolved on the constables, and in the earlier days was not a very onerous matter. But with the increase of population, and many miles of travel to reach the scattered settlers, the work became more difficult, and some adequate remuneration was necessary to compensate for the trouble. We purpose to present a few samples of the premiums given for this service, and the conditions imposed at a few of the periods.

In 1794 chose "Ephraim Kidder constable and collector, and voted to give him seven pence on the pound for collecting, he paying within the year." In 1803 "chose John Stephenson collector, and gave him nine cents on \$3.33 for collecting." The next year John Stephenson was chosen both "constable and collector of taxes, and voted to give him ten cents on the pound for collecting the same." In 1807, also, the town "chose John Stephenson collector of town, state, county and school taxes, and voted him a premium of two cents and four mills upon every dollar."

The next year, the town voted to "vendue" the taxes, and Eleazer Woodward bid them off, at three cents per dollar, and was chosen collector.

In 1809, it was voted "that the collection of taxes be put to the lowest bidder with the privilege of the constablenesship, if the town so choose. Lt. Jotham Blanchard bid of the collection of taxes at three cents per dollar, for every dollar that may be committed to him ;" and he was chosen both collector and constable.

John Woodward bid off the collection of the taxes at three cents and eight mills per dollar in 1810, and he was chosen constable. The next year he received but three cents and two

mills per dollar; and Mr. Nehemiah Boutwell was chosen constable.

In 1813, the town voted the collector a premium of "three cents three mills on the dollar, for what money he pays into the treasury, on or before the first day of March next after receiving the warrant of collection; and that he have no premium for collecting money due after that time." The collectorship was struck off to John Besom, Jr., agreeable to the foregoing conditions.

A rather unusual thing occurred in 1819, when Mr. Ira Huston "agreed to collect the taxes for the honor of the office." He was chosen both constable and tax collector. There is no sign in the records of any unfaithfulness or failure in his duties. We suspect, however, that he may have been sufficiently filled with the honor, to eschew seeking a second term of service; for, the next year, Jacob Butler bid off "the collection of the money to be assessed," at the rate of three cents and four mills on the dollar, and was chosen both tax collector and constable.

In 1825, voted a discount of five per cent. to all persons who pay their whole tax at Oliver Bixby's the first Monday of September; to all who there pay on the first Monday of November, three per cent.; to all who pay on the first Monday of January, a discount of one per cent.; after that the collector was to finish his collection as soon as possible. Joshua Atwood bid off the collection of all the money to be raised, at thirty-three dollars; and was elected constable.

In 1826, the collection of taxes was bid off by Mr. Edmund Perkins at nineteen dollars; and the same percentage was allowed as in the previous year.

In 1831, the collection of taxes was struck off to Mr. Gideon Cram, the lowest bidder, at thirty-nine dollars; and he was chosen collector.

WARRANT FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES IN 1786.

"State of New Hampshire) Hillsborough Ss.	To David Putnam one of the Constables for the Town of Lynde- borough & State and County afore- said,
---	---

Greeting :

Pursuant to the Law of this State for levying & collecting Public Taxes,—You are hereby Required forthwith to Levy & Collect the following Rates (viz.) the several sums set and annexed to each person's

name. The sum set in the first column in the list herewith committed to you, being their proportion of Eightysix Pound, two shillings & ten pence, the sums which we have assessed the polls & estates in this Town, by a Warrant from the Treasurer of this State; and the sum set in the second column in said list, being their proportion of Fortyfive Pound & three pence; and the sum set in the third column of said list, being their proportion of Fiftyseven Pound Eight shillings & seven pence;" Then follow the sums to be paid into the State Treasury & and the dates of the payments, & the disposition to be made of any remainder in the hands of the collector. "And if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to pay their proportion of the aforesaid sums, then you are to take it by Distrain as the Law directs upon his or their goods or chattles; and for want thereof, you are to take the body of the person or persons so refusing or neglecting, & commit him or them to the common goal of this County, there to remain till he or they shall pay the sum or sums on him or them so assessed, & the cost thereby arising. And for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under our hand & seal at Lyndeborough, this twenty-sixth Day of April, Anno Domini, One thousand Seven hundred & Eightysix.

Ephraim Putnam	} Selectmen of Lyndeborough
Jonas Kidder	
Joseph Herrick	

The list of names follows, but only the sum set against each in the first column is given, which represents specie, and sufficiently indicates the relative value of each man's taxable estate in the town.

TAX LIST.

	£ S. d. qrs.		£ S. d. qrs.
Lemuel Abbott	0 2 11 0	Jeremiah Carleton	0 13 1 1
William Blaney	0 10 2	John Carkin	0 11 8 3
Benjamin Burroughs	0 1 9	Uriah Cram	0 12 10 3
Thomas Boffee	0 5 4 2	David Cram	0 12 4 2
John Boffee	0 14 8 2	Jacob Cram	0 17 0 1
John Besom	0 14 4 2	Eunice Carleton	0 0 7 0
James Boutwell	0 13 3	Jonathan Chamberlain	0 4 6
Jonathan Butler	0 8 0	John Chamberlain	0 6 6 1
Jotham Blanchard	0 8 9 3	Jona. Chamberlain, Jr.	0 13 3 0
Micah Barron	0 6 1 1	Benjamin Cram, Jr.	0 7 0 1
Ephraim Bixby	0 5 1 0	Daniel Cram	0 6 2 3
William Carson	1 0 8 1	Benjamin Curtis	0 3 6 0
Solomon Cram	0 13 6 2	John Cram	0 2 11 0

William Dutton	o 6 4 2	Ephraim Putnam, Jr.	o 17 9 1
Isaac Day	o 4 2 2	David Putnam	o 11 5 2
Abraham Dunsmore	o 2 11 0	Aaron Putnam	o 7 7 3
Jacob Dascomb	o 4 9 3	John Putnam	o 7 4 3
Samuel Ellinwood	o 4 6 0	Didymus Pearson	o 2 11 0
Elijah Flint	o 9 9 0	Nehemiah Rand	o 12 6 3
Nehemiah Frost	o 2 11 0	Walter Ross	o 12 1 0
Daniel Gould	1 6 11 2	Thomas Richardson	o 9 8 1
Samuel Hutchinson	o 3 9 2	Daniel Russell	o 7 4 1
John Hartshorn	o 10 2 2	John Rowe	o 2 11 0
Nehemiah Hutchinson	o 5 6 2	Luther Smith	o 2 11 0
Joseph Hobbs	o 8 0 0	Widow Stephenson	1 7 3 1
Samuel Hutchinson, Jr.	o 4 1 0	John Smith	o 7 9 2
David Haselton	o 4 1 0	Samuel Stiles	o 11 5 2
Nathan Haselton	o 3 6 0	Oliver Holt	o 2 11 1
Silas Howard	o 4 1 0	John Thompson	o 9 11 0
Adam Johnson	o 4 6 2	Samuel Towns	o 5 0 1
Adam Johnson, Jr.	o 6 3 1	Thomas Towns, Jr.	o 5 0 1
Thomas Hutchinson	o 2 11 0	Thomas Towns	o 4 2 3
John Kidder, Jr.	o 8 3 3	Jacob Wellman	o 11 3 3
Samuel Killam	o 1 2 2	Jacob Wellman, Jr.	o 7 0 2
Benjamin Killam	o 15 3 2	John Wellman	o 2 11 0
John Hutchinson	o 6 8 0	Amos Wilkins	o 8 9 3
Enoch Holt	o 4 5 1	Amos Wilkins, Jr.	o 2 11 0
Benjamin Lewis	o 7 8 1	John Woodward	o 6 10 0
Samuel McMaster	o 3 7 1	Abial Wilson	o 3 9 2
John McMaster	o 3 9 2	Joseph Killam	o 5 3 3
Thomas McMaster	o 3 9 2	Benjamin Killam, Jr.	o 2 11 0
Hugh McAdams	o 9 7 3	Moses Peabody	o 2 11 0
Robert McAdams	o 6 4 0	Cesar Freeman	o 7 3 2
John Peabody	o 7 4 3	Isaac Wilkins	o 4 4 2
Nathaniel Phelps	o 15 8 0	Samuel Stuart	o 2 11 0
Jonathan Pearson	o 16 8 3	Wid. Stephenson, (Cram	
Amos Pearson	o 3 9 3	farm)	o 1 10 1
Ephraim Putnam	o 12 9 2		

Subsequent names seem to be those of non-resident tax payers.

William Bowers	o 4 0 0	Josiah Dodge	o 1 6 3
Simeon Blodget	o 1 11 2	Capt. Farmer	o 2 0 2
Joshua Burnam	o 1 1 0	Jacob Howard	o 1 10 2
Samuel Blanchard	o 1 2 3	Timothy Kendall	o 1 7 1
John Bell	o 1 2 3	William Kidder	o 2 0 2
Jacob Butler	o 2 11 0	James Lewis	o 1 5 0
Jonathan Batchelder	o 1 5 2	Ebenezer Pearson's est.	o 2 5 1
Simeon Cummings	o 3 1 3	John Parker	o 1 11 2
Samuel Chace	o 1 8 0	Jacob Putnam	o 1 7 2
Ephraim Crosby	o 0 8 3	Jacob Putnam, Jr.	o 1 1 0
Benjamin Lewis, Jr.	o 1 10 3	Abner Stiles	o 1 5 2
John Hale	o 1 7 2	Timothy Winn	o 4 0 0

Joseph Winn	o 4 o o	Joseph Sterns	o o 10 o
Henry Putnam	o 3 o 3	Hardy and Watkins	o 2 2 1
Benjamin Taylor	o 2 7 2	Thomas Hills	o o 7 o
James Hopkins	o 3 5 1	Abner Hutchinson	o o 7 o
Ovid Haselton	o 1 10 2		

The following names seem to be those of the original proprietors and their heirs.

Reuben Wright	o o 9 2	Dr. Lemmon	o 1 8 o
John Ames	o o 8 1	Dr. Lemmon	o 1 8 o
Swett	o o 5 o	Heirs of Lynde	o 2 10 o
Robert Hooper	o o 5 1	Heirs of Lynde	o 2 11 o
Robert Hooper	o 1 10 3	Heirs of Lynde	o o 10 2
Robert Hooper	o o 4 3	Heirs of Lynde	o o 8 3
Robert Hooper	o o 8 3	Heirs of Lynde	o 1 8 o
Robert Hooper	o 1 10 3	Heirs of Lynde	o o 8 1
Robert Hooper	o 1 8 o	Stephen Goodhue	o 2 8 2
Widow Fletcher	o o 1 3	John Burton	o 1 5 2
Timothy Hartshorn	o o 1 3		
Robert Means	o o 8 3	Apparent footing	40 : 14 : 8:3

The seemingly low rates of the proprietors and their heirs were probably due to the fact that only small portions of their original estates remained unsold, for which they were taxed. Robert Means was an Amherst resident. Dr. Lehman belonged in Hollis, the heirs of Hooper and Lynde and Stephen Goodhue were Massachusetts people, and John Burton was probably a Wilton man.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Nearly every warrant for town-meeting illustrated that divine saying, "The poor ye have with you always, and when ye will ye may do them good." One of the questions in the warrant for the annual town meeting was generally, "What method will the town adopt for the support of poor?" In the early days of the town the poor were comparatively few. The law in those days permitted the selectmen to warn out of town any new comers who were likely to become town charges, and properly belonged in other towns. The records show no instance of any attempt to evade the care of poor who belonged in town; nor on the contrary, do they show any disposition to submit to having poor thrust upon them who belonged elsewhere. Hence, in the year 1770, two families, one containing eight persons, and another six, and also a single person, who were likely to become a burden on the town, were warned to depart out of town.

A family of this kind which came into our town from Wilton

sion by Andrew Fuller Esq. with money to pay for recording the Same, & the said Fuller delivered the said warning & money to the then Clerk of the Sessions at the Sessions of said Court in July 1773 & the said warrant cannot now be found in the Clerks Office.

Therefore your Committee agree to report that upon any tryal respecting the Settlement of said Wilkins and wife the Town of Lyndeborough or any others concerned may offer in Evidence the before recited warrant which shall be deemed as good & legal evidence as the original would have been if the same had not been lost, & shall be considered as dated the last day of May signed by the then Selectmen & served on the first day of June 1773. Signed Francis Worster for the Committee which report being read & considered *voted* that it be received & accepted.

Sent up by Mr. Rand.

Editor Hammond informs us that the foregoing report was adopted, and was in the hand-writing of John Sullivan.*

The next year the town chose a committee of fifteen to petition the General Court "for a redress of the grievance we labor under respecting Elisha Wilkins." The committee were:—

Dr. Benjamin Jones	Mr. James Boutwell
Dea. Ephraim Putnam	Andrew Fuller Esq.
Mr. John Reynolds	Cap. Samuel Huston
Peter Clark	Lt. Jotham Blanchard
Lt. Amos Whittemore	Lt. Jeremiah Carleton
Capt. William Blaney	Ehsign Abiel Willson
Mr. Joseph Herrick	Capt. Benjamin Epes
Capt. William Barron	

No report of this committee appears upon our town records.

There was a petition from the selectmen about that time, which is reported as non-concurred by the General Court, which perhaps may have related to this case.† Some of our town's people afterwards attempted to get the matter revived; but the town, twice, at least, dismissed the subject, so that further efforts in that direction were not encouraged. Thus the town endeavored, though without success, to free itself from a burden which had come upon it from its neighbor.

In 1775, it was voted "to raise 4:0:0 L. M. for the support of the poor this year."

In November of the same year, it was voted, "to sell the cow that was purchased by the Overseers of the Poor for the Town," and afterwards returned to the town. "Dea. Cram,

*Batch., XII., p. 526.

†Batch., XXI., p. 331.

Doctor Jones and Nathaniel Phelps were chosen a committee to sell the Town's cow at a public vandue."

In 1776, the town voted that the overseers of the poor "take care of the necessitous poor, and lay their account before the town." This course appears to have been followed for a number of years. The next entry regarding the poor relates to the overseers' request for instructions in regard to "binding out a poor child cast upon the town." They were authorized "to use their best judgment in the case."

The common method of caring for them, for many years, was to "vendue" them to the lowest bidder. In this way they were taken to the homes of those citizens who were able and willing to receive them and care for them on the lowest terms. Hence in 1790, there were small sums of money on account of the poor, due to David Putnam, David Cram, Benjamin Jones, Capt. Barron, Capt. Kidder, Ithamar Woodward, Uriah Cram, James Boutwell, Solomon Cram, Jacob Cram and John Smith, all of whom shared in this work, although only Mr. James Boutwell and Capt. Barron were the overseers of the poor. The selectmen were frequently chosen also overseers of the poor. This custom long retained its hold. There was a slight departure from it when Joseph Jones and Israel H. Goodridge, in 1825, were chosen overseers of the poor, though the latter was also one of the selectmen. But in 1826, an entirely distinct board of overseers of the poor was chosen, and the next year the town voted "to purchase a farm," and chose Israel H. Goodridge, Asa Manning, Capt. William Clark, Jotham Hildreth and Elias McIntire, a committee to purchase the farm, and also stock and tools, and to make all necessary repairs on the buildings.

Of the several farms purchasable, that of Mr. Eleazar Woodward, containing 133 acres, was bought for fifteen hundred dollars. The committee reported that they paid for all, live stock, tools, repairs and household stuff two thousand, one hundred and seven dollars and eighty-seven cents. The report was accepted by the town, and thus its experiment of caring for the poor upon its own farm was tried.

The names of the superintendents and their terms of service follows:

Levi McIntire, 1828, 1829, Town Records, Vol. IV, pp. 82, 109; Israel Woodward, 1830, 1831, pp. 133, 156; David Holt, 1832, p. 184; Jesse Read, 1833, 1834, pp. 209, 238; William Carson, 1835, p. 264; James Grant,

1836-1838, pp. 292, 332, 357; George Smith, 1839, p. 385; William Fisher, 1840, 1841, pp. 419, 455; Samuel Jones, 1842-1844, pp. 477, 501, 534; Samuel Jones, 1845, Town Records, Vol. V, p. 1; Sylvester Proctor, 1846-1848, pp. 28, 44, 64; Mynard Dutton, 1849, p. 93; Persons S. Holt, 1850, p. 122; James Grant, 1851, p. 158; Henry Clark, 1852, p. 184; James R. Wright, 1853-1858, pp. 226, 262, 304, 353, 409, 451; Ebenezer Fisk, 1859, p. 481; William Ryerson, 1860, Town Records, Vol. VI, p. 19; B. F. Woodbury, 1861-1865, pp. 99, 122, 177, 223, 271; A. F. Clark, 1866, p. 367; Martin Whitney, 1867-1869, pp. 419, 465; D. G. Dickey, 1870, Town Records, Vol. VII, p. 20.

In 1870, the town voted to sell its farm and all personal property. The sale was effected April 16, 1870, the net proceeds amounting to \$5601.18. Since that time our town has adopted the county system.

AID FOR SUFFERERS BY THE PORTSMOUTH FIRES.

The annual town meeting in Lyndeborough, March 1, 1803, voted "to choose a committee to send an answer to the request of the town of Portsmouth respecting the sufferers by the late fire."

Benjamin Jones, Esq., and Peter Clark, Esq., together with the selectmen, Jonathan Butler, Daniel Putnam and Oliver Whiting, were chosen as this committee. We have found no report of their doings. But the character of the men composing the committee forbids us to think that they were either indifferent to the suffering or inefficient in affording relief.

Respecting this fire in Dec., 1802, one of the historians of N. H. wrote: "Near the close of the year, the town of Portsmouth was visited by a most calamitous conflagration, which consumed more than a hundred buildings, and laid waste a fair and important portion of the place. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars; and more than forty-five thousand were contributed in various places for the relief of the sufferers."*

But a much more disastrous conflagration occurred in Portsmouth near the close of the year 1813, by which nearly four hundred buildings were reduced to ashes, including a flourishing portion of the town. "More than one-fourth of these were dwelling houses, many of them large and elegant. So intense was the fire, that in the evening, the reflection of the light from the clouds was visible in the western parts of the State, and even in Vermont to the summits of the Green Mountains, a distance of more than one hundred miles. Large contributions of money

*Whiton, p. 171.

and provisions were collected from all quarters for the relief of the numerous sufferers.”*

In these contributions it is pleasant to know that our town had a generous share. A little subscription book, an interesting relic, now yellow with age, yet well preserved, and written in the neat, legible penmanship of Nathan Wheeler, gives evidence of the interest our town's people manifested in contributing for the relief of the distressed. Every page contains the name or names of Revolutionary veterans and of citizens then prominent in the town's affairs. A sample page from the ancient document would certainly interest the curious and awaken memories of some who were both loved and honored in their times.

LYNDEBOROUGH TREASURERS.

Very much might be said in various connexions of some of the men on our list below. In the days of the Revolution, Ephraim Putnam bought the ammunition, James Boutwell kept the “powder dry,” and Peter Clark and his company fired it away at Bennington and at Saratoga. Again, while six of those named served but one year each, yet their brief service in no wise indicated any inferiority; for one of them was a revolutionary minute-man, another the first native of Lyndeborough to become a college graduate, and a third a soldier in our civil war. The second column furnishes the names of those distinguished for many years of service, that of Nehemiah Boutwell appearing four times, and representing nineteen years of service; that of Nathaniel T. McIntire eighteen years, Levi P. Hadley fourteen years, and that of Josiah Wheeler, who surpassed all others, thirty-two years of continuous service. Surely these may be justly reckoned as among the official worthies of our town.

1765-73	Ephraim Putnam	1809	Nehemiah Boutwell
1774-77	James Boutwell	1810	Jacob Richardson
1778-91	Peter Clark	1811-18	Nehemiah Boutwell
No record of Treasurer's name		1819	Timothy Richardson
from 1782-90. But the name		1820-24	Nehemiah Boutwell
was presumably omitted by		1825	Aaron Barnes
oversight.		1826-30	Nehemiah Boutwell
1791	Jeremiah Carleton	1831	Oliver Bixby
1792-95	Dr. Benjamin Jones	1832-64	Josiah Wheeler
1796-97	Capt. William Dutton	1865-66	Samuel Jones
1798-1802	Jacob Dascomb	1867-69	George E. Spalding
1803-04	Jonathan Butler	1870-87	Nathaniel T. McIntire
1805-06	Dr. Benjamin Jones	1888	Byron Putnam
1807	Caleb Huston	1889-1902	Levi P. Hadley
1808	Jacob Richardson	1903-05	Charles H. Tarbell

* Whiton, p. 182.

CHAPTER XIII.

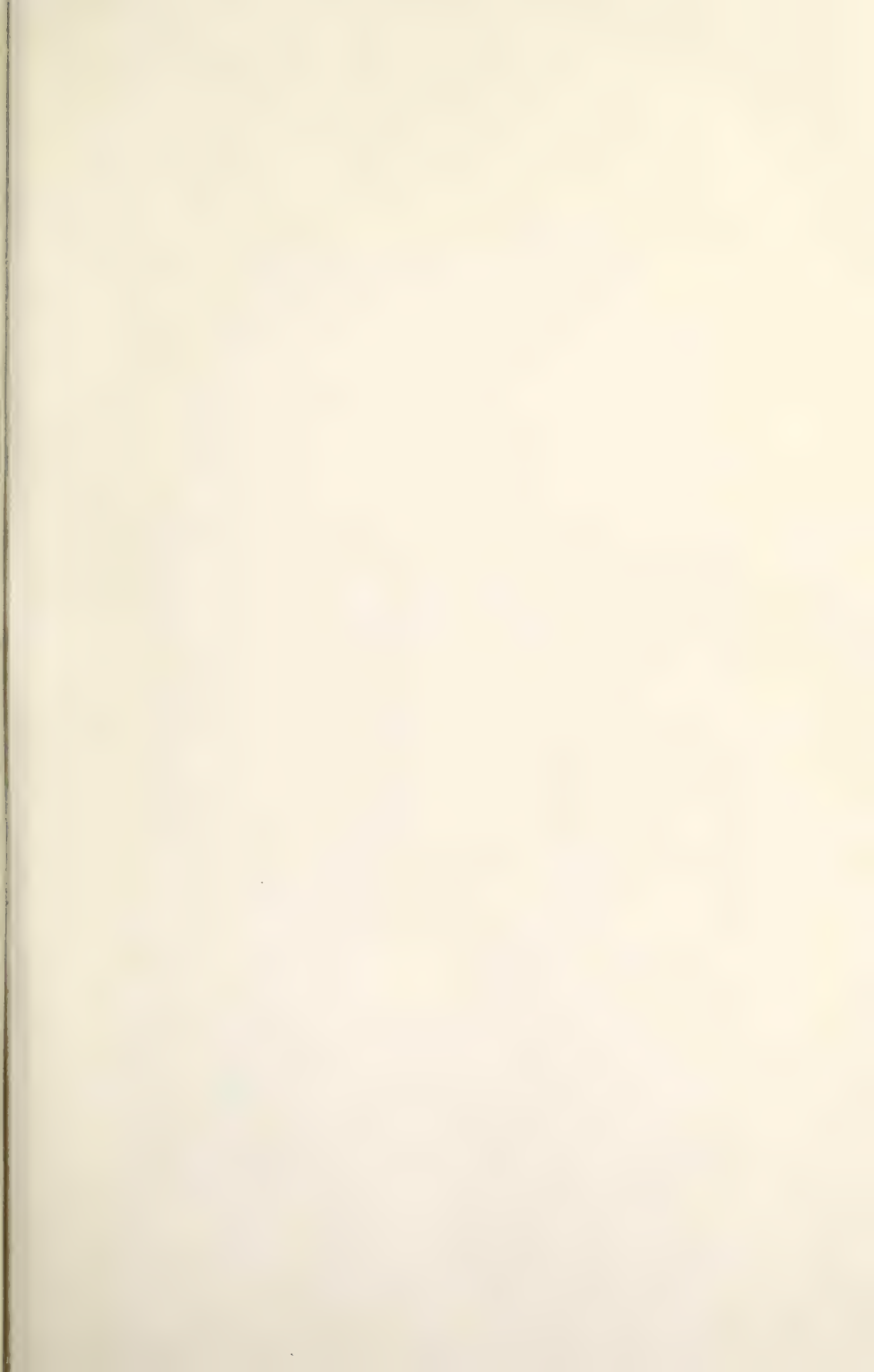
ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BY J. A. WOODWARD.*

The Congregational form of church government, or government of the church by its members, originated with the Pilgrim fathers, and in its elementary form came with the Mayflower. In this new and rugged land it was nurtured by strong men whose memory of persecution for belief's sake was fresh and who had come to this country to enjoy religious liberty. This form of creed soon became the prevailing religion of New England. These Puritans wanted no elders or bishop to prescribe rules of church government, for them, and like the democracy they founded in civil government, the church must be of the people, for the people and by the people.

Ecclesiastical history was an integral part of our town history for nearly a hundred years, as during that time the minister was paid by the whole town. The first settlers of Lyndeborough were trained in the Puritan faith, and brought with them the Bible and catechism. They observed the Sabbath and understood the advantages of public worship. They were men and women of fortitude, courage and perseverance, and they had need of those qualities to effect a permanent settlement here. It was a wilderness far from the villages of eastern Massachusetts from which they came. Their life was one of unceasing toil in overcoming the obstacles nature had placed in the way of their making homes. They had few books, no newspapers, and houses were widely scattered and separated by dense forests. They desired to have the Gospel preached to them in their new home, and it was a part of their contract with the proprietors that they should have a meeting-house and preaching within five years after the settlement began. The proprietors were also interested to do their part, so far as possible. But it was so much easier to vote at Salem than it was to carry out the vote in Salem-Canada that the progress at first was slow and discouraging.

*By kind permission of Rev. Frank G. Clark we availed ourselves of that portion of his excellent Historical Address which relates to the history of the old Congregational Church. This Address was delivered at the celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town. We have copied it extensively, and it has been of invaluable assistance in preparing this part of our Town History.





CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LYNDEBOROUGH.

The church in those days represented much more to its members than now. It was the tribunal before which the differences of the neighborhood were brought for settlement. It kept a watchful eye on the walk and conversation of the community. It was at a meeting of the church that a charter for the town was proposed, and at a later meeting it was voted to obtain a charter and appoint a committee to get it.

The long sermons of the Sabbath meeting gave the only opportunity to have thoughts quickened and minds enlarged and educated. The isolation of the people's lives made them turn to the church for comfort.

The proprietors voted March 7, 1739, to place the meeting-house as near the centre of the township as it could be, and a committee was appointed "to look out a convenient spot for the same, and make report at the next meeting, and to clear a road from the end of the road already cleared to the said meeting house place." The place selected was on Putnam hill, east of the south village, in the upper end of the field north of Edwin H. Putnam's, partly on lot 41 and partly on lot 44, at the western ends of said lots. Benjamin Lynde donated twenty acres and John Cram ten for the use of the meeting-house, which was to be set on the road adjoining said lots. They voted to "build and set up a good frame, thirty-five feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty feet stud, on or before May 10, 1740, and to underpin the same with good, handsome stones." But for various reasons the frame was not raised until September 24, 1741. The bills for raising the frame as approved by the proprietors indicate that the rum and sugar used on the occasion cost more (sixteen pounds and six shillings) than the bread, fish and cheese (eleven pounds and five shillings). It took liquor in those days to hew timber and put up frames, and one would judge it was not used sparingly. The frame stood uncovered for a long time. The proprietors voted Aug. 23, 1743, to finish the meeting-house: viz., "boarding sides and ends with feather-edged boards, to board and shingle the roof and put on weather boards, and finish the covings, to make and hang all the outside doors; to lay a double floor below; to make six seats on each side; to fix pillars under the galleries; to make a conveniency for the minister to stand in to preach, and to glaze the said house with glass seven inches one way and nine the other way, and to make five windows."

There is evidence from the records that the house was

boarded and shingled, but there is nothing to show that it was ever finished. No doubt it was used for a time, but no evidence of it can be found in any records. Eleven years later, Oct. 10, 1754, a committee was appointed to "view the meeting-house and see in what manner it can be made suitable for public worship," and five years later, in 1759, the proprietors voted an appropriation "for a new meeting-house to be erected for the accommodation of the present inhabitants." After the strip was taken from Salem-Canada and given to No. 2, or Wilton, the first location of the meeting-house was no longer near the centre of the town, and this explains the reason for building a new house.

But they did not wait to have a meeting-house built before they provided preaching, for the records of the proprietors for Dec. 10, 1741, read, "It being put to vote whether the word of God should be preached in the town this winter, passed in the affirmative, and six pounds were granted for that purpose." Aug. 23, 1743, John Cram, Jacob Putnam and John Dale, Jr. were appointed a committee to procure a minister to preach, and three pounds, old tenor, were allowed for as many days as they shall have preaching for the next six months ensuing.

The following letter was sent to Lyndeborough by the proprietors, Dec. 25, 1755, in answer to a petition for a minister: —

To the inhabitants of Lyndeboro':

The committee of the proprietors met together on your petition for having the preaching of the Gospel continue among them, and considering your earnest request (with which we are well pleased) and the advantage it may be to the spiritual and temporal interests of the town, have resolved to allow such Gospel minister as you shall get to preach for the three following months \$6.10 old tenor for every Sabbath after the twenty-fifth of the instant month.

I am in the name

Your Assured Friend

Salem Dec 25, 1755

B. Lynde.

The first meeting in Lyndeborough, in the interests of a settled ministry of which there is any record, is suggestive of the practical piety of those days. It was held at the house of Ephraim Putnam. The record of the meeting is as follows:

1. Chose Jonathan Cram, moderator.
2. Chose Jacob Welman, society "clark."

3. Voted "to keep a day of fasting and prayer for the blessing of Almighty God in "chusing" a "minister" and settling church order.

4. Voted "to send for Mr. Daniel Wilkins of Sowhegan West and Mr. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, and Mr. Joseph Emerson of Pepperill to carry on the work of the above said day of fasting which was the 23rd day of September, 1756, and to give their advice on the "waitty affair" of "setteling a minister."

5. Chose Jonathan Cram, Jacob Wellman and Benjamin Cram a "commity" to carry on the Business of this society till the "next munday" after the above S^d day of fasting.

Jacob Wellman, Society Clerk.

The above s^d day of fasting was kept and two of the ministers they sent for came and carried on the work of the day, and advised them to "settel" a minister.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Lyndeborough, held Sept. 27, 1756, it was voted "to choose a minister at that time."

"Mr. John Rand who is our present teacher" was unanimously chosen to settle among us in the work of the ministry in the Congregational way of worship and church government. But Mr. Rand was evidently absent from town at the time, for at a meeting held June 6, 1757, it is recorded "that Mr. John Rand being gone from us a long time; voted not to wait any longer for Mr. John Rand's return." Without being in "Lawfull" means to hear from him, and if he is not "Likely" to come to preach the Gospel to us any more, to try for another man to preach the Gospel to us.

Sept. 12, 1757, it was voted "that the society will pay what the proprietors fall short of nine pounds silver old tenor for each Sabbath that Mr. Nathan Holt shall stay and preach the Gospel to us from the date hereof."

Mr. Holt probably supplied the church until the following December. At an adjourned meeting of the society, held Oct. 31, 1757, it is recorded that "Mr. John Rand employ six weeks every year in the service of the 'Neighboring' towns which are destitute of Pastors." This was a permission. It was also voted "to appoint John Johnson, Jonathan Cram, Ephraim Putnam, Moses Stiles and Ephraim Powers a committee to consult with Mr. Rand with respect to a council for his ordination."

On the fifth of December, 1757, a church was organized, Rev. Mr. Clark says, with eight male members and perhaps twenty or more in all. He also says that "this was the seventh church organized in the county and that there was no church on the north and west nearer than Keene and the nearest on the south and west were Amherst, Nashua and Hollis." This church organized that December day was a controlling influence in the development of the town for nearly a hundred years.

Dec. 7, or two days after the organization of the church, Mr. John Rand was ordained, and the following is the record of the event.

"On the seventh day of the same month Mr. John Rand was ordained a 'pasture' of this church by Mr. Hemingway of North Town, Mr. Emerson of Holis Mr. Meril of Nottingham and Mr. Wilkins of Souhegan west and their delegates and the church under the care of Mr. Joseph Emerson in peperil." Mr. Rand was to receive forty pounds from the proprietors as a settlement, payable in three instalments, and a yearly salary of forty pounds, and the society was to furnish him with a certain amount of wood. In addition to this he was to have one shilling for each soul in town, the number of shillings increasing with the increase in population. This would make his salary about \$400, probably.

Mr. Rand lived for a time on what is now called the Boutwell place. It would be hard to say at this time whether this first minister of the church in Lyndeborough had a successful pastorate or not. The records would seem to show that there were misunderstandings between pastor and people. Perhaps his ideas were a little in advance of the times. Rev. Mr. Clark says of him that "he was said to have been Arminian in doctrine but inclined to the Episcopal form of worship. He occasionally ministered to a few persons of the latter denomination then resident in Goffstown and Bedford but was never again settled in the ministry." He was dismissed from the church in Lyndeborough April 8, 1762. For further record of Rev. John Rand, see Genealogies.

The first record of the choice of tything-men was on March 5, 1759, when Ephraim Powers and Moses Stiles were chosen.

At a meeting of the society, held Sept. 6, 1759, it was put to vote by the moderator whether the society would accept of the proprietors' vote of money at their last meeting for the

building of a meeting-house in the township of Lyndeborough which "passed in the negative." Rev. Frank G. Clark comments on this vote as follows: "The proprietors voted to appropriate £13-8s-6d for glass and nails for this house, but the aid was declined by the people, probably on account of the small sum offered. Tradition says the people were so much displeased with Benjamin Lynde, Jr. Esq., that they thought seriously of changing the name of the town, showing that they had grit as well as grace."

In March, 1758, Melchizedek Boffee and Ephraim Powers were chosen a committee "to take care and see that there is no disorder on the Sabbath day for the year ensuing." Probably they were meant to be tything-men.

The first record in regard to the meeting-house above mentioned, is dated Oct. 31, 1757, and is as follows: "Also voted that the meeting-house shall be set on the road that goes from y^e Beaver pond bridge to Jonathan Cram Jun. on a place called the Rocky Hill not further from a place called the Rocky ledge on the road to the lower corner of the town so called than the said bridge is." This would seem to be the road to Johnsons' Corner.

Dec. 7, 1758, the society bound themselves to build a meeting-house on the Rev. John Rand's lot, lying east of Jonathan Cram Jun. not exceeding forty rods from the southwest corner of s^d lot. "Jonathan Cram, Benjamin Cram, and John Johnson were chosen a committee to see that the aforesaid meeting-house is built, and to receive the particular sums which the signers for the said house shall bind themselves to pay," and this committee was instructed "to go on and build the house the first year from the date hereof, the galleries and ceiling overhead excepted."

This second meeting-house was built somewhere in the field east of the Dutton house, near the intersection of the roads, or north of that on the Boutwell place. The forty-rod limit would cover either location. We can find no record of the dimensions or general plan of this meeting-house. It was probably finished within the year named. Rev. Mr. Clark says, "it was occupied only about ten years and tradition says it was then moved nearer the centre, used as a dwelling-house and afterward burned."

March 1, 1762, at a meeting of the society it was "voted to ask for an incorporation of this township."

March 5, 1764, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Lyndeborough, "voted to choose a committee to procure a charter of this township now called Lyndeborough"; "voted John Stephenson a committee to procure a charter."

For five years after the dismissal of Rev. John Rand the church was without a settled pastor. The pulpit was supplied by Rev. John Wyeth of Cambridge, and a call was extended to William Clark and to the Rev. Antipas Steward, but both declined the invitation.

After the incorporation of the town there seems to have been some question as to whether the proprietors would continue to assist in supporting the minister, and June 6, 1764, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town, Jonathan Cram was chosen a committee to "treat with the proprietors of this township to see if they will continue to allow us money, whereby we may be enabled to hire preaching."

It was about this time (1764) that there began to be dissatisfaction with the location of the meeting-house. Sept., 1764, this article was inserted in the warrant for a town meeting: "To see if the town will hold their meetings for public worship on the Sabbath so as to better accommodate the south corner of the town or otherways ease them of paying any charges toward the minister's board." The town voted to dismiss the article for the present. This was the beginning of a long controversy over the location of the proposed new meeting-house. The southeast corner of the town was granted preaching a quarter part of the time at Jacob Cram's house, known as the Harwood place, where A. A. Melendy now lives. Those living north of the mountain, were, of course, very desirous of having the meeting-house as near as possible. After a large section of the town had been set off to form No. 2, or Wilton, it was contended by the inhabitants in the north part of the town that the house was not then in the centre of the township, and that if the town should build a new house it ought to be set further north. It was voted Dec. 12, 1765, to build a meeting-house on lot No. 69, said house to be fifty feet long and thirty feet wide and eighteen feet stud. This would be not far from where George E. Spalding now lives.

The inhabitants of Johnson's Corner and Bevin's Corner were not satisfied with this, and seventeen men signed a protest as follows: "that we do not yield or consent unto it for the reasons that followeth viz. we think the dimentions of the house are not

properly given, but if they ware we are not able to defray the charges, besides we are of the opinion that the place is very incommodious for setting a meeting-house, and that we are not able to settle and support a minister." The next year, July 21, 1766, it was "voted in order that the inhabitants of the most eastwardly part of this town cordially join with the other inhabitants of said town in settling the Gospel that the meeting-house be built about half way between where the meeting-house is fixed by the proprietors, and where the meeting-house now stands, that is before the door of Mr. Gould's house, where a heap of stones is this instant laid by the inhabitants of this town."

Rev. Frank G. Clark says, "The town-meeting was adjourned long enough to erect this monument of their compromise." But it is evident that all did not accept the compromise, for article 2 of a warrant for a meeting of the inhabitants of the town, March 5, 1768, reads as follows: "To see if the town will hear the petition of Josiah Dutton and others of the inhabitants of the westerly part of the town respecting setting the meeting-house so as to better accommodate them, than where the town has agreed to set it." The result of this meeting was the agreement to "leave it to a mutuil committee" chosen between the petitioning party and the town to "fix the meeting-house." The members of this committee were Col. John Goff of Bedford, Col. Samuel Barr of Londonderry and Col. John Hale of Hollis. The church militant was evidently well represented by this committee. They decided that the spot last chosen by the town, where the "monumint" of rocks was erected, was the most suitable place, and here the meeting-house was built. It stood where the present town house now stands. Commenced in 1769, finished in 1772, it was used by the church and the town for sixty-five years and by the town for eight years more. Its dimensions were fifty feet long by forty feet wide and twenty-two feet stud.

The record of the disposal of the pews is as follows: March 14, 1769, "Voted that the pews shall be laid out and prized by a committee and that the highest 'payor of rates' shall have the refusal of the highest pew 'at the price,' and if it is not agreeable to him to take it at the price, the next highest payor shall have the same liberty, and that the money paid for the several pews shall be laid out in finishing the meeting-house."

The following description of this old church is from the pen

of the late David C. Grant : " It had three grand entrances with double doors surmounted by heavy caps, like a roof with heavy cornices. It stood facing the south after the custom of the times, so as to be square with the sun at noon. The south door was covered by a porch about twelve by eighteen feet, with double flight of stairs leading to the galleries. This porch, like the house had three doors. The interior had a gallery on three sides. The singers were located in front of the pulpit. There were two or three rows of seats extending around the gallery, with free seats for men and boys on one side, and women and girls on the other, and many a meaning look and tender glance were exchanged in that holy place. Back of these free seats was a row of pews of the sheep pen pattern of those times, with seats around the sides. In the body of the church was one broad isle leading from the south entrance to the pulpit, and also a narrower one extending around the house, leaving a row of pews between it and the wall, raised about eight inches above the rest of the pews on the ground floor. The central part of the house had square pews with seats all around, so that the children and servants sat with their backs to the minister. All the pews were surmounted with a railing ten or fifteen inches above the panel work, sustained by spindles like the rounds of a modern chair. The front seats were hung, not on golden hinges, and were usually turned up during prayer, when all the congregation stood. With the Amen down came the seats with an almost deafening roar, like that of the firing of the old slam-bang infantry in the sham fight of muster. The pulpit was built high upon the centre of the north side with nice panel work painted to represent mahogany veneer. Pulpits in those days were built for such fiery speakers as John Knox, of whom it is said, 'er he hade done with his sermone was sae active and vigorous, that he was like to ding the pulpit in blades and flie out of it.' Beneath the pulpit in front was the deacon's seat, partially hidden by a wooden screen, to which the communion table leaf was attached, which could be let down when not in use. Over the minister's head was the indispensable sounding-board, nearly round and several feet in diameter, looking like an inverted top ; and children used to wonder what would become of the minister if it should fall upon his head."

Some time subsequent to 1845 this church edifice was sold to Jacob Butler, who tore it down and built a barn with its timbers.

While the church and town were settling the question of when and where to build a new meeting-house, they were also wrestling with the problem of getting a new minister to come and settle among them. The Rev. Antipas Steward had been given a call but had declined, and the pulpit was being supplied from time to time.

Jan. 20, 1767, the people of the town voted to give Mr. Sewall Goodridge a call to settle with them "in the work of the ministry of the congregational constitution." He declined this call and also a second, but accepted the third call with the proviso that he should be allowed to chose the two hundred acres which were to be given him as an inducement.

Letter of acceptance of Rev. Sewall Goodridge : —

To the Church and People of the town of Lyndeboro, greeting :

My Brethren and Friends

Dearly beloved in the Lord,

Having taken upon myself to preach the Gospel of Christ in the world, and in the course of Providence, was called to preach the word amongst you, my brethren in this town for some considerable time, during which time you saw fit to give me a legal invitation to settle with you in the work of the ministry, and after due consideration I was led to repeatedly decline the acceptation of your proposals. Nevertheless endeavoring to surmount all difficulties that lay in the way, upon assurance that your ardent and sincere desire that I should yet undertake the work of a gospel minister among you, I have in some measure affected the same, and thereupon gave you encouragement, so far as that if you saw fit you might renew the invitation, which I perceive you have done by a scroll delivered me by your committee, elected for that purpose, and having considered of the same, with all the circumstances on the one hand and on the other, With respect to your offer I accept them as free and generous, though small, yet according to your ability. But as the Proprietors have not discovered that generosity which the Proprietors in other places have and commonly do in like case, neither is the settlement itself agreeable or sufficient to establish a Gospel minister in the character and in the comfortable circumstances in which such an one ought to live and be supported. I have thought fit to return you a conditional answer viz. that if the proprietors over and above the land already voted as an encouragement in the settlement, with the privilege of choosing the same, will advance as a farther encouragement in the settlement, a sum in money equal to what they now annually advance for supplying the pulpit, upon this consideration I accept of your and their proposals to settle with you in the work of the ministry. At the same time not without a sense of my own inability insufficiency and unworthiness. Begging your prayers for me whenever you approach the footstool of divine grace ; That God of his infinite mercy would be with me at all times ; That his grace might dwell within my heart ; That his spirit may lead and guide me in all truth, even as it is in Jesus Christ, which is according to Godliness ; That his spirit may descend into my heart even as a spirit of truth and purity, integrity and uprightness ; That I may be enabled

to see more and more of the excellency and amiableness of that religion which I myself profess, and which I shall or may from time to time communicate to others; That I may be made faithful and abundantly successfull to your souls and to the souls of all such as shall hear me; That I may be enabled to preach Christ and Him crucified, and rightly and sincerely divide the truths of the Holy scriptures, and administer the oracles of God unto you in the truth and purity of the same; That I may never be suffered to daub with untempered mortar, but that I may season with the true salt of the Holy Ghost. Finally that I may truly and sincerely administer the sacraments of the new testament baptism and the Lord's supper, that I may be supported under every temptation, carried through all the difficulties and dangers of this life in the fear of God blameless, That I may be a blessing to the church of Christ and people in this place; That the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon us, and we be mutual blessings to each other, while here and hereafter; That we may be presented before Christ without spot or wrinkle and join the Church triumphant on high in sounding forth the praises of Almighty God and our Savior Jesus Christ forever and ever Amen.

S. Goodridge.

Jan 1, 1768

Mr. Goodridge was ordained Sept. 7, 1768. He had been preaching in the town for some time previous. The council of ordination consisted of Rev. Zabdiel Adams of Lunenburg, Mass, Mr. Goodridge's former pastor, Rev. John Payson of Fitchburg, Mass., Rev. Nathaniel Merrill of Hudson, Rev. Daniel Wilkins of Amherst, Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, Rev. Joseph Emerson of Pepperell, Rev. Stephen Farrar of New Ipswich, Rev. Jonathan Livermore of Wilton and the Rev. Joseph Kidder of Nashua.

Rev. Mr. Clark in his Historical Address says of Mr. Goodridge, "He was a liberty loving man, and when the coming storms of the Revolution began to lower, and the oppression of the mother country and the rights of men began to be discussed all over the land, he and his people were not ignorant of these things, and both minister and people warmly espoused the cause of the colonies. In the second year of his pastorate, twenty-four united with the church, and there were additions almost every year for twenty years."

The arduous duties of his parish impaired the health of Mr. Goodridge and he resigned in 1806, but the town continued him in office and voted him an annuity of one hundred dollars while he lived. For a biographical sketch of Rev. Sewall Goodridge and the terms of his settlement see Genealogies.

It may be well at this point to insert a list of the members of the church. As no record of some of these families can now be obtained, it will be valuable for reference and is of historical interest. The list in the old church record book is not dated, but after careful comparison of the dates of baptism, and admission, we think it fairly correct of those who were admitted to the church previous to 1780.

Dea. Ephraim Putnam and Sarah his wife.
Dea. Benjamin Cram and Elizabeth his wife.
Jonathan Cram, Jr. and Mary his wife.
John Johnson and Mary.
Jacob Wellman and Jane his wife.
Adam Johnson and Abigail his wife.
James Johnson and Hannah his wife.
William Carson and Isabella his wife.
John Carkin and Elizabeth his wife.
Moses Stiles and Phebe his wife.
David Cram and Mary his wife.
David Stephenson and Elizabeth his wife.
John Stephenson and Abigail his wife.
Melchizedek Boffee and Sarah his wife.
Ephraim Powers and Lucy his wife.
John Kidder and Triphena his wife.
Andrew Fuller and Mary his wife.
Asahel Stiles and Sarah his wife.
Edward Spaulding and Elizabeth his wife.
Stephen Spaulding and Martha his wife.
Levi Spaulding and Anna his wife.
Jonas Kidder and Huldah his wife.
Joshua Hadley and Mary his wife.
William Barron and Olive his wife.
David Badger and Rachel his wife.
Robert Badger and Hannah his wife.
Eleazer Woodward and Hannah his wife.
John Gould.
James Boutwell and Mary his wife.
Jacob Wellman, Jun. and Hannah his wife.
Joseph Wilkins, Jun. and Phebe his wife.
Nathan Person and Annie his wife.
Widow Eunice Carleton.
Widow Bevins.
Widow Eunice Wilkins.
Widow Carson.
Beulah Holt wife of William Holt.
Mehitable Russell wife of Peter Russell.
Sarah Dutton wife of Benj. Dutton.
Mary Stiles.
Silena Gould.
Abigail Stephenson.

Ephraim Putnam and Lucy his wife.	
Ephraim Putnam 3rd and Rachel his wife.	
Jonathan Chamberlain, Jr. and Margaret his wife.	
George Pearson and Elizabeth his wife.	
Benjamin Cram, Jr. and Olive his wife.	
John Row and Mary his wife.	
Osgood Carleton and Lydia his wife.	
Timothy Carleton and Rachel his wife.	
Samuel Hutchinson and Bethy his wife.	
Joel Manwell and Phebe his wife.	
Thomas Boffee and Sarah his wife.	
Francis Epes and Mary his wife.	
Samuel Houston and Rachel his wife.	
Nathan Fisher.	
Jonathan Chamberlain and Elizabeth his wife.	
Benjamin Jones and Jemima his wife.	
Thomas Person.	Jonathan Pearsons, Jr.
Aaron Lewis.	John Boffee and wife.
Nathaniel Bachelder.	Amos Pearson and wife.
Peter Clark.	Daniel Cram and wife.
James Punchard.	Israel Day and wife.
Nathan Cram and Rachel his wife.	Robert Day and wife.
John Stiles and wife.	William Blunt and wife.
John Clark and wife.	Jonathan Holt and wife.
John Smith, Jr. and wife.	Ephraim Kidder and wife.
Phillip Fletcher and wife.	John Kidder, Jr. and wife.
Uriah Cram and wife.	John Hutchinson.
Daniel Herrick and wife.	Benj. Lewis and wife.
Joseph Bachelder and wife.	Stephen Farnum and wife.
Ephraim Abbott and wife.	John Hartshorn and wife.
Jonathan Whittemore and wife.	Thomas Hutchinson and wife.
Jotham Blanchard and wife.	Hannah Haggett.
James Persons and wife.	Huldah Cram.
Solomon Cram.	John Cram, Jr. and wife.
Jonathan Pearsons and wife.	

In reading the old records of the church in Lyndeborough one is impressed with the amount of space taken up in recording the complaints, the dissensions, the church trials of its members. To the church in those days, or to the pastor, were brought the misunderstandings among the people of the town for settlement, or the church members for discipline. Rev. Mr. Clark in his Historical Address has this to say on the subject: "If the historian should estimate a church from the standpoint of its records simply, he would gain a very wrong impression of its character and work, for a record is made of all dissensions and difficulties, but nothing is said of the years of prosperity. The church in Lyndeborough was not alone in having occasions for discipline.

The men of those times had strong will power. They had to contend with almost insurmountable difficulties in establishing homes for themselves. The times developed a rugged independence and individuality of character, and it was not strange that some sparks of fire should fly when such flint and steel came in contact. But the spirit of their Master had a wonderful power over their lives, and when they found themselves waxing warm in debate, or troubled by each other's faults, they sought advice of neighboring churches, and were prompt to make suitable confession if rebuked by their councillor."

The following extracts from the records of the church will doubtless be of interest to many. There is an undeniable charm in their quaintness, at all events.

April 10, 1769, "After debate voted and chose Andrew Fuller, Osgood Carleton, and William Barron to take care and set the Psalm in Lyndeborough."

May 3, 1770, it was "Voted that whereas the difficulty that now labors in the chh. and congregation is such that it is thought by many necessary that the heads of families have a voice with the chh. in the business of the day, provided they submit to the order of the chh: The case put and passed in the affirmative."

May 2, 1771, the society "voted that there be provided at the expense of the church one 'Flaggon' two platters and four cups, and a new table cloth for the service of the table of the Lord, and that there be one shilling Lawful raised upon the heads of every family that are members of the church for the above purpose."

Before this vote was carried into effect, however, David Lewis and others, and John Gould presented the church with the larger part of a communion service, and in 1774 Benjamin Lynde presented the remainder.

April 3, 1778, it is recorded "to see if the chh. will consult anything about the singing in the house of God on Lords day, as there are several persons *uneasy* about the same."

As a result of this consultation Daniel Cram was chosen assistant chorister; and it may be added that that *uneasy* feeling has pervaded the church more or less to this present day.

Sept. 9, 1778, "Voted and chose Mr. Francis Epes, Dea. David Badger, Capt. Jacob Wellman, Capt. Peter Clark, Capt. William Barron, Andrew Fuller, Esq., Mr. Nathan Person and Capt. John Stephenson a committee to consider, review, and make

a new Draught of the Chh. Covenant, if they see proper and lay the same before the Chh."

This committee attended to its duties and presented a new draught of the covenant, which was accepted by the church.

Aug., 1779, "Agreed by a great majority of the church that every member stand or sit, as they may think it convenient at time of singing in Public Devotion in Lords day."

Rev. Mr. Goodrich himself did not escape trouble in the church. At a meeting of the church held Jan., 1785, one of the members presented charges against him, much to the surprise (it is recorded) of every one present. These charges were:

First. "I apprehend I can point out some particular times when liquor or strong drink has a different and 'unexpected effect' with Rev. Mr. Sewall Goodridge to me and others as well as Mr. Goodridge himself according to his acknowledgement to the chh on the fourth of Nov. last."

Second. "I apprehend y^e Mr. Sewall Goodridge is chargeable with disregarding y^e truth in y^e matter of moving y^e fence belonging to y^e heirs of Dea David Badger Dec^d."

Third. "I apprehend the pastor chargeable with unfaithfulness as to his word and promises in dealing with others."

At the adjourned meeting of the church Mr. Goodridge answered the complaint as follows:—

Art. 1. "Though I have never been drunk with strong liquor yet I have perceived it to have at particular times a different effect from what I expected, but cannot allow by any means, I am become a slave to it."

2^d. "I know not even the color of a disregard for truth, though there was a contradiction."

3^d. "I have never knowingly made a promise but I have either fulfilled or endeavored to fulfill it unless Providence shut the door by disappointment."

The church dismissed the complaint, and the complainant admitted "that matters did not appear to him in such an aggravated light as when he exhibited the complaint," at the same time expressing the most cordial affection and satisfaction.

Again we quote from Mr. Clark's address; "The highest outward respect was paid to the Christian ministry in those days. When the pastor approached the church on the Sabbath the people parted to the right and left, while the minister and his wife passed between, both parties politely exchanging civilities. When the services closed in church not an individual left his

pew until the minister left the pulpit and passed down the aisle."

For two or three years the church was without a settled minister, and on Aug. 1, 1811, a call was extended to the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill. His favorable answer is dated Sept. 22, 1811. Before this, however, the church extended a call to Mr. Jesse Fisher of Princeton, but there is no further record. They also invited Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby of Hebron to settle with them, but the council refused to settle him because of unsoundness in theology, and this council was the cause of much trouble to the church and of some bitterness among a few of its members. They tried to get Abraham Randall of Stow, Mass., but he wanted to be furnished twelve cords of good, hard, dry wood yearly. This condition the town would not accept.

Rev. Mr. Merrill was ordained Oct. 30, 1811, and the churches and pastors invited to assist were Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D., Byfield, Mass.; Rev. Isaac Braman of Rowley, Mass.; Rev. James W. Woodward of Norwich, Vt.; Rev. Jeremiah Barnard of Amherst; Rev. Ebenezer Hill of Mason; Rev. Thomas Beede of Wilton, and Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford of New Boston.

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the value of the services of Mr. Merrill to the church and to the town at this late day. Almost a century has passed since his pastorate began. Traditions tell and the records show that his long pastorate was an eminently successful one. The conditions of life in his parish were very different from what they were when the Rev. Sewall Goodridge was ordained. Sixty or more years had wrought great changes in the community. The vexatious question of the location of the meeting-house had been long settled, and the people had a church home suitable for their needs. The rude houses of the early times had been replaced by comfortable framed buildings. He had a united church to welcome his coming and he certainly justified their choice by heartily entering into the work of building up the church; and by the gentle and kind way of performing the duties of a country minister, he soon endeared himself to the townspeople.

Rev. Mr. Clark says of him: "The new minister was a man of ardent temperament and tender sensibilities, and soon won the affections of his people. Feeling the power of the Gospel himself he knew well how to reach the mind and heart, and his ministry was long and very successful. Though many years

have now elapsed he has not ceased to be lovingly remembered. He was a genuine son of consolation, and his ministerial brethren used to speak of him as the 'Beloved Merrill,' and he was often called by them to assist in revival work, for which he had peculiar qualifications."

During Mr. Merrill's pastorate a religious association was organized, and twenty-four persons signed its constitution which is said to be almost identical with that of the present Christian Endeavor Society. This was in 1823. From the meetings of this association, together with the work of the pastor, came the greatest revival the church in Lyndeborough ever experienced. One hundred and seven united with the church at this time. One hundred and ninety-seven united with the church during the first twelve years of his ministry, and one hundred and fourteen more before he dissolved his connection with the church in Lyndeborough, making four hundred and eighteen in all. As Rev. Mr. Clark says, "A grand record for pastor and people." Mr. Merrill lived where E. K. Warren now lives, this place having been given to the town for a parsonage by Benjamin Lynde, Jr. It is best known now as the Bixby place. The following is a list of the members of the church just previous to Mr. Merrill's pastorate (1807). It will be noticed that there are many widows of members in the first list, and that only a small proportion of the old members remain. But as this list contains the names of many families now extinct in town, we thought best to insert it:

Rev. Sewall Goodridge and wife.	Joel Manwell and wife.
Dea. Peter Clark and wife.	Benjamin Jones and wife.
Dea. Samuel Houston and wife.	James Punchard.
Dea. Aaron Lewis and wife.	John Clark and wife.
Widow Carkin.	Uriah Cram and wife.
David Cram and wife.	Widow Eleanor Whittemore.
Widow John Stephenson.	Jotham Blanchard and wife.
Andrew Fuller and wife.	John Boffee and wife.
Jonas Kidder and wife.	Ephraim Kidder and wife.
Widow Barron.	Livy wife of Samuel Steward.
Widow Rachel Badger.	Widow Hartshorn.
Widow Hannah Badger.	Thomas Hutchinson and wife.
Eleazer Woodward and wife.	Huldah Cram wife of John Cram.
Widow Mary Boutwell.	Oliver Whiting and wife.
Jacob Wellman.	William Clark and wife.
Widow Lucy Putnam.	Johnathan Putnam and wife.
Ephraim Putnam and wife.	John Woodward and wife.
Jonathan Chamberlain and wife.	Charles Whitmarsh and wife.
Benjamin Cram, Jr. and wife.	The wife of Edward Ballard.

Ephraim Putnam, Jr. and wife.	Israel Woodward and wife.
Prudence Carkin.	Benjamin Goodridge and wife.
Wife of Andrew Smith.	Widow Sarah Ordway.
Aaron Carkin and wife.	John Haggett and wife.
Eleazer Woodward, Jr. and wife.	Nehemiah Boutwell and wife.
John Thompson and wife.	Jacob Richardson and wife.
Benjamin Holt and wife.	The wife of David Putnam.
Aaron Putnam and wife.	Widow Sarah Gardner.
John Wellman.	Widow Mary Batten.
Jacob Dascomb and wife.	Widow Sarah Dutton.

Admitted between 1807 and 1814 inclusive :

John Clark 2d and wife.	Wife of Reuben Dutton.
William Clark, Jr. and wife.	Pernelia Lewis.
Widow Nancy Elliott.	Phebe Hutchinson.
David Farrington and wife.	Hannah Hutchinson.
David Woodward and wife.	Polly Whitmarsh.
John Houston and wife.	Asa Manning and wife.
Wife of Osgood Hutchinson.	Widow Miriam Butterfield.
William Jones and wife.	Hannah Carleton.
James Whittemore and wife.	Trephina Butler.
Eben Hutchinson and wife.	Joshua Sargent.
Israel H. Goodridge and wife.	Ephraim P. Russell.
Aaron Whittemore.	Widow Susanna Dutton.
Dudley Carleton.	Wife of Jotham Hildreth.
Jonathan Clark.	Anna Chamberlain.
Wife of Thomas Boardman.	Bathsheba Holt.
Hannah Cram.	Aaron Woodward and wife.
Jane Smith.	Sally Ordway.
Hannah Epes.	Wife of Daniel Putnam.
Daniel Epes.	Wife of David Woodbury.
Charles Whitmarsh.	Wife of Amaziah Blanchard.
William Hutchinson.	Eli Curtis and wife.
Jacob Manning.	Wife of Ephraim Kidder.
William Holley and wife.	Fanny Ordway.
Jonathan Butler and wife.	Ruth Day.
Wife of Henry Cram.	Warren Damon.
Wife of Moses White.	Wife of John Sargent.
Wife of Joseph Epes.	Olive Chamberlain.
Widow Polly Allen.	Hannah Woodward.
Wife of John Proctor.	Hannah P. Woodward.
Wife of Daniel Woodward	Wife of Joseph Carter.

Ever since the town was organized the expense of building meeting-houses and supporting the minister had been a town charge. In an act passed in 1792 the legislature provided that "the inhabitants of each town in this state qualified to vote as aforesaid, at any meeting duly warned and holden in such town, may agreeably to the constitution grant and vote such sums of money as they shall judge necessary for the settlement mainte-

nance and support of the ministry, schools, meeting-house schoolhouses, &c."

But this law seemed to some to be unjust, and an agitation was started by persons of differing religious beliefs or of no religious belief, to have this rule modified. This agitation resulted, in 1819, in the passing of what was called the "Toleration Act" by the legislature, which greatly modified existing law. The last clause of this act was as follows: "Provided that no person shall be liable to taxation for the purpose of fulfilling any contract between any town and settled minister who shall prior to such assessment file with the clerk of the town where he may reside a certificate declaring that he is not of the religious persuasion or opinion of the minister settled in such town." This act "provided that each religious sect or denomination of Christians might form societies, and having done so, establish by laws, and have all the corporate powers which may be necessary to raise and assess money by taxes upon the polls and ratable estates of its members."

Some of the townspeople began to chafe under the necessity of paying a tax for the support of something in which they took no interest or to which they were openly or covertly opposed, and notifications began to be sent to the town authorities. Some of them read as follows:—

"To the Selectmen of Lyndeborough. This may certify that I differ in religious opinion from Rev. Nathaniel Merrill and object to you or your successors in office hereafter taxing my poll or estate toward the support of preaching in this town."

"Sir: For particular reasons I wish not to be taxed to Mr. Merrill again until I think different."

"Gentlemen: This may certify that I differ from Rev. Nathaniel Merrill's religion and therefore refuse to pay him any minister tax and shall not."

Some time later church and state became separate institutions in Lyndeborough. On account of these changes in ministerial support Mr. Merrill resigned, and was dismissed July 28, 1835.

Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, son of Thomas and Sarah (Friend) Merrill was born in that part of Rowley now called Georgetown, Mass., Dec. 4, 1782. He married, Jan. 22, 1812, Betsey Carpenter, of Norwich, Vt. After leaving Lyndeborough he was settled in Wolcott, N. Y., in September, 1835. He died at Georgetown, Mass., July 4, 1839. He prepared for college at Dummer Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1809. Several of his children were born in Lyndeborough, but we have no record of their births. The dates of their baptism are as follows: Almon

Carpenter, baptised Jan. 3, 1813; James Hervey, baptised Nov. 27, 1814; Sarah, baptised May 27, 1819.

It was during Mr. Merrill's pastorate that the celebrated "scarecrow" case brought such trouble and discord into the church.

It would seem that Mr. Joseph Kidder, who lived where Dea. N. T. McIntire now lives, went after his cows one Sunday afternoon and saw the crows pulling his corn. He went over into his field and, cutting a stake, hung his coat upon it, as a makeshift until he could put up something more suitable. Old Grannie McMaster, who lived where Indiana Herrick now lives, saw him commit the crime and reported it to Mr. Eleazer Woodward. Now it is whispered that Grannie McMaster herself was out after ovenwood, but this is merely tradition. Mr. Woodward felt called upon to bring the matter before the church and have Mr. Kidder disciplined. His charges were five in number. Charge No. 3 reads: "That he had as he thought trespassed upon the rest of the Lords day by setting up or erecting objects in his cornfield on that day to prevent y^e crows from injuring it. Articles 4 and 5 were charges "that Mr. Kidder travelled much on the Lords day."

"That he set out on a journey to the northern part of the state on the Lords day."

Mr. Kidder promptly reported a countercharge that Mr. Woodward "disregarded the truth," and that he "put up some fence between his field and pasture on the Sabbath."

This quarrel led to much trouble for the church. Mr. Woodward confessed that he put up the fence and asked forgiveness, but would by no means own that "he had disregarded the truth." Mr. Kidder was contumacious, and many church meetings and finally a council of neighboring churches were needed to settle it. It may be said that many of the members of the church saw the folly of investigating and bringing before the church charges so trivial, and entered a protest against their consideration. This trouble also led to the appointing of a committee — a sort of ecclesiastical grand jury — before which all complaints must be made, the committee to determine if they should be brought before the church.

It was while Mr. Merrill was pastor, also, that the question of warming the church was decided. All these previons years the people had worshipped in a church without any fire to temper the cold of winter. It is one of the most amazing facts in the

history of our forefathers. Any one who has lived through a New England winter must be impressed by the amount of grit or grace it took for the congregation to sit quietly, on a zero day, and listen to two long sermons, with the temperature of the room raised only by the heat of their own bodies. Some were tired of it, and asked permission to set up stoves. It may be said, however, that the women used to carry into church a tin foot stove filled with coals and these were refilled at some of the neighboring houses, to last through the afternoon service; but the men scorned such devices. Jan. 2, 1822, the town granted certain individuals the right to set up stoves in the meeting-house, and, strange as it may seem, there was some opposition and considerable excited discussion of the question. One old Revolutionary hero is reported as saying, "I have attended church these fifty years; I have fought the British seven years; I have slept in a tent on the frozen ground with nothing but a blanket to cover me; I have trod the snow path with bleeding feet nearly naked, and if Mr. Merrill wants a fire let him go to the place where they keep one all the year round."

It would seem from the records that for a few years the church depended upon voluntary subscriptions to support the ministry, but just what years is not clear. Nov. 1, 1839, this resolution was placed on record, "Resolved that this church feels and ever has felt the importance of supporting a preached Gospel in the centre of the town, that it is the duty of all its members to contribute for this object according to the ability which God has given them. Whereas the duty of raising funds devolves upon the Society with which the church is connected, and whereas all the members of the church are not members of the society, therefore it is expedient to use means to have all the members of this church who do or may reside in town bear an equal share of the expense. Voted that this church request the society to instruct the wardens of the same, that when a tax is laid upon the members of the society it be laid upon all the members of the church who may reside in town in equal proportion with those of the society." This shows that previously to that date, they were raising money by taxation. This method evidently proved very unsatisfactory. The records are full of complaints against those who for various reasons did not pay, and of the reasons they gave for not paying. The system was causing endless trouble and vexation, so that in 1846, March 3, they returned to the plan of voluntary subscriptions,

and Daniel Woodward, Jr., and Sherebiah Manning were chosen a committee to go through the town and solicit funds. But this was not for a long time and seems to have proved a failure, for the next year, 1847, they again resorted to taxation of the church and society members, and this plan was continued for some years. Some of the members were negligent about paying these taxes; some on the plea of not receiving an income from the property taxed; some entered the plea of poverty and it finally became necessary to call a council to advise how these delinquents should be dealt with. In the case of one brother, they recommended "that he first pay all he thinks he ought and *not be mean*, and then reflect upon paying the remainder."

During the autumn of 1835 the church was supplied by the Rev. Jacob White, and at a meeting of the church and society held Oct. 27, 1835, they extended to him a call to become their pastor.

He was to have five hundred dollars salary, and the society voted to furnish him with a suitable dwelling-house, (by his giving seasonable notice) for a reasonable rent. This last would seem to show that the old parsonage near where George E. Spalding lives, and which was presented by Benjamin Lynde, Esq., to the town, had been disposed of, or that when the church and town dissolved partnership the town kept the parsonage. We can find no record in regard to it, however. Mr. White's letter of acceptance is dated Dec. 12, 1835, and he was ordained Jan. 13, 1836.

The council was organized the preceding evening at the house of Royal B. Tupper, where Mr. White passed the examination in the presence of most of the male members of the church and "a few females." The exercises the following day were at the meeting-house:

Invocation by Rev. Mr. Jones of Greenfield.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Aiken of Amherst.

Ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradford of New Boston.

Charge by the Rev. Mr. Whiton of Antrim.

Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Richards of Francestown.

Address to the church, Rev. Humphrey Moore of Milford.

Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Jewett of Temple.

Mr. White says, "that the day was pleasant and the house was so crowded that all could not get in, and that the exercises were solemn and interesting."

After the pastorate of the Rev. Sewall Goodridge, the pastor of the church seems to have been the church clerk as well, and this continued until the end of Mr. Claggett's ministry.

Rev. Frank G. Clark says of Mr. White, "He was a thoroughly educated man, a sound theologian, a good writer, and an able and instructive minister of the Gospel."

Jacob White was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 20, 1806, and died in Lyndeborough while on a visit, April 3, 1865. He was graduated from Brown University in 1832, and at Andover in 1835. His health was not good while in Lyndeborough, and did not improve for a time after he left the town. He supplied for nine months at Plymouth, Mass., and was pastor at Orleans, Mass., from 1841 to 1861. In 1865 he removed to Bridgewater, his early home. In a historical address delivered June, 1839, he says of the church in Lyndeborough, "In conclusion I would observe that from a careful examination of the records, there appear to have united with this church since its organization, 84 years ago, about 750 persons. In this statement no estimation is made of those who may have been added during the twenty-three years the history of which is entirely lost. Of this number eleven have sustained the office of Deacon, eight have been licenced to preach the Gospel and some others are in course of preparation for this glorious work. The present number on our catalogue is not far from 200."

This record appears under date of Nov. 26, 1837: "Today the Congregational church and society in this place worshipped for the last time, as we suppose, *in the old meeting-house*."

Mr. White preached on that day, a historical sermon from the text, Zech. 1: 5. "Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" An original hymn was sung by the choir, written by Dr. Israel Herrick.

Nov. 29, 1837. "This day the new meeting-house belonging to this church and society was solemnly dedicated to Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The exercises were solemn and interesting. The assembly was large and attentive. The services commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning and were as follows:

Voluntary by the choir.

Invocation and reading of scriptures by Rev. Mr. Richardson.

Anthem. "Our Lord is risen."

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Folsom.

Psalm 122, Particular Meter.

Sermon and prayer by the pastor. Text, 122 psalm, 1 verse.

Anthem. "Assign to Jehovah."

Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradford.

Dedicatory hymn, composed by Dr. Israel Herrick
and read by Benj. F. Clark.

Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Jennison.

Doxology sung by the whole congregation.

Benediction, after which the choir performed an anthem.

Jacob White, Pastor."

Those who remember this occasion say that the singing was particularly good, the choir being augmented for the event.

Mr. White was dismissed June 30, 1840, after four and a half years' of service.

The first record of a Congregational society is dated March 18, 1833. At a meeting held on that date the preliminary steps were taken to form a society to be known as the First Congregational Orthodox Society in Lyndeborough. Nehemiah Boutwell was moderator, and Nathan Jones, clerk of this meeting. They chose Dudley Carleton, clerk, William Jones, treasurer and collector, and Israel H. Goodridge, Elias McIntire, and Nathan Jones, wardens. The following notice was published in the Farmers' Cabinet, March 25, 1833.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Wm. Jones, Asa Manning, Elias McIntire and Israel H. Goodridge, and their associates have formed themselves into a religious society by the name of the First Congregational Orthodox Society in Lyndeborough agreeably to an act of the Legislature passed July 3, 1827.

Dudley Carleton, Clerk.

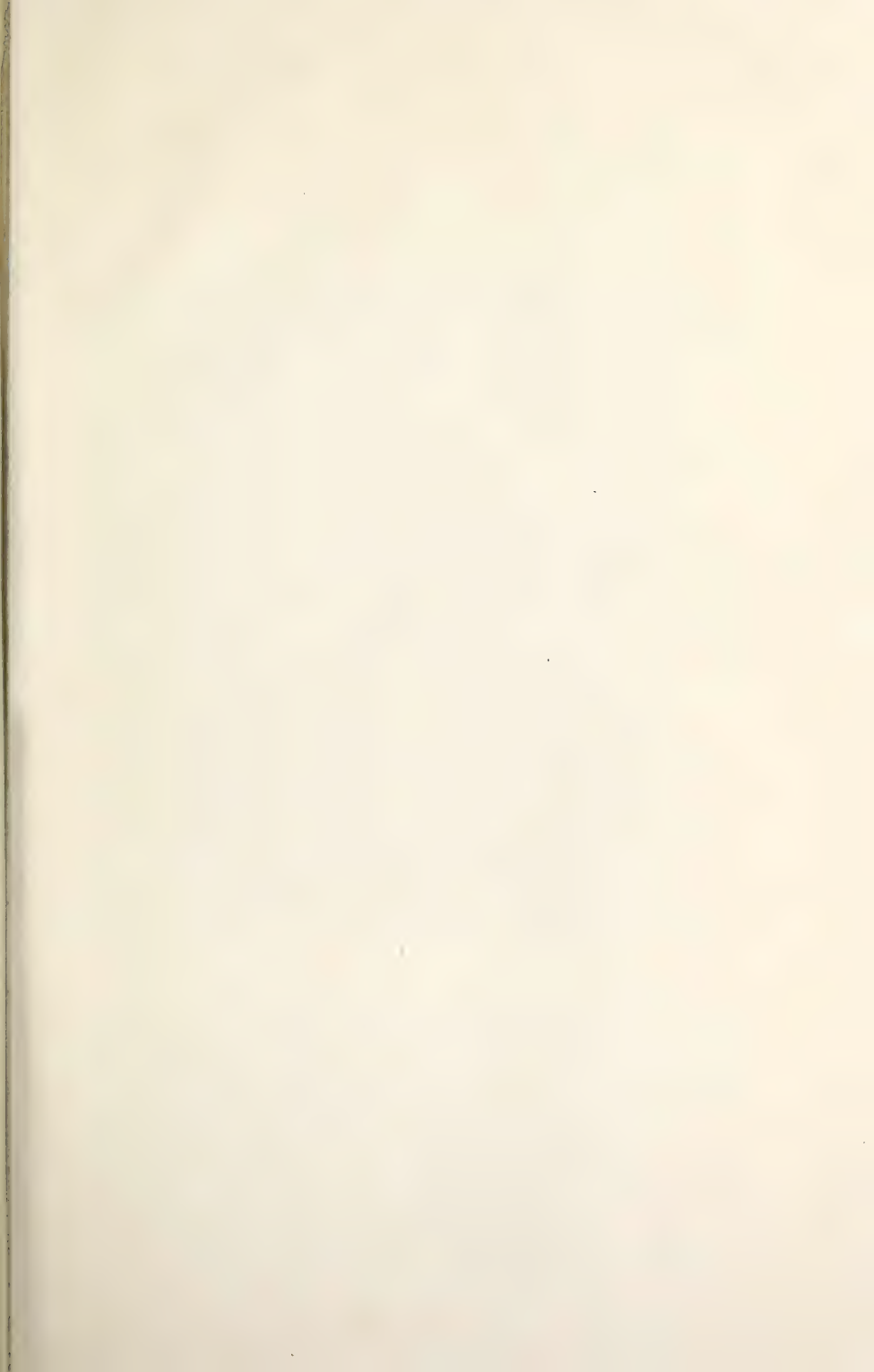
It would seem that the society had some controversy with the town in regard to a ministerial fund, for at a meeting of the society held Jan. 16, 1835, it was voted "That the Wardens of the Society take legal measures to retain the 'fund' provided it should be necessary." The records do not fully show how the controversy was settled.

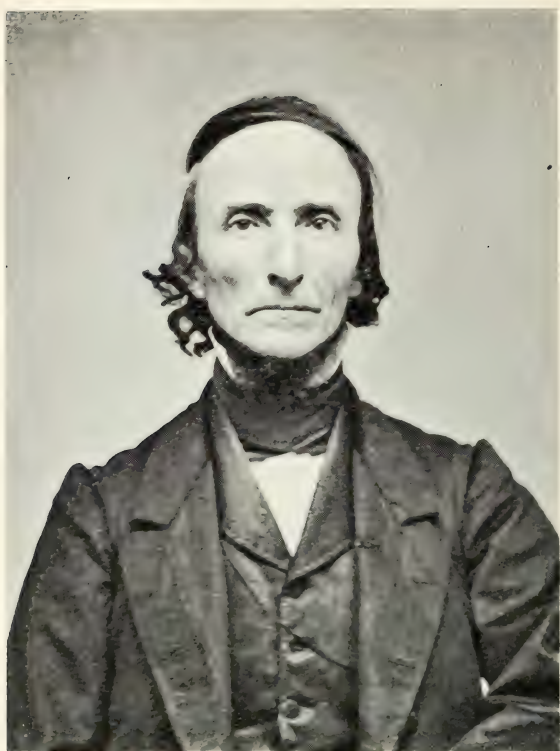
The first measures to build the present parsonage were taken Dec. 23, 1835, when at a meeting of the society it was "voted to chose a committee of five to ascertain the probable expense of building a parsonage and fix on a spot and report to this Society." This committee reported in favor of purchasing a spot of Joseph Jones, situated in the southeast corner of his field between Timothy Richardson's and Oliver Bixby's. But

the inevitable wrangle over locating such buildings occurred, and June 1, 1836, another committee was appointed, consisting of Dea. Benjamin Goodrich, Oliver Whiting, Oliver Perham, Jacob Butler, Elias McIntire, Jotham Hildreth, Benjamin Jones, Daniel Woodward and Capt. William Clark. Their decision was to be "final and conclusive" in regard to the purchase of land and the location of the spot on which to erect the building. No further record appears in regard to the matter of the location. The parsonage house was built by subscription and was finished and ready for occupancy in November, 1837. Josiah Wheeler did most of the carpenter work, and the plans were his, modified somewhat by the Rev. Mr. White. Its cost, including barn and well, was \$1567.41.

At a meeting of the society held Jan. 16, 1837, the subject of building a new meeting-house was brought forward, and on Jan. 31, 1837, it was "voted to choose a committee to petition the Selectmen to insert an article in the warrant for the next annual Town Meeting requesting the town to sell the meeting house at public auction." This was the first step taken in the direction of building a new meeting-house. June 7, 1837, the society voted to build a new meeting-house. This house was to be built one hundred feet south of the parsonage house, leaving room for horse sheds &c., and the money to defray the expense was to be raised by shares of \$25.00 each, taken by members of the society and others. The house was built and ready for use late in the fall of 1837 and has served the use of the church and society ever since. Its steeple has been struck by lightning one or more times and is now much lower than when first erected. It was dedicated Nov. 29, 1837, as has been before stated. The horse sheds were completed that year and in 1838.

After the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. White, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. William Richardson, formerly of Wilton, and there was some desire to have him settled, but the majority of the society were unfavorable. Nov. 15, 1842, the church extended a call to the Rev. Ivory Kimball to become their pastor, the society concurring. They first offered him as salary \$360.00, but afterward raised it to \$400.00. In his letter of acceptance he says, "I accept your call on the condition that you pay me punctually." He was installed Dec. 28, 1842. The sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. T. Savage of Amherst; installing prayer by Rev. E. P. Bradford of New Boston; charge by Rev. John M. Whiton of Antrim; Right Hand of





Yours fraternally
E. B. Claggett

Fellowship by Rev. William Richardson of Deering. Mr. Kimball preached in Lyndeborough a little more than three years and was dismissed, Feb. 24, 1846. He was born at Wells, Me., Sept. 21, 1805; studied theology at Bangor Seminary; in 1834 was ordained at Lemington, Me., where he was pastor until 1841. He died July 24, 1853.

July 16, 1846, the church and society extended a call to Erastus B. Claggett to become their pastor. He accepted and was ordained Sept. 30, 1846. It would be hard to overstate the value of the services of Rev. Mr. Claggett to the church and to the town. He was not only the minister, he was the citizen, taking great interest in every material interest of the town. As the superintendent of schools he could call all the boys and girls in town, not only by their first but by their middle names, and he left an impress for good upon every youth with whom he came in contact. Of medium height, thin and spare, with keen but kindly black eyes, nose a little inclined to be hooked, nervous and spry, devoted to his calling, the valued friend and counsellor of all his people, he labored for twenty-five years in the church, and for the town of Lyndeborough. He was never a strong man, physically, but had an endurance which enabled him to bear the burden of life as a country minister. Rarely or never was he unable to perform his parish duties.

Rev. Mr. Clark says of him: "He was eminently qualified by his literary attainments, his warm, sympathetic nature, and his entire consecration to do a noble work in his Master's service. He entered heartily into every interest of the town. He advocated and helped to sustain lyceums and public lectures for the benefit of the community and was a prime mover in the establishing of the Franklin Library Association. He served thirteen years as superintendent of schools, and was instrumental in greatly raising the standard of scholarship, and in securing new and improved schoolhouses. He encouraged the scholars to continue their studies beyond the common school, and gave his time cheerfully and without compensation in teaching them in preparation for academy or college. He was a warm friend of the cause of temperance, and of the oppressed colored race, and by his words and efforts greatly stimulated those who went forth in defense of the Union. He was devoted to the spiritual interests of the whole town. If the people could not, or would not, come to the church, he was ready, with much bodily discomfort, to go to the out-districts and hold meetings. Ninety united with the

church during his pastorate, and many of the young people were trained in mind and heart for fields of usefulness in town and elsewhere."

In 1864 he served with the Christian Commission, helping the Union cause the best way he could.

At his ordination the sermon was preached by Rev. John Woods of Newport, and the Rev. Jonathan McGee of Frances-town, Rev. Bezaleel Smith of Mont Vernon, Rev. Leonard Tenney of Jaffrey and the Rev. Albert Manson of Bennington took part in the ceremony.

Erastus Baldwin Claggett was born at Newport, May 9, 1815; entered Dartmouth College, but did not graduate on account of ill health, and was graduated from Andover in 1844. He was dismissed from his pastorate in Lyndeborough, Sept. 30, 1870, and died at New Fairfield, Conn., May 16, 1877. Just before coming to Lyndeborough, he married a Miss Paine, and during their residence in Lyndeborough five children were born to them.

Feb. 7, 1871, the society voted to hire the Rev. George Smith to labor with them in the ministry for one year from Feb. 1, 1871. There is no record to show how long Mr. Smith preached for the church, and the engagements of the Rev. Newton I. Jones, Rev. Lyman F. Rand and Rev. Lincoln Harlow are not recorded. They served as pastors of the church during the years from 1871 to 1878. We have no further record of them.

At a meeting of the church held Aug. 29, 1878, it was voted to extend an invitation to the Rev. Theophilus P. Sawin to become the pastor, provided the society concur with the church. The society concurred with the church and the invitation was sent. Mr. Sawin was to receive from the society three hundred and fifty dollars per year, with the free use of the parsonage, and also two Sabbaths' vacation. The Home Missionary Society was to be asked to add to this the sum of two hundred dollars, which they did.

The members of the committee of the society sending the invitation were Benjamin G. Herrick, John C. Ordway and W. T. Boutwell. In a letter dated Sept. 28, 1878, Mr. Sawin accepted the invitation, and he was installed Nov. 20, 1878. The invocation and reading of Scripture was by Rev. W. H. Woodwell of Mont Vernon; Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard of South Lyndeborough; Sermon by the Rev. Albert Bryant of West Somerville, Mass.; Installing Prayer by Rev. William Clark, D.D., of Amherst; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. George Dustan of

Peterborough; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. F. D. Sargent of Brookline, N. H.; Address to the people by Rev. J. G. Davis of Amherst.

Theophilus Parsons Sawin, son of Bela and Becca (Barber) Sawin, was born at Natick, Mass., Feb. 4, 1817. He studied at Phillips Academy, and took a theological course with Rev. Parsons Cooke, D.D., of Lynn. He was ordained at Saugus, Mass., April 19, 1843, and dismissed April 20, 1848. Installed at Harwich, Mass., March, 1850, and dismissed March 11, 1851. He was city missionary at Manchester from 1851 until 1856, and from 1866 to 1869. He was installed at Brookline Dec. 11, 1856, and dismissed May 18, 1866. He was acting pastor at Revere, Mass., from 1869 until April, 1874; at Middleborough, Mass., from Jan., 1875, to Dec., 1877. He married, Jan. 1, 1838, Martha, daughter of Robert and Phebe (McIntire) Mason.

Mr. Sawin was a man of genial presence, of social disposition, and soon won a warm place in the affections of the people of the church and parish. He performed the duties of pastor with scrupulous fidelity. Failing health compelled his resignation, Aug. 14, 1885. He was not dismissed, however, the church hoping that a cessation from active work might restore his health, and that he might be enabled to continue his work. He was the pastor of the church when he died, Jan. 19, 1886.

After the resignation of Mr. Sawin the pulpit was supplied mostly by Andover students for a time, then Mr. D. T. Torrey, a recent graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary, was engaged. No record was made of the time he commenced his labors or when they ended in this church, but he was the religious teacher of the community for more than a year. He was a young man of great energy and zeal in his Master's cause, an untiring worker, and was possessed of a great desire to do good in the church and town. His stay in the church in Lyndeborough tended to the uplifting and refining of the community.

During the summer of 1881 the church received the gift of a fine communion service and also a Mason & Hamlin cabinet organ of good tone and power. They were given by former residents and friends of the church and town. The names of the donors are as follows:—

Joseph E. Brown
Allen A. Brown
Roswell M. Boutwell
Henry M. Woodward
Roland H. Boutwell
Jennie C. Deadman

Julia A. Stark
Clark B. Jones
Clarissa B. Colley
Sarah C. Rand
Hattie Rand
Rev. Frank G. Clark

Nellie B. Hardy	Mrs. Jennie C. Upton
John F. Colby	Mrs. A. F. Hovey
Richard Batten	Ira Houston
Rachel Todd	Abby F. Beard
Amos Pratt	Mrs. William Blaney
Oscar Fowler	Harriet C. Jones
Mrs. George W. Bosworth	George S. Jones
Mrs. Adams	John Gage
Josephine Stayner	Benjamin Fiske
C. C. Boutwell	Robert Hawthorne
Alfred F. Holt	David Fowler
Mrs. C. A. Hurlburt	J. Kimball Wheeler
Herbert Fiske	John H. Clark
Mrs. George Dodge	William H. Grant
Charles R. Boutwell	Rufus Blanchard
Charles P. Clark	Peter H. Clark
William L. Whittemore	John Houston
Sewell G. Mack	Isaiah Parker
Dr. Henry E. Spalding	Sarah R. Dunbar
Mrs. William Beasom	Mary C. Pettingill
Sidney Gage	David E. Proctor
Freeman Kimball	Asa B. Clark
Mrs. Marshall	W. W. Curtis
Dolly Kimball	B. J. Boutwell
Alice Kimball	Abby J. Hawthorne
John Haggett	George S. Boutwell

Sept. 22, 1888, a call was extended to the Rev. A. C. Childs to become the pastor of the church. He accepted the call in a letter dated Oct. 31, 1888, and on the 14th of November following, he was installed. Those taking part in the exercises were the Rev. John Thorpe of Mont Vernon, Rev. Dennis Donovan of South Lyndeborough, Rev. E. H. Greely, D. D., of Concord, N. H., Rev. Cyrus Richardson of Nashua, Rev. J. H. Heald of Bennington, Rev. George W. Ruland of Greenfield. The sermon was by Rev. Frank G. Clark of West Medford, Mass. Mr. Childs' pastorate continued until Dec. 31, 1890, although he was dismissed Oct. 15, 1890. He was a man of sound orthodox theology, with a fitting sense of the dignity of the ministerial calling, performing his parish duties with fidelity, but with a rather hasty temper, withal, that detracted from his usefulness in the church.

Andover students again supplied the pulpit until May 17, 1891, when the Rev. L. D. Place was hired by the year. He closed his labors with the parish Nov. 12, 1893. Mr. Place was a man of commanding personality, inclined to liberality in his religious views, original in thought and an interesting preacher.

After leaving Lyndeborough, he went to New York city, after a time, and is reported to have resumed the practice of law, having prepared himself for that profession, and been admitted to the Bar before entering the ministry.

During the winter of 1893-94 the pulpit was supplied by candidates, among whom was Owen E. Hardy, a student at Andover, Mass. He was graduated in June, 1894. May 5, 1894, the church and society united in giving him a call to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation in a letter dated May 17, 1894, but it was not until the 2nd of the following October that he was ordained and installed. The order of exercises was as follows :

Invocation by Rev. D. Donovan of South Lyndeborough.

Reading of scripture by Rev. H. S. Ives of Frankestown.

Sermon by Prof. J. W. Churchill of Andover, Mass.

Charge to the Pastor by Rev. A. J. McGown of Amherst.

Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Charles H. Dutton of Wilton.

Charge to the people by Rev. Cyrus Richardson of Nashua.

Closing prayer by Rev. Fred E. Winn of Brookline.

Owen E. Hardy, son of Eliphalet J. and Sabrina (Jennings) Hardy, was born July 13, 1862, at Wilton, Me. He was born on a farm, where he lived until attaining his majority, his lot the same as that of the average farmer's boy, attending the district school as opportunity offered. He fitted for college at the May School, Strong, Me., graduating from there in June, 1887, entered Bowdoin College and graduated in 1891. He says of himself that he obtained all of his education by his own efforts, working his way through college by teaching and in other ways. He entered Andover Theological Seminary in the autumn of 1891, and was graduated in 1894. He joined the church in 1881. This church was three miles from where he lived, and he says he, "used to walk both ways most of the time." He preached one summer at North Anson, Me., and the next summer at Alexandria, South Dakota. He served while in college on the "college jury," the governing body of the students. He resigned his pastorate Feb. 5, 1899, and was dismissed March 6, 1899, serving about five years. He removed to West Peabody, Mass., becoming the pastor of the church there.

While here Mr. Hardy labored earnestly for the upbuilding of the church, in promoting lectures courses, and in all ways striving for the best interests of the community.

June 26, 1899, the church extended a call to Arden M. Rockwood of Andover, Mass., to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation and was ordained and installed Sept. 5, 1899. Those taking part in the ceremony were the Rev. Charles H. Dutton of Wilton, Rev. Donald Brown of Mont Vernon, Rev. George Merriam of Greenville, Rev. Fred F. Winn of Benning-

ton, Rev. W. H. Bolster of Nashua, Rev. A. T. Hillman of Concord, and Rev. A. J. McGown of Amherst. Prof. J. W. Churchill of Andover, Mass., preached the sermon. He was dismissed Sept. 17, 1901, after a pastorate of two years. He accepted a call to become the pastor of a church at Wayland, Mass.

For the next few months after the dismissal of Mr. Rockwood the pulpit was supplied by candidates. In June, 1902, Rev. Austin Dodge was engaged as supply.

Austin Dodge, son of Moses and Susan (Webster) Dodge, was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 4, 1839. He prepared for college at the Newburyport high school, and entered Amherst College in 1857; graduated in 1861. He was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1866. He had pastorates at Winchendon, Mass., Boylston, Mass., and East Bridgewater, Mass., and came to the church at Lyndeborough from Burlington, Mass. He married, Oct. 11, 1866, Sarah S. Richardson of Dracut, Mass. Mrs. Dodge was a teacher in the Punchard High School at Andover, Mass.

The present membership of the church (1904) is 15 males and 45 females, a total of 60.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF CHURCH HISTORY.

The following is from a historical sketch written by Rev. Jacob White and dated June, 1839. It is interesting, though some of it is a repetition of what has already been recorded:—

“The first catalogue of the members of the church now extant numbers two hundred and three names. Among these is that of Mr. Jonas Kidder, who died about eighteen months ago, aged ninety-four years. It is probable that all those received under its first pastor have now fallen asleep.

After the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Rand, the church was destitute of a pastor for a number of years. At length Mr. Sewall Goodridge was employed as a candidate for settlement. Having preached a number of Sabbaths, it was the strong desire of the Church that he should become its pastor. To the first and second invitations extended to him he gave negative answers. But after he received a call the third time he resolved to comply with the request. Accordingly on Sept. 7, 1768, his ordination took place.

During the first twenty years after the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Goodridge there appears to be an unbroken record of the names of those who united with the church. This is evidently in his own handwriting. The second year after his ordination there were twenty-four added to the church, a few about every succeeding year till 1788. After this to the close of his life, which is more than half the time of his ministerial labor, there is no church record to be found. Thus a space of about twenty-three years intervenes in which we do not know how many were added to the church, or how many ceased to be members from death or other causes.

From 1809 to 1811 the church was destitute of a stated pastor. Even for some time previous, in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Goodridge's feeble health, it was not always favored with the regular administrations of divine ordinance. During the period that the people were without an under-shepherd to watch for their souls, a considerable number of ministers at different times supplied the desk. To some of them invitations were given to settle. But none of them proved effectual till Mr. Nathaniel Merrill gave his answer to remain, in the year 1811. On Oct. 30, in the same year, his ordination took place.

How greatly his labors were blessed while he remained pastor of the church, many who now worship God in this house are ready to testify. Not a few look to him as their spiritual father in Christ. If any who heard the Gospel message as it fell from his lips are yet in their sins, it becomes them to seriously inquire whether the fault is not in themselves rather than in this devoted servant of God.

When Mr. Merrill commenced the work of the ministry in this place, the number belonging to the church was 108. During the first twelve years after his settlement there were added one hundred and seventy-nine persons. But from an uncontradicted report it appears that there has been no one year since the organization of this church when the Lord has manifested to it the exceeding riches of his grace like that of 1826. For a considerable season previous to this a death-like slumber seemed to rest upon the people. The foolish and wise were apparently sleeping in carnal security. From the statements of professed Christians, it is evident that iniquity abounded, and the love of many waxed cold. The public worship of God on the Sabbath was thinly attended. Conference meetings were in a great measure suspended. The few who sighed in view of the widespread desolation of Zion were about to give up all for lost.

But the time for deliverance, though invisible to the mortal eye, drew near. In some of the meetings for conference and prayer, which had been revived, it was manifest to those who attended that the power and spirit of God were present. The work eventually so increased that, to use the language of the Rev. Mr. Merrill, 'there were very few families in which there were not some who seemed to be either deeply impressed, or to be rejoicing in the hope of salvation.' For about two months it is estimated that there were more hopeful conversions than days. The Spirit of the Lord seemed to come down like a mighty wind, prostrating sinners and bringing them submissively to Christ. Such a season had never been witnessed in this place from its earliest settlement. In this work God was in a striking manner pleased to magnify and to honor His own institutions.

Though some were arrested and brought in who were the open despisers of divine truth, of Christians and of the Sabbath, and who seemed to be far from the kingdom of heaven, yet nearly all had been accustomed to attend on the means of grace. Those parts of the town where the people uniformly attended religious worship were the parts most signally blessed. But in those neighborhoods where the families generally absented themselves from the house of God on His holy day, there were only a very few hopeful conversions.

As the fruits of this revival in 1826, one hundred and seven persons

soon made a profession of their faith in Christ. During the remaining nine years of the Rev. Mr. Merrill's ministry in this place, there were one hundred and five persons added to the church.

In regard to my own brief and imperfect ministry, there is nothing very particular to relate. No special divine influence has attended my feeble efforts. Eleven only have united themselves with the church, while double that number have been removed from it by death and other causes.

In conclusion I would observe that from a careful examination of the records there appear to have united with this church since its organization, eighty-four years ago, about seven hundred and fifty persons. In this statement no estimation is made of those who may have been added during the twenty-three years the history of which is entirely lost. Of this number eleven have sustained the office of deacon, eight have been licensed to preach the Gospel, and some others are in a course of preparation for this glorious work. The present number on our catalogue is not far from two hundred."*

Jacob White, Pastor.

The following scrap is in the handwriting of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill and is dated Feb. 20, 1822:—

"Present number of church members is 205. The church experienced a season of revival in 1812. Forty-four persons were added to its membership. A less general revival has at other times been experienced by which the number of church members has been gradually increasing. When the present pastor commenced his labors, the number of professors was about 100. One Social Library containing 100 volumes, incorporated 1794. Nine school districts. No established means of literary instruction other than the statute of the State requires. Generally, however, more money is raised than by these laws is required. One person only received a public education. Mr. Caleb Houston graduated from Williams College in 1812. Deaths in town in ten years, 160—16 in a year. In 1812 a disease of a threatening aspect prevailed in the town and thirteen died in about as many days. Called the spotted fever, or Cold Plague."

The writer of this history undertook to compute from the records of the church the number of persons who had been members since its organization, but could come to no satisfactory result. Rev. Frank G. Clark gives the number as nine hundred and forty-one, which is undoubtedly correct.

In the spring of 1886, during the months of March and April, the whole interior of the church was remodeled and re-furnished. The singers' gallery was dismantled and done away with. A slightly curved partition extending from floor to ceiling was built, effectually separating that historic place from the auditorium. The gallery is now used as a store-room for odds and ends of church furniture. The stairway leading to this

*This was in 1839.

gallery on the south was torn out and the space thus gained made part of the entry, but the one on the north side remains. For more than half a century those old stairways were the loitering place for the boys and men and it may be observed here, that it was the custom for the women and girls to use the north stairway and the same unwritten law compelled the men and boys to use the one at the south.

The old high pulpit with its winding stairs was removed and a platform and desk substituted. The recessed panel back of the pulpit with the inscription in gilt letters, "Holiness becometh thy House O Lord, forever," at which generations of children have stared during service, was removed and the walls were replastered and given a soapstone finish. The west end of the auditorium was frescoed, the inscription before quoted being preserved in colors. Frescoed panels at the right and left of the platform contain passages of scripture. The expense of this frescoing was given by Mr. Robert Hawthorne, of Boston.

The old-fashioned pews with doors were removed and new pews arranged in a slightly circular form were put in. A broad aisle was made down the center of the room, with aisles next the wall. The backs of the old pews, being of fine broad boards, were used in making the new, so that there is that much in the new furnishing to serve as a memento of the past.

A raised platform with railing was made at the rear of the room as a place for the choir. It was first proposed to place the choir at the left of the preacher's desk, but so much opposition developed that the plan was abandoned. New carpets were bought, new chairs for the choir platform, and in 1896 the Ladies' Sewing Circle paid the expense of putting in new windows, these windows being partly made of stained glass, and then there was little to remind one of the old church of 1837.

The expense of these new windows was about \$85.00. Through the efforts of the Ladies' Sewing Circle, generous contributions by Mrs. Ellen Trevitt of Mont Vernon and her sister, Mrs. Josephine Boylston of Amherst, together with the proceeds of a lecture by the Rev. Frank G. Clark, a new pulpit set was bought and installed in place. The result of all these changes is a beautiful church interior.

The expense of remodeling the church was largely paid by the Ladies' Sewing Circle. But former residents of the town and friends of the church contributed liberally, while resident members of the church and society helped with money and

labor. The Ladies' Sewing Circle before mentioned is an organization of the ladies of the parish, whose object is to provide funds for carrying on church and society work.

The large and costly Bible used on the preacher's desk was the gift of Mrs. Charles E. Abbott, of Malden, Mass. She was formerly Miss Clara A. Manahan, a former resident of the town.

The first church or society clerk was Jacob Wellman. He was succeeded in 1761 by John Stephenson, who served until 1764, and perhaps after that. It is evident that the Rev. Sewall Goodridge kept the church records during most of his pastorate. Dea. Aaron Lewis was chosen clerk in 1806, serving until the Rev. Nathaniel became pastor, when he also assumed the duties of clerk. The Rev. Jacob White kept the records during his pastorate and then Doctor Israel Herrick was chosen clerk. Rev. Ivory Kimball succeeded Dr. Herrick, then John Richardson, followed by Rev. Mr. Claggett. Dea. Nathaniel T. McIntire has served from 1871 until the present time.

Ephraim Putnam and Benjamin Cram were evidently the first deacons of the church in Lyndeborough. David Badger and Ephraim Putnam, Jr., were chosen in 1774. In 1782 Peter Clark and William Barron were chosen. Then in order, Dea. Samuel Houston, Dea. Aaron Lewis, Dea. Oliver Whiting, Dea. John C. Goodrich, Dea. William Jones, Dea. N. T. McIntire, Dea. Asa Hill, Dea. William C. Wilder and Dea. Eli C. Curtis.

In December, 1823, a religious association was organized, which Rev. Frank G. Clark says "might well be called the original Society of Christian Endeavor, as its aim, method and constitution were almost exactly those of the present society of that name." The constitution of this early religious society is as follows:

We the subscribers agree to form ourselves into a society for religious improvement, and as a summary of our belief of the leading truths entertained in the Holy Scriptures we adopt the confession of faith used in the church and we humbly entreat the guidance and direction of the Holy Spirit to assist us in our Christian course, that we may be enabled to perform every duty which devolves upon us with filial piety, and that our meeting may prove a blessing to our own souls, and the souls of those around us. We furthermore agree in the strength of Christ to observe the following rules and regulations:

(1) That the present pastor of the church be the president of the society.

(2) That a vice-president be chosen quarterly to act as president in his absence.

(3) That a secretary be chosen at the first meeting in January annually whose duty it shall be to keep the records of the society.

(4) That we meet once a fortnight in the afternoon or evening of Monday at such hour and place as may be agreed on by the society.

(5) That in case of absence we will render an excuse if requested.

(6) That our meetings be opened and closed with prayer and singing.

(7) That none of us will decline leading in prayer when requested by the president, unless for special reasons. (In this article male members are intended.)

(8) That experimental religion be the frequent subject of conversation, and that the president may select a passage of Scripture at each meeting to be discussed by the members at the next meeting.

(9) Resolved, That we will be free to relate to each other our feelings and views upon religion.

(10) That strict order be observed during our meetings and that but one speak at a time.

(11) That no person, either male or female, will be expected to meet with this society more than once, unless such person unites with us by signing the constitution.

(12) That the above constitution may receive such amendments, alterations or additions as the society may think expedient.

Dated Dec., 1823.

Signed by Males

Nathaniel Merrill
John Houston
Daniel Woodward
Eleazer Woodward
Joshua Sargent, Jr.
Israel H. Goodridge
Isaac P. French
William Jones
William T. Boutwell
David Woodward
Timothy Ordway
Erasmus D. Eldredge
Williams Woodward

Females

Betsey Merrill
Clarissa French
Rachel Woodward
Hannah Lewis
Nancy Lewis
Hannah Goodridge
Precilla Jones
Hannah Whiting
Fanny Ordway
Alice Whiting
Jeannette N. Brewster

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CHOIR.

In the early days of the church in Lyndeborough the singing was by the congregation. Some person qualified for the place was chosen to "set the psalm," as it was called. His position was up in front near the minister, and it was his duty to pitch the tune and lead the singing. He used what was called the pitchpipe to get the proper pitch, though later the tuning-fork came into use, and was considered an improvement. Sometimes more than one person was chosen, as in 1769, Andrew Fuller, Osgood Carleton and William Barron were voted into the office.

Singing books were almost unknown then, and much of the

singing was done by memory. Tradition says, however, that they had grand, good singing in those days, and that almost every one entered into the spirit of "singing to the Lord." It was the custom for all of the congregation to stand during the singing, but some evidently rebelled at that, for later it was a vote of the church that they might sit or stand as they might think convenient. From time immemorial churches have had trouble about their singing, and it is probable that the church in Lyndeborough was no exception. Persons in those early times became "uneasy in their minds" about the singing, and choristers were "turned down" occasionally.

Just when the first choir was formed in Lyndeborough cannot be told, but it would seem to have been some time previous to the erection of the old church at the centre, for in that house a place was reserved for the singers' seats. Nor can it be told when musical instruments were first introduced. Tradition says there was much opposition to any stringed instrument being used in the sacred place. A pipe-organ was bought and installed in the old church, and Johnson Putnam was paid a dollar a Sunday to play it. When the new church was built in 1837, this organ was taken out and sold. The violin, bass-viol and trombone took its place for awhile, and they were probably played more or less with the old organ. Later, Kilburn S. Curtis introduced and played what was called a stopper-keyed melodeon, the kind that was blown with the right elbow when in use. Next came a more modern melodeon, and now a Mason & Hamlin organ.

Ira Houston was the first leader of the choir of which there is any remembrance, and since his time many have held the office: Daniel Woodward, Jr., Jotham Hildreth, Eli Clark Curtis, Daniel B. Whittemore, John Richardson, William W. Curtis, Benjamin G. Herrick and others.

Tyler Tupper played the trombone, Jesse Pearsons, Daniel Gould and Lafayette Herrick the bass-viol, Daniel Woodward, Jr., Joel Gay, Eli C. Curtis the violin. Daniel Gould, Asher Curtis and Oliver Bixby were also leaders of the choir at one time or another. Probably no one family has been more identified with singing in Lyndeborough than the Curtis family. Eli and Asher, Sr., Israel, Eli C., Betsey Ann, Kilburn S., Asher, 2nd, Hiram, William W., all were members of the choir, and musicians of repute outside the town. Singing schools flour-

ished and the pupils graduated into the church choir, which was known for half a century as one of the best.

Through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Claggett a bell was bought for the church. This first church bell in Lyndeborough was hung Feb. 20, 1850. The money to pay for this bell, some three hundred dollars, was raised by subscription, and it is said to have been of exceptionally sweet tone. By some means it became cracked, and about 1855 was replaced by the present bell. The old one was sold for bell metal, and the difference made up in various ways, among which was the holding of the old-fashioned "levee" for raising money. And here it may not be out of place to mention the custom, now done away with, of tolling the church bell on the death of any one in the parish. All within hearing of its tones could tell by the number of strokes the age of the person, and whether man, woman or child. It was not until about twenty years ago that this old New England custom was dropped.

THE RECORD OF BAPTISM.

The following list of baptisms is inserted for the reason that it is the only record of some of the early families to be found. It is taken from the first volume of the church records and includes all up to 1800, but is evidently very incomplete. The record of baptisms from 1811 down appears to have been correctly kept, but as the records from the organization of the church until 1811 are fragmentary it is probable that this is a list of only a part of those baptized before that date.

A.

- Aug. 6, 1769. Daniel, son of Josiah and Hannah Abbott
- July 25, 1773. Sarah, daughter of Josiah and Hannah Abbott
- June, 1780. Daughter of Ephraim and Dorothy Abbott
- June, 1780. Ephraim, son of Ephraim and Dorothy Abbott

B.

- Oct. 2, 1768. Eliphalet, son of Robert and Hannah Badger
- Oct. 2, 1768. Ruth, daughter of William and Olive Barron
- Dec. 4, 1768. Phebe, daughter of Phineas and Sarah Barker
- Mar. 26, 1769. Stephen, son of David and Rachel Badger
- Apr. 23, 1769. Judith, daughter of James and Mary Boutwell
- Sept. 7, 1769. Phineas, son of Phineas and Sarah Barker
- June 26, 1770. Deborah, daughter of Edward and Eunice Bevins
- June 26, 1770. Hannah Boynton, daughter of Richard and Rebecca Boynton
- June 26, 1770. Josepha Boynton, daughter of Richard and Rebecca Boynton
- July 1, 1770. Joanna, daughter of William and ——— Butterfield

July 8, 1770. Mary, daughter of Robert and Hannah Badger
 Sept. 9, 1770. Joseph, son of Edward and Eunice Bevins
 Dec. 23, 1770. Hannah, daughter of David and Rachel Badger
 June 2, 1771. Sarah, daughter of William and Olive Barron
 Oct. 6, 1771. James, son of James and Mary Boutwell
 Oct. 20, 1771. Hannah, daughter of Phineas and Sarah Barker
 May 31, 1772. John, son of William Butterfield and wife
 Aug. 23, 1772. Sarah, daughter of David and Rachel Badger
 Aug. 30, 1772. Rachel, daughter of Robert and Hannah Badger
 Sept. 12, 1772. Thomas Spaulding, son of Thomas and Sarah Boffee
 Aug. 29, 1773. John, son of John and Sarah Bradford
 Sept. 5, 1773. Joseph, son of Edward and Eunice Bevins
 Nov. 7, 1773. William, son of Phineas and Sarah Barker
 Nov. 21, 1773. Nehemiah, son of James and Mary Boutwell
 Apr. 3, 1774. Jonathan, son of William and Olive Barron
 Apr. 24, 1774. Prince, servant boy to John and Sarah Bradford
 July, 1774. Son of Richard and Keturah Boynton
 July, 1774. Orpah, daughter of Richard and Keturah Boynton
 July 31, 1774. Anna, daughter of David and Rachel Badger
 May 14, 1775. Robert, son of Robert and Hannah Badger
 July 8, 1776. Daniel, son of David and Rachel Badger
 Nov. 14, 1779. Benjamin, son of Benj. and Sarah Bullock
 Nov. 14, 1779. Sarah, daughter of Benj. and Sarah Bullock
 Nov. 14, 1779. Anna, daughter of Benj. and Sarah Bullock

C.

Jan. 24, 1769. Robert, son of William and Isabel Carson
 June 13, 1769. Hannah, daughter of David and Mary Cram
 June 13, 1769. Micajah, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Coston
 Oct. 6, 1769. Olive, daughter of Jacob and ——— Cram
 Aug. 12, 1770. Benjamin, son of Jonathan and Margaret Chamberlain
 Aug. 19, 1770. John, son of William and Isabel Carson
 Aug. 26, 1770. Elizabeth, son of John and Elizabeth Carkin.
 Jan. 6, 1771. Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Olive Cram, Jr.
 Apr. 14, 1771. Gideon, son of David and Mary Cram
 Aug. 25, 1771. Abigail, daughter of Timothy and Rachel Carleton
 Apr. 26, 1772. Jonathan, son of Jonathan Chamberlain, Jr. and Margaret,
 his wife.
 May 31, 1772. Zebulon, son of Jacob and ——— Cram
 June 21, 1772. Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah and ——— Carleton
 May 20, 1773. Asa, son of William and Isabel Carson
 June 6, 1773. Eunice, daughter of Timothy and Rachel Carleton
 Aug. 8, 1773. Deborah, daughter of David and Mary Cram
 Apr. 17, 1774. John, son of Jonathan and Margaret Chamberlain, Jr.
 May 8, 1774. Benjamin, son of Benjamin Cram, Jr. and Olive, his wife.
 June 5, 1774. Timothy, son of Jeremiah Carleton.
 Nov. 13, 1774. Benjamin and John Clough, sons of Benjamin and Thank-
 ful Clough.
 Oct. 1, 1775. Rachel, daughter of Nathan Cram
 Oct. 18, 1778. Nathan, son of Nathan and Rachel Cram
 Oct. 18, 1778. Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Chamber-
 lain

D.

- Aug. 19, 1770. Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Sarah Dutton
 June 28, 1772. Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Dutton
 Nov. 1, 1772. Hannah, daughter of ——— Dickerman and Bathsheba,
 his wife.
 July 31, 1774. Reuben, son of Benjamin and Sarah Dutton
 Oct. 6, 1776. Jacob, son of Benjamin and Sarah Dutton
 June 1780. Susanna, daughter of Isaac and Susanna Day
 June, 1780. Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Susanna Day

E.

- May 24, 1772. Mary Epes, daughter of Francis and Mary Epes
 July 4, 1773. Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Mary Epes

F.

- Mar. 18, 1770. Pamila, daughter of Andrew and Mary Fuller
 July, 1772. Phoebe, daughter of Nathan and Esther Fisher
 Jan. 30, 1774. Benjamin, son of Andrew and Mary Fuller
 July 31, 1774. Esther, daughter of Nathan and Esther Fisher
 Sept. 22, 1771. Mehitabel, daughter of Andrew and Mary Fuller
 Oct. 18, 1778. Mary, daughter of Philip and Mary Fletcher

G.

- Sept. 30, 1771. Mehitabel, daughter of Sewall and Phebe Goodridge
 Jan. 20, 1771. John, son of John Susanna Gould
 Feb. 2, 1772. Sarah, daughter of Sewall and Phebe Goodridge
 Feb. 16, 1772. David, son of John and Susanna Gould
 July 11, 1773. Benjamin, son of Sewall and Phebe Goodridge
 Oct. 10, 1773. William, son of John and Susanna Gould
 Jan. 19, 1777. Lucy, daughter of Sewall and Phebe Goodridge
 Nov. 9, 1788. George, son of Daniel and Dorcas Gould
 June 18, 1788. Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gardner
 June 18, 1788. Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Gardner
 June 18, 1788. Mary, daughter of Eben Gardner and Sarah, his wife
 June 18, 1788. Henry Whittredge, son of Ebenezer Gardner
 June 18, 1788. Daniel, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Gardner
 June 18, 1788. Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Gardner
 Nov. 14, 1779. Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Dorcas Gould
 Nov. 14, 1779. Mehitabel, daughter of Daniel and Dorcas Gould
 June, 1780. Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret Grant

H.

- Oct. 16, 1768. Elijah, son of John and Hannah Hutchinson
 June 4, 1769. Ebenezer, son of James and Deborah Hutchinson
 June 26, 1770. Samuel, son of George and ——— Hutchinson
 June 26, 1770. Elizabeth, daughter of George and ——— Hutchinson
 June 26, 1770. George, son of George and ——— Hutchinson
 June 26, 1770. Ruth, daughter of George and ——— Hutchinson
 June 26, 1770. Sarah, daughter of James and Deborah Hutchinson
 Aug. 19, 1770. Chase, son of Joshua and Mary Hadley
 May 5, 1771. Umphrey, son of Joshua and Mary Hadley
 May 19, 1771. Clark, son of George and Susanna Hutchinson

- Feb. 23, 1772. John, son of Samuel and Betty Hutchinson
 June 28, 1772. John, son of James and ——— Hutchinson
 July 19, 1772. Samuel, son of Samuel and Rachel Houston
 May 23, 1773. Betty, daughter of Samuel and Betty Hutchinson
 July 11, 1773. Ambrose, son of George and Susanna Hutchinson
 July 11, 1773. Mary, daughter of George and Susanna Hutchinson
 Aug. 8, 1773. Hannah, daughter of James and ——— Hutchinson
 June 21, 1772. Daniel, son of Daniel and ——— Howe
 May 17, 1772. Bethia, daughter of Oliver and Bethia Holmes of New
 Boston
 Nov. 1, 1778. Ruth, daughter of ——— Hooper and Ruth, his wife
 Nov. 15, 1778. Huldah Bevins, daughter of Widow Deborah Hutchinson

J.

- Mar. 26, 1769. Ephraim, son of James and Hannah Johnson
 Aug. 6, 1769. Lydia, daughter of Adam and Abigail Johnson
 Aug. 6, 1769. John, son of Adam and Abigail Johnson
 Aug. 6, 1769. Adam, son of Adam and Abigail Johnson
 Aug. 6, 1769. Betty, daughter of Adam and Abigail Johnson
 Aug. 6, 1769. Hannah, daughter of Adam and Abigail Johnson
 Aug. 6, 1769. Mary, daughter of Adam and Abigail Johnson
 Aug. 6, 1869. Lucy, daughter of Adam and Abigail Johnson
 Nov. 7, 1773. Son of Benjamin and Jemima Jones
 Sept. 17, 1775. Osgood and David, sons of John and Abigail Johnson, Jr.
 May 14, 1775. Sarah and Lydia, daughters of Adam Johnson, Jr., and
 Mary, his wife

K.

- Apr. 23, 1769. Rachel, daughter of John and Trephina Kidder
 May 21, 1769. Aaron, son of Jonas and Huldah Kidder
 Mar. 31, 1771. Jonas, son of Jonas and Huldah Kidder
 Apr. 25, 1773. Hannah, daughter of Jonas and Huldah Kidder
 Feb. 19, 1775. David, son of Jonas and Huldah Kidder

L.

- Aug. 25, 1771. Sarah, daughter of David and Lydia Lewis
 Aug. 13, 1773. Bethsheba, daughter of David and Lydia Lewis
 July 31, 1774. Lydia, daughter of David and Lydia Lewis
 Sept. 17, 1775. Willard and Catharine, son and daughter of Phineas
 Lund

M.

- June 6, 1769. Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth McMaster
 June 6, 1769. James Jewett, son of Samuel and Elizabeth McMaster
 June 6, 1769. Dan., son of Samuel and Elizabeth McMaster
 May 6, 1770. Sarah, daughter of Joel and Phebe Manwell
 Apr. 28, 1771. Betty, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth McMaster
 Apr. 19, 1772. Hannah, daughter of Joel and Phebe Manwell
 Aug. 13, 1773. Phebe, daughter of Joel and Phebe Manwell
 Aug. 29, 1773. Deborah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth McMaster

O.

- Oct. 7, 1770. James, son of John and ——— Ordway

- Oct. 27, 1771. Frances Chase, daughter of John and ——— Ordway
 Apr. 24, 1774. Amos, son of John and ——— Ordway

P.

- Sept. 8, 1768. Mary, daughter of George and Elizabeth Parson
 Nov. 13, 1768. Ephraim, son of Ephraim Putnam, Jr., and Lucy, his wife.
 Nov. 26, 1769. Samuel, son of Archelaus and Abigail Putnam
 Nov. 26, 1769. Jonathan, son of Ephraim 3d and Rachel Putnam
 June 26, 1770. Sarah York, servant girl to Nathan and Anna Parson
 July 8, 1770. Anna, daughter of Nathan and Anna Parson
 Sept. 30, 1770. Daniel, son of Ephraim Putnam, Jr., and Lucy, his wife.
 June 15, 1771. George, son of George and Elizabeth Parson
 Aug. 11, 1771. Cornelius Grey, son of Samuel and ——— Parson
 Oct. 20, 1771. Mary, daughter of Archelaus and Abigail Putnam
 Jan. 10, 1773. Tabby, daughter of Nathan and Anna Parson
 Feb. 14, 1773. Sarah, daughter of Ephraim Putnam, Jr., and Lucy, his wife.
 Feb. 14, 1773. Mehitabel, daughter of Ephraim Putnam 3rd and Rachel, his wife.
 June 13, 1773. Bartholomew, son of George and Elizabeth Person by the Rev. Mr. Webster
 Feb. 7, 1775. Nathan, son of Nathan and Anne Person
 Sept. 17, 1775. A son of William Person
 June, 1780. Benjamin, son of Samuel and Susanna Punchard

R.

- April 16, 1769. Joseph, son of John and Mary Row
 July 29, 1770. Hannah, daughter of Peter and Mehitabel Russell
 May 5, 1771. Thomas, son of John and Mary Rowe
 June 20, 1773. Mary, daughter of John and Mary Rowe
 May 14, 1775. Joseph, son of Joseph Richard
 Nov., 1775. Irene, daughter of Nehemiah Rand
 Jan. 19, 1777. Nehemiah, son of Nehemiah and Mary Rand
 June, 1780. Molly, daughter of Peter and Mehitabel Russell

S.

- Sept. 8, 1768. Nathaniel, son of Stephen and Martha Spaulding
 Sept. 8, 1768. Martha, daughter of Levi and Anna Spaulding
 Jan. 1, 1769. Daniel, son of Asahel and Sarah Stiles
 Aug. 5, 1770. Esther, daughter of Levi and Anna Spaulding
 Sept. 30, 1770. Esther, daughter of Asael and Sarah Stiles
 June 15, 1771. Rachel, daughter of Stephen and Martha Spaulding
 April 2, 1772. Levi, son of Levi and Anna Spaulding
 May 12, 1772. William, son of Samuel and Rebecca Stevens
 June 6, 1773. Mary, daughter of Moses Stiles, Jr.
 Jan. 30, 1774. Sarah, daughter of Asahel and Sarah Stiles
 Jan. 7, 1775. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Stevens and wife
 Jan. 12, 1775. Mehitabel, daughter of Joshua Stiles and wife
 Feb. 19, 1775. Phebe, daughter of Moses Stiles, Jr., and wife
 Nov. 19, 1769. Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail Stephenson
 May 27, 1770. John, son of Samuel and Rebecca Stephens

- Feb. 7, 1773. Lydia, daughter of John and Abigail Stephenson
 Oct. 6, 1776. David, son of David and Eunice Stratton
 Oct. 16, 1776. Mary, daughter of John and Mary Savage
 Oct. 20, 1776. Samuel, son of Moses Stiles, Jr., and Sarah, his wife
 Oct. 18, 1778. Rhoda, daughter of Asahel and Sarah Stiles
 Oct. 27, 1778. Sarah, daughter of John and Abigail Stephenson
 June, 1780. William, son of John and Mary Savage
 June, 1780. Charity, daughter of John and Mary Savage
 June, 1780. Dorothy, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Stevens
 June, 1780. Rebecca, daughter of Joshua and Mehitabel Stiles

T.

- Oct. 27, 1776. James, son of Widow Mary Thompson

W.

- Oct. 23, 1768. Sewall, son of Joseph and Phebe Wilkins, Jr.
 March 26, 1769. Ephraim, son of Eleazer and Hannah Woodward
 Sept. 24, 1769. Eunice, widow of Joseph Wilkins
 Sept. 24, 1769. Joseph, son of Widow Eunice Wilkins
 Sept. 24, 1769. Aaron, son of George and Martha Wilson
 Oct. 2, 1769. Hannah, daughter of Jacob Wellman, Jr., and Hannah, his wife.
 March 11, 1770. Joseph, son of Joseph and Phebe Wilkins
 March 24, 1771. Jacob, son of Jacob Wellman, Jr., and Hannah, his wife
 July 21, 1771. Hannah, daughter of George and Mary Wilson
 July 28, 1771. Cyrus, son of Amos and ——— Wilkins
 Nov. 17, 1771. Eleazer, son of Eleazer and Hannah Woodward
 June 14, 1772. Phebe, daughter of Joseph and Phebe Wilkins
 July, 1772. Caleb, son of Zachariah Whiting and wife.
 Dec. 6, 1772. David, son of Jacob Wellman, Jr., and Hannah, his wife
 June 20, 1773. Hitty, daughter of Amos Wilkins and wife
 June 12, 1774. Isreal, son of Eleazer and Hannah Woodward
 June 12, 1775. Ezra, son of Joseph and Phebe Wilkins
 Nov. 13, 1774. Eleanor Whittemore
 Feb. 16, 1775. Samuel, son of Jacob Wellman, Jr., and Hannah, his wife
 May 14, 1775. Rachel, daughter of Amos Wilkins
 Sept. 29, 1776. Jeremiah, son of Joseph and Phebe Wilkins
 Oct. 10, 1776. Ward, son of Eleazer and Hannah Woodward
 Oct. 18, 1778. Susan, daughter of Jonathan Whittemore

UNION LECTURE HOUSE, NORTH LYNDEBOROUGH.

In 1812 it was the custom to hold meetings at North Lyndeborough on Sundays and other days, and sometimes in the evening, for the purpose of hearing lectures and concerts. These meetings were attended by people from Lyndeborough and Francetown, New Boston and Mont Vernon. All these towns corner near North Lyndeborough, and the inhabitants of these corners were somewhat remote from the churches. Ministers were invited to come and deliver lectures, and as singing was thought much of then, concerts were given, probably by local

talent. But private houses were not very convenient for such meetings, and the subject of building a house suitable for their needs began to be agitated.* Feb. 19, 1813, a meeting was held to see what they would do, and the following agreement was entered into : —

"We the subscribers think it of great importance to erect a house for the purpose of convening the Union or Concert Lecture somewhere between the Great bridge on the turnpike near Dea. John Smith's in Francetown and Thomas Parker's in New Boston on the turnpike. We further think it expedient to appoint a meeting on Friday, Feb. 26, 1813, at the house of Isaiah Parker Innholder to choose a committee and make such arrangements as shall be thought proper to carry the same into effect."

The following names were subscribed to the agreement. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were from Lyndeborough : —

*Thomas Boardman	*Joseph Epps, 2nd
*Daniel N. Boardman	Robert Holmes
*John Clark, 2nd	William Crombie
John Christie	*Israel Brown
*David Senter	*Aaron Whittemore
*Joseph Epps	Nathaniel Martin
Joshua Blanchard	Manley Butler
Joseph Wilson	James Ferguson
*Peter Clark, Jr.	Joseph French
*Ebenezer Hutchinson	*Osgood Hutchinson
Dole Butler	*Benj. Goodrich
*Charles Whitmarsh	

At a meeting held Mar. 1, 1813, the following was adopted : —

"Whereas the Union Lectures (so called) have been kept up in this vicinity for several months past, and as we think they have a great tendency to administer to our comfort, instruction, and edification, we are desirous to have them, and for the better accommodation for the same we think it expedient to erect a building for that purpose to stand on Mr. Ebenezer Hutchinsons land near the turnpike. Therefore we the subscribers do agree to pay the several sums affixed to our several names, in money, labor or any material that may be thought necessary for said building.

Manley Butler	Labor \$4.00	Nails \$2.00	6.00
Dole Butler	Labor and boards		5.00

*Rev. Frank G. Clark mentions this house in his Historical Address as follows: "At the suggestion of Rev. Moses Bradford of Francetown, the ministers of that town and of Lyndeborough, New Boston and Mont Vernon agreed to establish a Wednesday lecture at North Lyndeborough, to accommodate parts of the four towns adjoining. It was held in the afternoon every other Wednesday, and these four ministers were to preach in turn, the others as far as practicable to be present. At first it was given in private houses, then in Parker Hall. Then in 1813 a lecture house was built which was used about forty years. Out of this movement began the revival of 1812 and the neighborhood Sunday evening prayer meeting."

Aaron Whittemore	Labor	3.00
John Clark 2nd	Labor \$8.00 Nails \$2.00	10.00
Thomas Hutchinson	Work	8.00
Nathaniel Hutchinson	Labor	4.00
William Dodge	Labor	5.00
William Crombie	16 dollars in Lumber	16.00
Daniel Clark	Labor	11.00
Nathan Fisher, Jr.	Cash \$5.00 Work \$5.00	10.00
John Stanley	Cash \$5.00 Work \$5.00	10.00

It is very evident that the above list of those who gave toward the building is not complete ; probably only the subscription of that meeting. At this meeting Ebenezer Hutchinson contributed as follows : —

The subscriber hereby promises to give the use of a certain piece of land to set the above mentioned house upon, so long as it shall be occupied for the above-mentioned use. Ebenezer Hutchinson.

The building was erected that year. It was a large, barn-like structure with an unfinished interior, and the land on which it stood is now owned by John H. Goodrich. It served the purpose for which it was built for quite a number of years, but was finally torn down and carried to Mont Vernon and erected for a barn.

IN CONCLUSION.

At this day it is hard to analyze the religious convictions of our forefathers. Perhaps it is useless to try. The church records of Lyndeborough are not safe guides in such an undertaking ; but that these men were sincere in their belief in and reliance on the Bible as a guide in affairs temporal and spiritual there can be no shadow of a doubt. Men and women living north and west of the mountain rode or walked three and four miles to attend divine worship. The inhabitants of "Bevins" or Perham Corner did the same. All living on the outskirts of the town traveled long distances, over wretchedly poor roads or no roads at all, to reach the meeting-house, and they did it too, through storms and snow as well as sunshine. The absence of any of the congregation for a Sunday or two was the cause of remark, and it may be added, sometimes got the absentee into trouble. These facts show the sincerity of the people in the value they placed upon church services.

In those early times ready money was very scarce and the settlers were poor. It was a hard struggle to obtain the common necessities of life for themselves and their increasing families. Luxuries were unthought of. That these men paid

as much as they did out of their meagre store of cash to build meeting-houses, and to support the church and minister, shows that they were willing to supplement their faith by work and self-denial. Believing they must watch the path their own feet trod, they also firmly believed that it was their duty to watch the pathway of their brethren lest they stumble ; and being human, mistakes and misunderstandings were often magnified into something that should be taken before the church for adjustment. But this does not in the least detract from their magnificent courage and sublime faith in an immortality which made them endure privations and hardships with fortitude and without a murmur.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLIASTICAL MATTERS, CONTINUED.

REPAIRING THE MEETING-HOUSE, BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

The meeting-house had been built about twenty-five years, and had been used both as town hall and house of worship. The population of the town had increased so that an enlargement of the accommodations was necessary, and doubtless the house needed touching up in order to freshen it and make it more attractive. The matter of repairs, therefore, began to be agitated. The town meeting of July 29, 1793, adjourned its session to Aug. 19, 1793, and chose a committee at the adjourned meeting, consisting of Dea. Putnam, Lieut. Blanchard, Lieut. Lewis and Ebenezer Gardner, to make an estimate of the matter of repairing the meeting-house. The committee reported that

“There should be twelve pews made on the lower floor, in the following places, viz., Eight where the body seats are, and One against each of the end doors, and One in each stairway; and Eight pews in the front gallery; also that there should be a porch built at the front of the meeting-house. The house was to be shingled, and painted a stone color, and the roof was to be a Spanish brown. Windows were to be made where the end doors were, new water tables made and the underpinning repaired.*

The report was accepted by the town, and Dr. Benjamin Jones, Deacon Ephraim Putnam and Capt. Benjamin Epes were chosen a committee to effect the work; and a vote was also passed to sell the pews at public vendue the 3rd of September next at the house of Major Daniel Gould at 1 o'clock P. M.

The sale of the pews was carried out and duly recorded. But other changes were made in the plans from time to time, which render a clear and positive statement of the repairs actually made somewhat difficult. But the work was finally completed, and the report of the expenses was presented by the committee and accepted by the town, May 28, 1795. More than \$1,100 was expended on the improvements, a sum which must have considerably burdened the people when money was very scarce

*The house was so plastered as to leave part of the large posts and the braces in view, which were whitewashed. The gallery was supported by pine pillars, rounded and whitened, the entire structure, without and within, indicating the regard of the people for their house of worship.

and war debts were still pressing. They were as loyal to their church as to their country in its time of conflict. All this, too, while efforts were put forth by Benjamin Killam and others in the southwest part of the town and Jonathan Pearson, Jr., and others in the southeast to be set off from Lyndeborough and annexed respectively to Temple and Milford.

FURTHER REPAIRS OF THE MEETING-HOUSE.

On Aug. 19, 1811, the town again voted to repair the meeting-house, by "building five pews in the east bannister seat, and five pews in the west bannister seat, and one pew at the east end of the east body seats, and one pew at the west end of the west body seats, reserving one half of the body seats for the use they now are for." Daniel Putnam, Esq., Nathan Wheeler, and Lieut. Oliver Perham were chosen a committee to carry this vote into effect. This committee reported Oct. 8, 1811, as follows :

"That we made a contract with Mr. Jacob Manning to build said pews at 7.99 a piece, in a workman-like manner and with good stuff, amounting to D. 95.88. He charges for making and hanging six extra seats, 1.25, total D. 97.13. We have examined the pews and are of the opinion that Mr. Manning has fulfilled his contract, and is entitled to the above sum of D. 97.13 within sixty days from this date," which is submitted by

Daniel Putnam	}	Committee
Nathan Wheeler		

Oct. 7th, 1811.

The town voted to sell the pews at vendue, and chose Nathan Wheeler, Capt. William Clark and Mr. Nehemiah Boutwell a committee to carry out the sale.

The repairs planned at this time, seem to have covered only a part of the work needed. For we find the town voting, in Sept., 1814, "to have a good ground pinning of hewed stone put under the meeting-house, the front to be twenty inches deep, and the porch and east end the same, to the door ; and the back side to be one foot deep ; and that there be three new door-stones." The whole cost \$123, as estimated by the committee, Daniel Putnam, Nehemiah Boutwell, and Daniel Woodward.

Still further repairs were made upon the house, three years later, when, May 5, 1818, the town voted "to put a new water court around the meetinghouse, to paint it in a decent manner, nail the clapboards well, and make some small repairs in the plastering and joists overhead." The cost at this time was estimated to be about \$155. Daniel Putnam and Nehemiah Boutwell were chosen a committee to get the work done.

These, so far as appears, were the last repairs made upon the old meeting-house built by the town, while it was used as a house of worship. In 1837, a new meeting-house, the property of the Congregational church and society was built, and the old house was used thereafter, for several years, as a town house. It was soon considered inconvenient for such purposes, but the town was slow in uniting upon any change in its interior which would improve it. A vote of the town was finally obtained, however, to build a convenient town hall; and after this was built, the old meeting-house was sold. Jacob Butler bought it, had the frame taken down, and removed to his place in the northwest part of the town, and had it set up, with some small alterations in its form, and used as a barn.

The barn is still standing (1905) and its solid, well-finished oak timbers, ingeniously and powerfully fitted together, do credit, even at this advanced day, to the townsmen and mechanics of that early time.

THE CARE OF THE MEETING-HOUSE.

An item of considerable importance, to be settled annually, was the care of the meeting-house. At each annual meeting, the town entrusted this essential matter to some reliable citizen. The town owned the meeting-house and the care of it was paid for out of the town funds.

In 1775, Mr. George Gould, whose house stood on the opposite side of the road, was chosen to take care of the meeting-house, his remuneration, eight shillings.

In 1786, "Voted James Boutwell nine shillings for taking care of the meeting house the year ensuing." But in 1812, the town voted, "that the care of the meetinghouse be put to the lowest bidder, the undertaker to sweep the house well and keep it clean, to clear the doors from snow in the winter, to open and shut it as often as necessary, and all to be done to the acceptance of the Selectmen." "The care of it was struck off at auction to Mr. Timothy Richardson, at two dollars and ten cents."

THE MEETING-HOUSE GROUNDS.

About the time of repairing the meeting-house previously described, there arose, also, on the part of many of the citizens, a desire for more commodious meeting-house grounds than those hitherto occupied. The insufficiency of the old grounds was less apparent when the population of the town was small.

But after the close of the Revolutionary War, the number of inhabitants was increasing year by year; and after costly improvements had been made upon the house of worship, it was natural enough that attention should be directed to securing more spacious grounds for its surroundings. Hence, people began to inquire what it was possible for them to do.

Some of them remembered that the original charter of Lyndeborough from the Masonian proprietors, reserved ten acres there "for public use, notwithstanding such Lott should be laid out to any particular person or persons." Therefore, at the annual meeting, March 5, 1793, Nehemiah Rand, Esq., Dr. Benjamin Jones, and Capt. Benjamin Epes, were chosen to inquire into the matter.* They planned a conference with Major Daniel Gould, the owner of the land adjoining the meeting-house, to see if some arrangement could not be made, and the grounds specified in the charter secured.

This committee took pains to investigate the case and to confer with legal counsel; and at the next annual meeting, March 4, 1794, presented as a report, a writing from Judges Dana and Gordon, whom both Major Gould and the town had accepted as referees, and whose advice they both promised to follow.† The advice was given thus: ‡

"We the subscribers, having heard the claim of the Town of Lyndeborough to ten acres of land, part of the Lot of land on which their meeting-house stands by their committee, and the objections to the same on the part of Major Daniel Gould, at their mutual request, are of opinion that at this day, no action can be supported against the possession of said Lot, to recover possession of said ten acres; and the rule of law is, that want of right and want of remedy is the same."

Signed } Samuel Dana
 } William Gordon

Amherst, March 23, 1794.

But the ghost was not laid. An article in the warrant for a town meeting, Nov. 16, 1795, revived the matter with great and unexpected vigor. This meeting adjourned to Dec. 7, when a committee, composed of Capt. William Dutton, Mr. John Orne and Mr. John Ordway, was chosen to examine the books, charter, and all votes respecting the ten acres, and report their opinion to the town. The meeting adjourned again to Dec. 21, 1795, and when met, heard the report of the committee; but voted not to accept it.

* T. R. II, pp. 271, 274.

† This meeting adjourned to March 24, 1794, when the writing was presented.

‡ Id. 284.

Bearing the same date, Dec. 21, 1795, is a protest expressed as follows :

“ We the subscribers do hereby protest against the proceedings of the Town respecting their proceeding any further respecting the ten acres of land mentioned in the warrant on which the meeting is held this day, and that we will not pay one cent of the cost that may arise in consequence of their proceeding in a law-suit or any other way, for the following reasons, viz. :

1. That the said ten acres that was proposed to be given to the Town in case the Town had set the meeting-house where the proprietors determined it should be set, was lost by the town's noncompliance;

2. That if the Town had a title to the said land and should recover the same, yet the land would not be worth enough to defray the expense of the lawsuit; and

3. Because the town of late solemnly referred the matter, and voted to abide the report of the referees; and the taking the matter up again in this way reflects great dishonor on the Town.

William Blaney
Jeremiah Carleton
Daniel Gould
Edmond Bickford, Jr.
James Boutwell
Charles Whitmarsh
Ephraim Kidder
Samuel Chamberlain
Jacob Dascomb
Joseph Epes 2nd
Joseph Hobbs
Joseph Kidder
Peter Clark
Andrew Fuller

Aaron Lewis
Benjamin Jones
Eleazer Woodward
Jonas Kidder
Samuel Huston
Thomas Farrington
Thomas Boardman
John Clark
Jeremiah Brown
Aaron Whittemore
Edmond Bickford, and
William Holt added his name, Jan.
11, 1796.

The meeting adjourned again to Jan. 11, 1796. On the latter date the committee reported, that

“ It appeareth by the charter of the township a meeting house was to be built and ten acres of land reserved there for public use, . . . for a common, so long as it shall be called Lyndeborough; and we think the charter would suffice to deposite the same; and by the Proprietors and Town votes the ten acres for a common is to be where the meeting house now stands. Therefore we think it necessary a mediately to petition the Grantors &c. setting forth the inconvenience we labor under by the charters not being fulfilled, and remonstrate for releaf.

William Dutton }
John Orne } Committee.
John Ordway }

The foregoing protest was little heeded. A vote was passed to petition the proprietors, and also to request the selectmen to join in the petition and report to the town as soon as may be.

Voted, also, that the committee request Major Gould to set off the ten acres.

The proprietors were petitioned as by above vote. Major Gould had "utterly refused to set off the ten acres or any part thereof." The joint petition of the committee and selectmen of Lyndeborough, therefore, invoked the decision of the umpire. The proprietors in their meeting at Portsmouth, Feb. 22, 1796, duly considered the petition, and voted, That so far as the interest of the proprietors —

"In the ten acres of land reserved in said Lyndeborough for public uses may be, they confirm the location thereof in Lot numbered seventy, in the second division of lots, including the land where the meeting house is now placed.

Attest George Jaffrey, Proprietors' Clerk.

Not very destructive lightning this, for either party to the contest. The committee and selectmen conjoined made report of this response from the proprietors, which report was accepted, and Capt. William Dutton, Dr. Daniel Russell and Mr. John Ordway were chosen a committee to attend to the matter in whatever way they shall think best for the town, and report as soon as may be.

This new committee reported at the annual meeting, Mar. 7, 1797, and presented a plan of the ten acres reserved by charter for public use in this town, and that the same may have the incumbrances moved off and be for the use of the town according to charter, proper measures being pursued.

The annual meeting in 1798 met for its adjourned session, Mar. 12, and heard the report of the committee and accepted it. Voted to proceed with the lawsuit against Major Daniel Gould, and chose Capt. William Dutton as agent to carry it on.

A protest was again entered, in the same words as before, but by different signers, whose names follow : —

Ebenezer Gardner	Samuel Pearson
Jotham Blanchard	Benjamin Farnum
Eleazer Woodward	Edward Bullard
Benjamin Jones, Jr.	Timothy Carleton
Abiel Stickney	Oliver Holt
Jonathan Pearson, Jr.	William Holt
Timothy Pearson	Nehemiah Boutwell

A true copy, attest. Jacob Dascomb, T. Clerk.

In 1799, March 18, an effort was made to have the suit withdrawn from court, and the case once more submitted to referees. But the measure was negatived, and Capt. William Dutton was re-elected agent to carry on the suit.

Again, Sept. 30, 1800, the town voted "to further pursue the lawsuit with Major Gould, and chose Capt. Dutton, Lieut. Clark and Uriah Cram a committee to proceed according to their discretion in the matter."

But at the adjourned portion of the annual meeting of 1801, held on March 23, proposals were received from Major Gould in the following language:—

"The subscriber being apprehensive that the further continuing the long and expensive lawsuit respecting the ten acres of land, &c., will not be attended with any very advantageous circumstances either to the Town or himself, makes the following proposals to the Town, (viz.) that if the Town shall think fit to drop the action and pay their own cost—I will pay mine—and will give the Town a Deed of all the land I now claim that now lays common, with the addition of all the land there is or will lay East of the line and west of the Road. Beginning at the North-west corner of the Pound, from thence about three rods west to a stake and stones, from thence southerly to a stake supposed to be on the line between Major Gould and land of Mr. Boutwell; thence easterly on the line of said land, until it strikes the county road, the Town being at the cost of moving the wall and fencing the premises."

Lyndeborough 23rd March, 1801.

Daniel Gould.

The town chose Benjamin Jones, Esq., Capt. Wm. Clark, Solomon Cram, Capt. Aaron Lewis and Ensign Oliver Perham to confer with Major Daniel Gould and consider the proposals. These were accepted by vote of the town, and Dr. Benjamin Jones, Deacon Aaron Lewis and Capt. William Clark were chosen a committee to authenticate the business and report to the town within eight days, and the meeting adjourned to the 30th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

On reassembling, March 30, 1801, the town voted to accept the deeds and have them recorded on the town records previous to their being recorded on the county records; and also authorized Capt. William Dutton "to take the lawsuit out of the law," after which the meeting was dissolved.

Thus ended the tedious, evidently heated and expensive dispute.

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

By each charter of the town, whether from Massachusetts, the Masonian proprietors or the provincial governor, Benning Wentworth, one whole right or share in the sixty-three lots, into which the town was originally divided, was reserved for the support of the ministry. This share included from two hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty acres, and a proportional

part with the other shares in any common or undivided lands which might remain in the town. These lands at first were not very productive. But as the population of the town increased, the lands became more valuable.

In 1802 the town voted to sell all the ministerial lands in this town on the following conditions,* viz. : —

“That if Mr. Goodridge will give the Town an acquittance of all his right and title to said premises” * * * “the Town will give him one half of the interest of the money that may arise upon the sale of said lands yearly, so long as he performs the work of the ministry in said Town, and that Mr. Goodridge clear the premises of all incumbrances by any person or persons improving any of said premises, and that a committee be chosen to again wait on Mr. Goodridge and report to the Town as soon as may be.” At a subsequent meeting, on Mar. 22, 1802, this committee reported; that “Mr. Goodridge will comply with the vote of the Town at their last meeting respecting said lands” and the town voted “to sell all the ministerial lands in this town at public vendue” and “Jacob Dascomb, William Clark, & Joseph Epes, 2nd., were chosen a committee to effect the sale.”

Six lots of excellent land, containing about 360 acres, were sold at public vendue at the house of Mr. James Ordway, innholder, on Thursday, Apr. 29, 1802. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$2,621. The committee received good security for the several sums, and for the punctual payment of the interest; and the town faithfully fulfilled their agreement with their pastor.

At the May meeting in 1805, a vote was passed that the interest of the ministerial land money be paid to the treasurer of the town, to be appropriated for the use of the town.

Presumably, the question of the right to do thus may not have been raised. They may have been embarrassed by their abundance of ministerial funds, and carelessly voted to apply them to more urgent needs of the town, as on the previous year they voted a portion of the ministerial forfeiture money “for the repairs of the meeting-house, if needed.†

Apparently, some disturbing influence intervened at this time to affect their deliberate action.

In 1806, on account of bodily infirmity, Mr. Goodridge resigned the pastorate, and the town voted him one hundred dollars, annually, toward his support during his natural life. He did not long enjoy this annual stipend; for he passed to his eternal reward on town meeting day, March 14, 1809, an event

*Town Records, II, 409.

†T. R. III, p. 26.

on which the town clerk, Nathan Wheeler, made the following record : —*

"After the votes for Governor were counted the melancholy news of the death of our former pastor, the Rev. Sewal Goodridge, was brought into the house by Dn. Peter Clark, upon which the town passed the following votes or resolutions,—

1. Voted unanimously to assist the bereaved family at the funeral & in burying our Reverend Pastor, Mr. Goodridge.

2. Voted to choose a committee of seven.

Chose Dn. Clark, Dn. Huston, Dn. Lewis, Dr. B. Jones, Capt. Wm. Clark, Lt. Jacob Richardson & Capt. Jonas Kidder for said Committee.

3. Voted that the Committee be instructed to bury the Rev. Mr. Goodridge in a decent, respectful & ministerial manner, to send to & request all the Ministers to attend, make provision for their entertainment, & pay all funeral charges, except the mourning garments of the family."

The most unfeigned thanks of Mrs. Goodridge and family were presented to the town for the respect shown to the memory of her late husband and their father at the adjourned meeting, Mar. 21, 1809.†

After the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Goodridge, the church called three pastors in succession, Mr. Jesse Fisher, Rev. Abraham Randall and Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby.‡ But difficulties arose concerning each of these, and none of them was installed as pastor. The Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was next called, in 1811, and became pastor. He was ordained Oct. 30, 1811, the town having concurred with the church in both his call and ordination. The town also agreed, "provided he shall relinquish or quitclaim all right & title to all ministerial charter privileges in this Town," to give him three hundred dollars as a settlement, payable at the expiration of one year from the time of his settlement, and four hundred and sixty dollars *per annum*, each and every year that he shall perform the work of a gospel minister in this town, payable the first of January annually.

This settlement Mr. Merrill seems to have accepted and considered "liberal for this part of the country." The sermon at his ordination was preached by Rev. Elijah Parish, D.D., of Byfield, Mass., and at the next annual meeting the town presented him their thanks "for his ingenious discourse," requested a copy of it for the press, and voted to get five hundred copies of the sermon, charge, and right hand of fellowship printed.

The pastorate of Mr. Merrill was both a long and successful one. Several causes, however tended to disturb its closing years. Baptist, Universalist and Christian societies sprang up

*T. R. III, p. 136.

†T. R. III, p. 139.

‡T. R., III, pp. 96, 142, 174.

during his ministry, and doubtless bore their part in causing some disturbance. But some people who were not connected with either of these expressed dissent from his preaching and refused to be taxed for his support. About that time, also, the legislature passed an act permitting dissenters from the ministry of any church to pay their ministerial taxes toward the support of any regular minister whom they preferred. By this act they were relieved from being taxed to support preaching with which they had little or no sympathy.

These incidents lead us by no very long road to another point from which to view "the ministerial fund." The Congregational Church, the first in town, and so long as it remained the only one, had sole and unquestioned right to the use of that fund. The land was undoubtedly granted for the support of the ministry in accordance with the narrow view of the ministry held by Massachusetts, the original grantor. Was it, therefore, necessary that New Hampshire, always less bigoted, should be cramped by her example and precedent? When other religious bodies sprang up in town, was the Congregational Church still to be the sole recipient of the ministerial benefice? For a brief period it enjoyed this advantage. But, in process of time, three other bodies were organized in town, and were these to be utterly excluded from any share in this fund? Obviously not, according to their opinion and purpose. Relieved by a law of the state from being taxed to support a ministry from which they dissented, were they not entitled to share with others in the public funds of the town set apart for the preaching of the Gospel? They assumed the affirmative of this question, and petitioned the town for a share of it.

In 1830, the warrant for the annual meeting makes first mention of the Baptist denomination as an applicant for a proportional part of the interest of the ministerial fund.* To this application there was added a P. S. which requested that "all the religious denominations might have a share of the interest in proportion to their taxes. The town voted "to dismiss the article."

In 1831, the different denominations do not appear as such on the records.

But in 1832, the Baptist society repeated their application, and were treated as before.† In response to another repetition of their request for a division of the interest of the ministerial

*T. R. IV, pp. 103 and 106.

†T. R. IV, p. 155.

fund at the annual meeting in 1833, the town voted "not to divide the interest of the ministerial fund."* On the 10th of April following, the town voted to give "the whole of the ministerial fund so called" to "the First Congregational Orthodox Society," with the exception of twenty-five dollars which was to be paid annually to the Baptist society, upon similar conditions and restrictions to those required of the Congregational body. The latter, however, might according to vote, "retain said fund Ninetynine years." "Yeas 67, Nays 58."

Again in 1834, a petition was presented requesting a division of the ministerial interest money between the different religious denominations in proportion to their several valuations, provided they expend the same for preaching within the limits of the town. This petition was signed by,

Jonathan Putnam	Samuel Hartshorn
Ephraim H. Putnam	John Hartshorn 2nd
Ephraim Putnam 2nd	William Perham
Eliezer Putnam	Andrew Harwood
Jonathan Putnam Jr.	Asa Blanchard
Israel Putnam	Daniel Blanchard
Thomas Bradford	James Pearsons
Albert Hardy	David K. Holt
Solomon Cram	David Perham
Joseph Cram	John Carson
Daniel Cram	Joshua Baldwin
Henry Cram	James L. Clark
James Cram 2nd	

In response to this request, the town voted to divide the interest of the ministerial fund between the several religious denominations in this town, agreeable to a petition."†

Nov. 28, 1834, after granting the above petition, the town voted to revoke the action of April 10, 1833, which gave the entire fund, except \$25 annually, to the "Congregational Orthodox Society,"‡ for ninety-nine years.

On Sept. 1, 1835, voted to raise a committee of nine, § "to hear proposals for a compromise with the First Congregational Orthodox Society" respecting this fund. The committee chosen were Edmond Perkins, Daniel Putnam, James Cram, 2nd., Jonathan Putnam, Jr., Thomas Kidder, Joseph Chamberlain, Benjamin Jones, Israel H. Goodridge, and Oliver Whiting. At an adjourned meeting of the town, on Sept. 5, this committee reported,

* T. R. IV, pp. 189 and 190.

† T. R. IV, p. 209.

‡ T. R. IV, p. 220.

§ T. R. IV, p. 246.

"That said Society propose that they will give Bonds by an authorized committee to restore the funds in question to the town Treasury with all the interest after December next, as soon as a tax shall be raised and assessed by legal vote on the polls and estates in said town to defray the debts and charges of said Town, whose proportion on residents shall be nearly equal to the fund, and that said town shall vote to distribute said funds among the inhabitants of all denominations in said town in proportion to their ratable valuation." * And your committee recommend the adoption of the above terms.

Edmond Perkins, for the Committee

The Society's Committee acquiesce in this report.

N. Boutwell, for said Committee.

On the same day the "Bond" embodying these specifications was given and signed by the Committee of the First Congregational Orthodox Society.

Nehemiah Boutwell

Joseph Jones

David Woodward

The whole proceeding was duly recorded by Israel Herrick, town clerk.†

In accordance with this action of the town and societies in Sept., 1835, it was voted at the annual meeting, March 8, 1836,

‡ "That the ministerial fund be distributed to each town-inhabitant in proportion to his poll and estate by orders drawn on the Treasurer by the Selectmen at their discretion."

This seems to have been acceptable to all parties interested in the ministerial fund.

When the matter was first broached of giving to those who differed in "religious sentiments" from Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, their equal proportion of the interest of the public ministerial fund, in 1821, the idea seemed somewhat novel; and the town voted very wisely, to refer it to the selectmen, to act agreeable to the charter. It began, then, to be common for the selectmen to receive such notices as follows: "This may certify that I differ in religious opinion from the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, and object to you or your successors in office hereafter taxing my poll or estate towards the support of preaching in this town." § These shafts seemed to be pointed at the person, Mr. Merrill, rather than at the principle, which of course he represented. The records indicate, first, a reluctance of the town towards dividing the ministerial fund; then, later, a disposition to make some concession in regard to it; and finally, a vote to grant fully the petition of those dissenting in religious views and sentiments from the majority.

* T. R. IV, p. 247.

† T. R. IV, pp. 251 and 252.

‡ T. R. IV, p. 263.

§ Invoice Book 1809-1822. Last written page.

When men began to take advantage of the law which permitted them to pay their ministerial taxes towards the support of any minister in town, whom they preferred, an inquiry in the warrant for town meeting, May 17, 1819, "to see whether the town will exempt any persons from paying toward the support of the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, the present year," was answered by a vote of the town, "that the Selectmen exempt all those persons" from paying to his support, "who are exempt by law."

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CHURCH AND TOWN.

In the year 1819,* two members of the Congregational church had for some cause been excommunicated, and felt aggrieved and wronged by the action of both church and pastor. They attempted to get the proceedings of the church, in their case, reviewed, but failed to elicit any response in regard to the matter from either pastor or people. They then sought to call a council, either mutual or *ex parte*, but in this both pastor and church treated them with the same disregard as before.

They next petitioned the selectmen to call a town meeting. This was done, and the meeting so far sympathized with their wish as to vote to join with them in calling a council. The day was set for the meeting. Letters of invitation had been sent to divines in Massachusetts as well as to some in neighboring parishes.

But another town meeting was called to review the action of the last one. By this a committee was chosen to ascertain what expense had been thus far incurred in regard to the proposed council. The committee reported that "the bills were so various and scattering," that it was difficult to ascertain what sums had been expended. But as the expenses were probably increasing, they thought it "advisable for the town to take measures to prevent their growing to a larger sum."

At this report the meeting grew noisy and disorderly, and the town clerk, Daniel Putnam, Esq., adjourned the meeting, and left his seat. But on the persuasion of some friends he resumed his place; order was restored, and the meeting passed the following votes:

1. To dismiss the committee chosen at the last Town-meeting from any further duties in their office; and
2. To choose a committee to inform those invited to attend an *ex parte* council, that the town has no business to lay before them."

* T. R. III, p. 284.

It is little to be wondered at, that the aggrieved party should think the town entitled to interfere in their case. So intimate had been the connexion between the town and the church that the boundaries separating them were not clearly and unmistakably perceived by the citizen of only ordinary intelligence. The town had built the meeting-house, was taxed for its maintenance and support, for the salary of its pastor, and had the supervision and trusteeship of its ministerial lands and of the income derived from them. Why should not the town interpose if one of its taxable inhabitants feels himself wronged by the acts of church and pastor? Why not join with an aggrieved person in calling a council to act as an impartial arbiter in the difficulty? The question may be more easily presented than decided, among those trained under a practical union of church and state. It was fortunate for the town that at that juncture, she had some citizens who perceived that the town as such, had no proper right or authority to meddle with the internal affairs of the church; and that those citizens extricated themselves and all concerned, so speedily and effectually from a disagreeable and perhaps protracted ecclesiastical tangle, by informing those who had been invited to attend a council, that "the town had no business to lay before them." The knot was cut, and the ends were allowed to straighten of their own accord.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS WITH PASTOR.

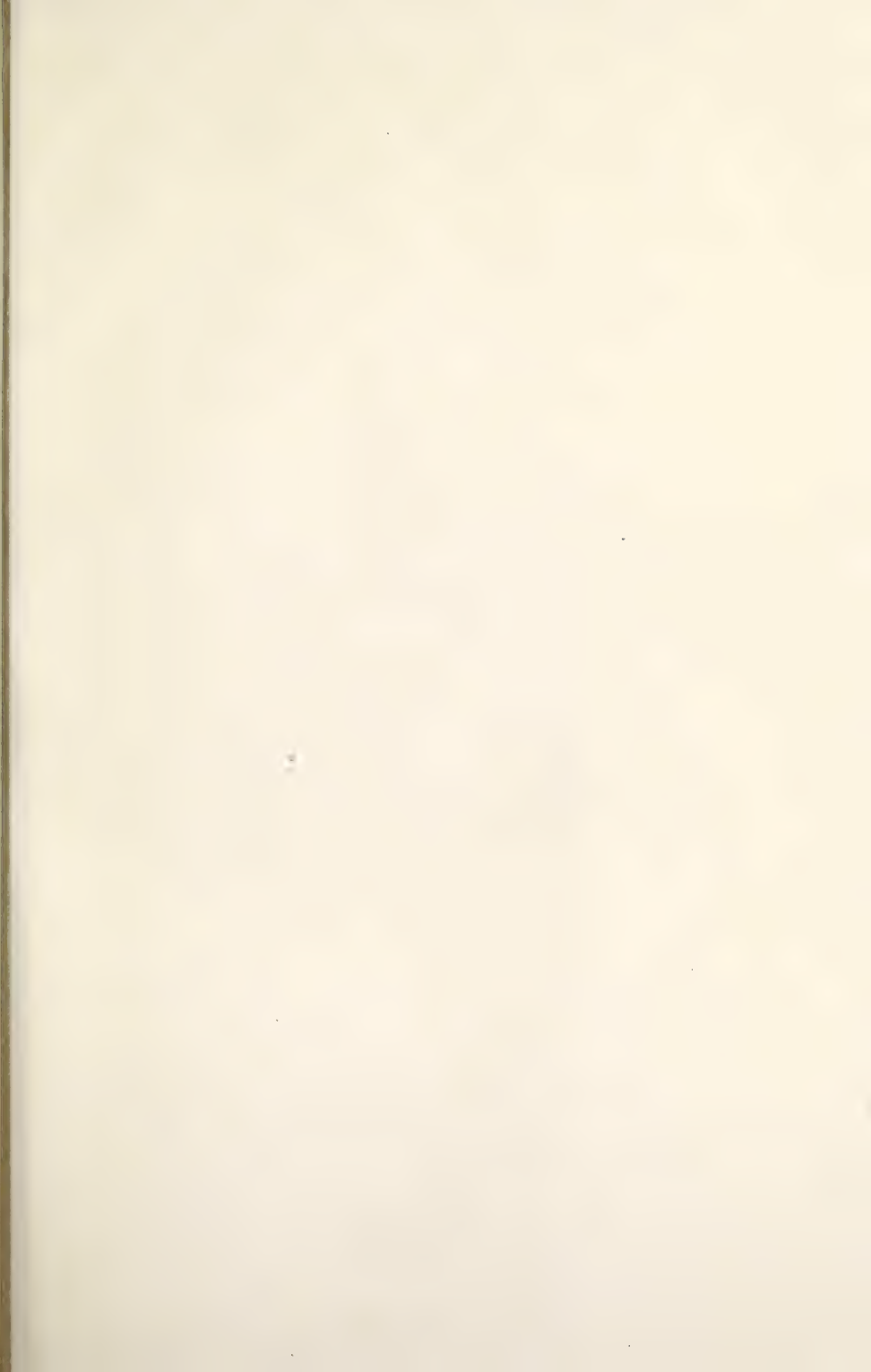
The depreciation of the national currency in war time, as well as the disturbance connected with the agitation in the northwest part of the town, complicated the situation very considerably for the pastor, Rev. Sewell Goodridge, and added both to his work and worry. There were two points on which he seemed to expect somewhat more in the way of pecuniary consideration; namely, his loss by depreciation of currency, and also his extra labors in that part of Lyndeborough which was in a turmoil to be incorporated as Greenfield. His people felt that they were common sufferers in the depreciation; and they understood that he had consented with them to render freely his service to that portion of his flock living in the northwest of the town, bearing with the inconveniences which resulted from the truce on which they had agreed. A settlement was effected in 1793, the record of which need not be spread here. The differences of view, through mutual kindness and forbearance, were measurably harmonized and a full and satisfactory conclusion reached, while

mutual friendship and respect were preserved and became permanent.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

Most of the people in those days were accustomed to attending church. On Sunday mornings the roads would be filled with people on their way to the sanctuary, and the church used often to be filled to overflowing.

Such a condition of things reflects dishonor on our own times of disregard for church attendance, and devotion to debasing worldly pleasures on the sacred day. In some important respects, at least, "the former days were better than these."





BAPTIST CHURCH,
SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH.

CHAPTER XV.

HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. D. DONOVAN, PASTOR.

The formation of a generally accepted church of Christ in a community is often a matter of great and far-reaching import. A sketch of such a body which has existed even three-fourths of a century will hardly seem,

"As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean."

The successors of those who organized it will regard the record as a memorial of the consecration of its founders, and may be incited by the story to imitate their virtues.

There are rumors that Baptist notions or opinions infected the pure minds of even some of the pioneers of Lyndeborough. But, it will never answer to found a history on mere rumor. Positive diversity of religious sentiment manifested itself unmistakably in 1818. About the year 1819, a law was enacted which excused men from taxation for the support of preaching with which they were out of sympathy. They were taxed still, but allowed to pay their taxes for the support of the ministry wherever they preferred. Upon notifying the selectmen of their preference, they could be excused from taxation to support the regular ministry of the town, as it was then considered. In accordance with the above law, we find on the tax book for 1819, the statement :

"The following persons have produced certificates from 'The Baptist Society,' that they are regular members of the same, and are therefore exempt by law from paying toward the support of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill; viz: Samuel Pearson, Samuel Hartshorn, John Wellman, Jr., Jacob Flinn, Israel Burnham, Parker Burnham, Eli Holt, Moses Pearson, William Richardson, Jr., Solomon Cram, Samuel Ellingwood, Ira S. Ellingwood, Levi Curtis."

Twenty-nine other names are recorded as exempt from taxation for the support of Mr. Merrill on account of their religious sentiment; and in 1821, twenty-eight were "excused from Minister Tax."

The following year another name was added to the last list, and David Putnam was excused from paying minister tax, "on account of being a Baptist."

The lists here referred to are by no means irrelevant to our sketch. The statements which accompany them indicate the existence of a Baptist society ten years before the organization of this church, and point to the presence of one man who was known as a Baptist seven years before its recognition. Some of the names which appear on those lists were, at a later day, inscribed on the roll of the Baptist church.

The first Baptist preaching in town which resulted in conversions was that of Rev. Joseph Elliott of Mason. He held services in the dwelling of Mr. Moses Pearson in 1825, when the audience filled the house, and overflowed to seats under the noble elms in the front yard. Mr. Pearson's children, William and Susan, became converts and were baptized in the Rocky River, west of the house. So far as known, they were the first persons baptized in that stream. They united with the Baptist church in Wilton.

Occasional services were continued, Caleb Brown, Bela Wilcox, and Mr. Elliott sharing in them. Soon a subscription was circulated for the support of preaching, and the money raised was expended in the various school districts in proportion to the sums which each paid. Thus the people maintained preaching as they could for a few years. Rev. Simeon Fletcher of Wilton was for a few months their stated supply about that time.

Finally, Dec. 10, 1829, a council, consisting of pastors and delegates from the churches in Milford, Wilton, New Boston and Hillsborough, was convened to recognize this church, if thought proper. The council met at the residence of Daniel Putnam, Esq., now the parsonage. The Rev. Charles Cummings of Hillsboro' was chosen moderator, and Rev. Caleb Brown, of Wilton, clerk. David Putnam and Daniel Cram were chosen by the proposed church as its representatives, and the former had been chosen deacon provided the council should decide on recognition. The council decided "to constitute them into a distinct church." Recognition services were held in the school house, and some of the parts were assigned as follows: Sermon, Rev. Samuel Everett, Milford; Hand of Fellowship, Rev. John Atwood, New Boston; charge to the church, Rev. Charles Cummings of Hillsboro. Fifteen of the members came from the church in Wilton, viz.: Moses and Susanna Pearson, David and Tryphena Putnam, Job and Betsey Swington, Elijah and Alice Upton, Daniel and Rhoda Cram, Benjamin and Abigail Holt, Abigail Ellingwood, Joseph

Marshall, and Ebenezer Gardner. Six others came from the church in Milford ; viz : Samuel and Abigail Persons, John and Betsey Wellman, and Micah and Hannah Hartshorn.

These founders of the church were, at least, people of average intelligence, actuated by their convictions of duty, and ready to make sacrifices, if necessary, to carry them out. To this end, they wrought and taught, not factiously, but with manifest piety and sincerity.

Their meetings were held for a time in the school-house. Prosperity attended them. Congregations increased, and at times were larger than the house could hold. Then in the warm weather, they would meet in the grove back of the school house, and arrange temporary seats, while many would sit around on the rocks. Mr. Cummings became their first pastor. He was a man of stentorian voice who could easily be heard over on the road to Wilton, and awaked the echoes. He was an agent of the Domestic Missionary Society, and "was instrumental in organizing churches in Keene, Swanzey, Marlboro, Peterboro, Hillsboro, Lyndeboro, and Antrim." *

Their success is thought to have awakened envy, so that when wishing to hold a meeting at one time, the school-house key could not be obtained, or "found" as it was said. This was taken as a practical refusal of the use of the house. At that time Mr. Ebenezer Pearson opened his house for their meetings through the winter, and they laid their plans to build a meeting-house. This was in the winter of 1831.

Having decided to build, popular opinion was somewhat divided as to the best place for the house. Some favored the center of the town, some Johnson's corner, and some Putnam Corner, now South Lyndeborough. Deacon David Putnam and other prominent citizens strongly favored the latter place, and thought more help could be obtained for building here than elsewhere. It was decided to test this opinion, and contributors to the enterprise were requested to express their preference for the place. The heaviest subscriptions came from those who preferred South Lyndeborough, and this settled the question, and work was at once begun here.

In aid of it Mr. Ephraim Putnam, 2nd, though a Universalist in sentiment, gave them the lot on which to build, and he, together with Deacon Putnam, cut and drew the first timber from his own woods. Miss Sarah Stephenson gave twenty-five stand-

* Child's Gaz. of Cheshire County, p. 404.

ing trees from her wood lot. Others gave labor in cutting the trees into logs and drawing them to the mill. Captain Israel Putnam gave a part of the sawing. Deacon Smith of Wilton made the frame. The raising, of course, was a matter of unusual importance. The subject of temperance had then received little attention; hence, among the incidental expenses was a little bill for two and a half gallons of rum with the molasses needed to make it palatable, indispensable at raisings in those days. The raisers partook somewhat of the spirit of the times.

The house was duly covered, and the inside work was done by Josiah Wheeler of Lyndeborough. The ladies subscribed money and secured the pulpit, but funds for the building of the pews were wanting, and planed seats were used for a few years to take their place. Finally, Deacon Putnam and Franklin Hadley hired the pews built and became jointly responsible for the expense of them.

Thus the house was finished. It stood in the northeast angle formed where the road from South Lyndeborough to Temple is crossed by the Forest road. The exact spot is very near where the railroad from Wilton crosses the Temple road, in front of the railroad station. The house was dedicated Oct. 8, 1836, Rev. Dura D. Pratt of Nashua preaching the sermon.

The people were not able to support a regular pastor. They obtained supplies for their pulpit as they were able. The Rev. Leonard Kimball supplied them eleven Sundays in 1836. The Rev. John Atwood of New Boston, served them at different times as stated supply, in periods varying from a few months to two or three years. He seems to have baptized some of the first converts received by the church. One of these was David Burroughs, who was licensed by this church and spent sixty-five years in the ministry. Rev. John Woodbury was pastor in 1838, Joshua Currier in 1839 and Joseph Sargent in 1840.

Others who supplied in the early years of the church's existence a few weeks or months, as the case might be, were Miles Bronson, afterwards a missionary in Assam, W. B. Kelley, George Daland, Joseph Davis, S. C. Pratt, Willard Glover, Henry Archibald, Frederick Page, Joseph C. Foster, late associate editor of "The Watchman," W. C. Richards, M. L. Bickford, Phineas Richardson, Amzi Jones and John Atwood.

The labors of these men were blessed, for in the ten years

after the organization of the church about forty new members were received.

TRIALS.

In 1840, serious troubles arose. Cases of discipline occurred. Some members were excluded, some dropped, and some were dismissed to unite elsewhere. Soon after this, Rev. John Atwood again became their stated supply, serving two or more years. About that time G. W. Hutchinson, a preacher of the Christian order appeared on the scene. He was wonderfully successful. Some of the Baptists, both men and women alike, were captivated by him. They united with the church which he organized, and thus the Baptist membership was diminished in numbers and in ability to maintain preaching. Naturally enough, they were discouraged. Moreover, some members of the Baptist society seemed ready to hand over to this new body the property of the church. The new body was given the use of the meeting-house at a merely nominal cost. But this was not enough. They began to assume, at least, *quasi* ownership of it. Thus the matter stood for a time. The Baptists were doubtless annoyed and uneasy, but were tolerably quiet. Mr. Hutchinson was in the place a few years and won quite a following. But one fine morning he was missing and could not be found. He had vacated his apartments and forsaken his flock in the night, and, as a consequence, his church suffered a fatal collapse. That his entire course injured the Baptist church will be readily assumed and promptly conceded.

SURVIVAL.

The church, though greatly weakened, did not see fit to disband or die. It made an attempt at recovery. Like a tempest-tossed, badly lurching ship, with twisted rigging and torn canvas and diminished crew, the old church shifted ballast, righted position, and turned her prow once more toward the sunlight and the desired haven. This occurred in the year 1849.

Early in 1850, the church called Rev. D. P. French, one of her own licentiates, as her pastor. He gathered the scattered flock and received some new accessions, but remained with them only a year. He left them, however, in much better condition than he found them.

For about three years, again, Rev. John Atwood became stated supply. He is kindly remembered for his good services to the church. In 1854 the church invited Mr. E. J. Emery to

their pastorate. He was here ordained, received several new members, and remained with them about three years, the longest continuous service up to that time.

The Rev. T. Clarkson Russell preached several weeks in 1858, and is pleasantly remembered. A call was that year extended to Rev. Joseph B. Mitchell of Guilford, Vermont. He accepted, and in his brief pastorate of about two years, received a goodly number of new members, one of whom has served as both deacon and clerk for many years. The labors of Rev. John Peacock of Amherst followed for several months and were fruitful in adding seventeen new members to the church.

From 1861 to 1864 Rev. Asaph Merriam, an aged, devoted servant of God, served as stated supply. From that time to 1870, the desk was supplied mainly by students from the Newton Theological Institution, among whom were J. H. Gannett, Joseph Pollard, Isaiah Record, and later, George T. Raymond and Asa L. Lane.

The next regular pastor, E. J. Whittemore, came to the church in 1871, received several additions to the membership and resigned in 1873.

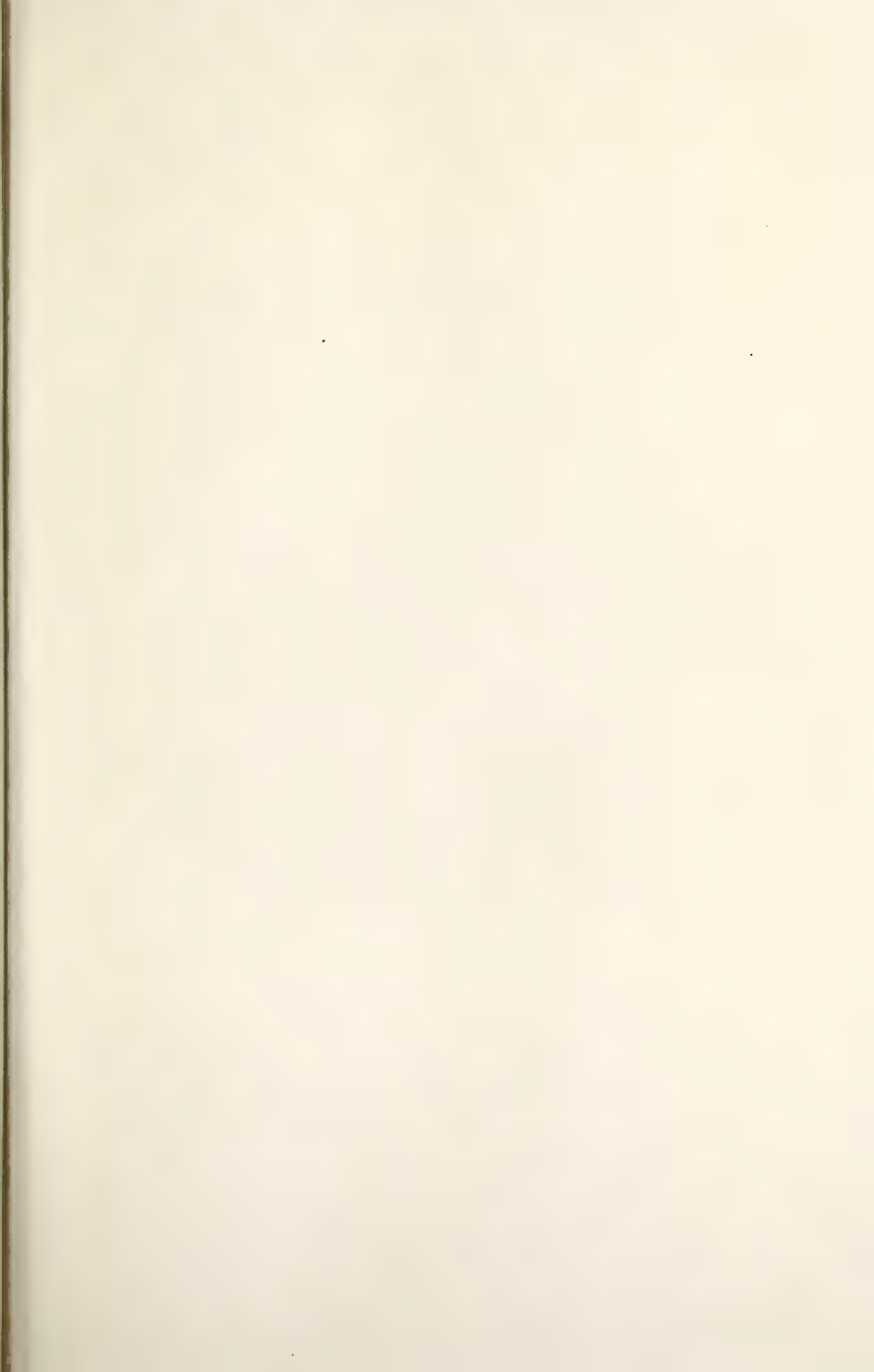
The Rev. E. H. Watrous was next called, but failing to find a suitable residence in the place, he felt compelled to decline the call.

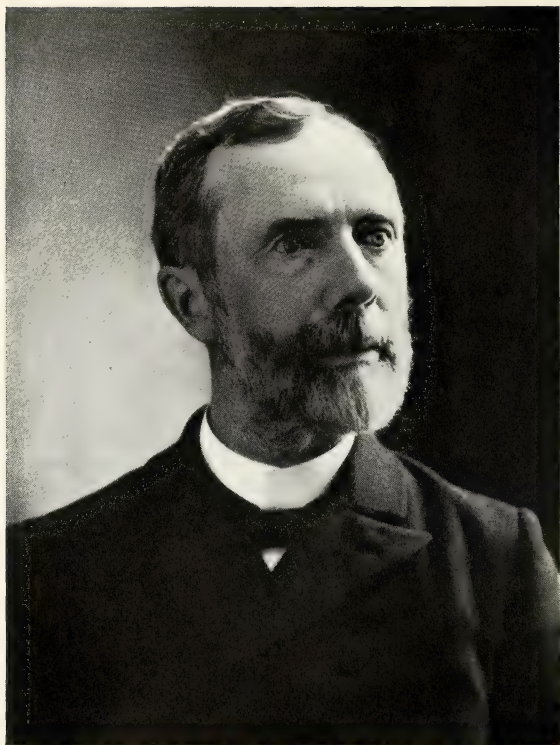
The Rev. David Gage then supplied for a time, encouraged the people much, and urged them to try to secure a parsonage. This they did at a cost of \$1,500. About this time the railroad came through the place, the glass factory was in operation, and the population was larger, and there was more money in circulation than there had been in previous years or than there has been since.

That year, 1874, Rev. S. B. Macomber settled with the people as pastor. He received a number of new members; but closed his labors with the church in about two years.

The Rev. William R. Warner became his successor in 1876. The committee of the Young Men's Christian Association assisted him in a revival effort which resulted in the largest accession ever received in a single year. Twenty-nine were baptized and eight were received by letter. Mr. Warner remained with the church only about two years.

Rev. H. G. Hubbard, a faithful man and a sound evangelical preacher, succeeded Mr. Warner. Mr. Hubbard's work for the church, as expressed by his son, "consisted largely of





*D. Donovan, Pastor.
Bapt. Church.
South Lyndeborough.*

pruning and weeding out a growth too rank and unfruitful." He continued with them about four years."

Soon after his departure Rev. Gaylord B. Smith accepted a call. During his pastorate the young people gave entertainments to raise money for building a vestry. Sixty-five dollars were secured and placed at interest. Mr. Smith was much esteemed by the community. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was chosen chaplain of Harvey Holt Post, No. 15. He was chosen town representative to the General Court. He closed his labors early in 1886, having accepted a call to Jamestown, R. I. He died Feb. 4, 1905, at East Wrentham, Mass.

For a few weeks afterwards, Rev. D. M. Cleveland, missionary of the Baptist State Convention, labored here. A general interest was awakened, and some hopeful conversions followed.

In April, 1886, Rev. D. Donovan, after preaching for a few Sundays, accepted a call and commenced labor with the church in July, and is still pastor, through the grace of God and favor of the people. There have been no great accessions to the church. Many of our faithful and devoted members have been called up higher.

A BRANCH CHURCH.

This church organized a branch in Greenfield in 1839. It numbered nine members, and continued its operations there about three years. But in the trying period before mentioned, the members of that body, at their own request, were again received into the parent church. It doubtless seemed wiser then for all to unite and work together.

LICENTIATES.

The first person licensed by the church was also the first baptized into its fellowship, after its organization, that was David Burroughs, a native of Lyndeborough. He was ordained in Plymouth, Vt., in 1834, and after serving in various pastorates in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, removed into the state of New York. He died at Painted Post, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1898, after a service of 64 years in the ministry.

David P. French, also a native of Lyndeborough, and first a member of the Congregational Church at the centre, was the next. He became a Baptist while a student at Oberlin College, Ohio, and was received by letter from the Baptist church in

Columbia, Ohio, 1837. He was licensed in 1838, and twelve years later, rendered this church excellent service as pastor for one year. He died in Nashville, Illinois, April 29, 1886.

Third among these was Jason Putnam, eldest son of Deacon Putnam. He was licensed in 1838, was considered a young man of great promise and was pursuing a course of ministerial study. He died deeply lamented, at the age of twenty-three.

A fourth was Charles Wilder of Peterboro, whose name was on record as supplying the desk about 20 years before. His license bears date of March, 1890. He rendered friendly and gratuitous assistance, not only to his own, but also to other pastors, both of his own and other denominations in the county. He died July 26, 1900, at his home in Peterborough, having made a generous bequest to the church.

The last who was licensed to preach by the church is W. N. Donovan, Aug. 6, 1893. He was ordained in South Lyndeborough, Nov. 3, 1898. He is assistant professor of Biblical Interpretation, Old Testament, in Newton Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Mass.

REVIVALS.

The church has enjoyed three seasons of special revival. The first came in 1835, when nineteen members were received by baptism. The second was in 1861, when under the labors of Rev. John Peacock seventeen were added to the membership. The third and greatest was in 1876, when the Rev. William R. Warner baptized twenty-nine, and received eight others by letter.

DEACONS.

Those who served the church as its deacons were David Putnam, the first person selected for that office, who served two different periods; others who held the office in the order named were Samuel Hartshorn, Jr., Nathan Barnes, John Hartshorn, David Putnam, Jr., and Samuel S. Cummings. At his first election, the latter declined the office; but several years after he was again chosen and served till his death. David Putnam, Jr., who now holds the office, has rendered the longest service, since Jan. 31, 1873, and "won a good standing and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus."

CLERKS.

The clerks have been Daniel Cram, David Putnam, Thomas Kidder, John Hartshorn and David Putnam, Jr., who has also rendered the longest service as clerk.

THE CHURCH'S CHARACTER AND STANDING.

Though the church has never been financially strong, it is faithful to its pecuniary obligations, and usually prompt in meeting its current expenses. It is free from debt, united and benevolent, and occupies a good vantage ground for spiritual work. Under divine guidance and blessing it has a prospect of much usefulness.

AID FROM STATE CONVENTION.

In its early years the church relied mainly on its own resources for the support of preaching. The Rev. John Woodbury became pastor in 1838 and the State Convention aided in his support. He remained with the church but one year. They seem not to have received aid again until Rev. E. J. Whittemore became pastor in 1871, and from that time on they continued to receive aid until 1888. Then, through the liberality of the members in general, and the special assistance of brother Charles Wilder, the church again returned to the plan of self-support, a return in no way distasteful. Mr. Wilder at his death left a generous bequest to the church. Pending the settlement of his estate, the church has again received generous assistance from the Baptist State Convention.

REPAIRS OF CHURCH EDIFICE.

It will be remembered that the meeting-house was dedicated in 1836. From that time till 1863, hardly anything had been done to it to improve its condition. It stood on the plot now occupied by the railroad station, but so close to the highway which runs east and west that sometimes careless teamsters defaced it with their carts.

In 1863 J. H. Tarbell, Esq., gave the church in exchange for that lot the one on which their meeting-house now stands and further, assisted them in moving the building. The change was an advantage, the house was slightly raised upon good underpinning, nice stone steps were placed at the entrance, and its whole appearance much improved.

A few years later Rev. Joseph Pollard, who had supplied the desk for several weeks, offered the church \$200 if they would raise a like sum and expend it in repairs. The offer was thankfully accepted and a ladies' circle was formed and commenced collecting funds. Their enthusiasm infected others, who assisted liberally. Mr. Luther Cram gave lumber for the belfry and E. B. Badger, Esq., a summer visitor at the time, gave the

fine vane to surmount it. The work proceeded slowly, however, as the funds could be obtained. Mr. J. H. Tarbell and son gave the bell, and when the repairs were all finished it was found that \$1,700 had been expended, largely called forth by brother Pollard's generous offer.

Owing, however, to this esteemed brother's protracted sickness and lamented death about that time, the church accepted but one hundred dollars of the money. They hold his memory in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

Again, in 1887, quite a complete alteration was made in the interior of the house. The gallery was removed, and the entry which was under it was included in the audience room, though the seatings were not increased. A porch was added in 1888, and the next year Mr. J. H. Tarbell had the spire built at his own expense. He also bequeathed the church three hundred dollars for the erection of a vestry under the main building. To this sum Mrs. E. C. Tarbell and her son, Walter S., added each one hundred dollars, and in 1891 the work of building the vestry commenced. The church was raised six feet above its old foundation and the work advanced as far as the funds would permit. To avoid a debt, only a ladies' room was finished at first, and for three or four years our midweek meetings were held in this. But in January, 1897, the whole was completed, and the entire cost of improvements since 1887 must have been somewhat in excess of two thousand dollars.

THE OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE DOUBTED.

Doubts have sometimes been expressed by outside parties whether the meeting-house was a Baptist or a union house. The doubt probably arose from the peculiar situations in which the church organization has a few times been placed. A statement in regard to these will not here be out of place.

Soon after the erection of the house, the Universalists in the vicinity secured a pastor to preach for them alternate Sundays for a year. The hall in which they held their services was uncomfortably warm in summer, and hence they sought the privilege of using the house a share of the time when it was not needed by the church. This privilege was cheerfully granted. It was only a fitting courtesy, for the Universalists as individuals had liberally assisted in building it. But as is frequently said of dwellings, "no house was ever yet large enough for two families," so it may as truly be said, perhaps, that no meeting-

house was ever built capable of satisfying two diverse church organizations or denominations. There was some friction in consequence of the arrangement. Very likely some people may have thought the house a union house, and some others may have wished it so. Sometimes it is an easy step to assume as a right what is granted as a courtesy. Doubtless there was a conflict of beliefs as well as of economic interests; and so there was more or less contention as to the real proprietorship.

In 1845, also, after the organization of the so-called Christian church, some of its adherents assumed a similar right to the use of the house. A number of these were members of the First Baptist society, and had a voice in permitting the church property then in their custody to be used according to their preference or whim. They seemed to exercise their power perversely, for they let the house to the Christian body one-half of the time, and twelve pews all of the time for a sum little more than sufficient to pay the hire of the sexton. In this manœuvring the Baptists either had their hands tied, or decided to let matters temporarily alone.

At a still later day members of the Baptist society who had little sympathy with the church, made an attempt to buy and get control of a majority of the pews, with the idea of permitting any denomination which they chose to favor at the time the use of it. This scheme was also frustrated, as they thought, through Divine favor and sagacious leadership. They have, thus, managed and controlled their house from the first, and with full right, as may appear from the original subscription paper circulated for building it. A copy of this follows:—

“Lyndeborough Feb. 20, 1832.

We the subscribers agree to pay to the Committee of the First Baptist Church & Society in Lyndeborough such sums of money & other articles as are hereinafter affixed to our names respectively, to be used & expended by said Committee for the purpose of erecting a convenient meeting-house for the sole use and behoof of the First Baptist Church in said Lyndeborough forever; said house to be located on the new road near Mr. Ebenezer Pearsons', hereby binding ourselves, our heirs, executors & assigns to the faithful fulfillment of the same; In witness whereof we hereunto set our names & subscribe the following sums.”

The names which follow are those of persons prominent in the community, who knew what they wanted and stated their purpose clearly and unmistakably. There was no simulation or duplicity in their language. Throughout their course they seem to have

quietly held to their legal right to their own house as exclusive and indefeasible.

THE FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The charters of the town all made provision for the support of the ministry. The minister was to be Orthodox, and all taxable inhabitants were assessed for his support, however they might differ from him in religious belief, and were required to pay their rates. But about the year 1819 a law was enacted which permitted every man to pay his minister rate for the support of any minister whom he chose. They must, however, notify the selectmen of their purpose in order to be excused from the accustomed tax. (See p. 294.)

In accordance with the above law, we find on the Lyndeborough tax-book for 1819 the statement: "The following persons have produced their certificates from the Baptist Society that they are regular members of the same, and are therefore exempt by law from paying toward the support of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, viz., Samuel Pearson, Samuel Hartshorn, John Wellman, Jr., Jacob Flinn, Israel Burnham, Parker Burnham, Eli Holt, Moses Pearson, William Richardson, Jr., Solomon Cram, Samuel Elingwood, Ira S. Elingwood, Levi Curtis."

This, we take it, indicates clearly that a Baptist society, sufficient for legal requirements, existed at the time named. This society seems to have supported preaching in some of the school districts of the town a number of years before making any effort to form a church. In the "Farmer's Cabinet" for April 23, 1831, may be found the following:—

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we, MOSES PERSONS, SAMUEL HARTSHORN, DAVID PUTMAN and our associates have formed ourselves into a Society to be known by the name of the FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY IN LYNDEBOROUGH, agreeably to an act of the Legislature, passed July 3, 1827.

SAMUEL HARTSHORN, *Clerk.*

Lyndeborough, Mar. 29, 1831.

The society assisted greatly in building the meeting-house, and continued its work for about thirty years. The names of many citizens in this part of the town are enrolled among its members, and by its system of legal requirements it rendered important service to the church in its business and finances.

ITS SUCCESSORS.

In August, 1873, it seemed necessary to form a new society, to have charge of the parsonage and provide for other necessities. This society was constituted wholly of the church members, and was consequently smaller than the old organization. It has had the advantage, however, of having greater unity and no less efficiency than the former. This organization in 1897 transferred its responsibility to the church and adjourned *sine die*.

LADIES' SOCIETIES.

In 1836, a young ladies' society was formed to raise funds for the support of preaching. It was called the "Young Ladies' Dorcas Society," and at one time numbered about thirty members. The president was Miss Submit R. Pearsons, and the secretary, Miss Susanna B. Putnam. This society assisted greatly the object for which it was formed. But in the trying time of the Elder Hutchinson movement, it became extinct.

THE LADIES' CIRCLE.

The present "Ladies' Circle" sprang into existence when the first repairs on the church were contemplated in 1863. Mrs. Susanna P. Hartshorn and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mariette D. Putnam, were prime movers in organizing it, and at that time nearly every family in the place was represented in its membership. It still continues its work of procuring funds in various ways to assist the church wherever the need is greatest. Their success on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of The Lafayette Artillery Co., Sept. 9, 1904, gave them fresh inspiration for continuing their good work. The last premium paid for the renewal of the insurance on the church edifice came largely from their treasury.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday school grew up along with the church. In 1835, it reported sixty-five pupils and seven teachers, with Deacon David Putnam as superintendent. In 1863, John Hartshorn was superintendent, and there were forty-three scholars and six teachers reported. In 1876 more than 100 scholars were reported, and for more than ten years after that the attendance remained the same. It was prosperous for several years under the superintendence of Mr. L. P. Jenson, and still continues

active, though in late years, its number has considerably decreased, due in part to the decrease of population in the place. It has a library of more than five hundred volumes, many of which are well adapted for Sunday schools. The Sunday school library, we think, has been used less since the founding of our town's public library.

BENEFACTIONS RECEIVED BY THE CHURCH.

The church has received many tokens of regard, not only from its own members, but also from others who at various times became interested in its success. One of the first favors from people out-of-town was a nice Bible and five dollars in money from Mrs. Farwell of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. E. B. Badger of Boston gave forty dollars on the first repairs of the meeting-house, and also gave the handsome table and rich communion service. He further gave one hundred dollars towards payment for the parsonage, and the once fine weather vane which now surmounts our church spire. On the occasion of our reunion, in 1887, he kindly forwarded to the church his check for twenty-five dollars. Thus, for many years has he shown interest, awakened first while a summer visitor in the homes of some of its members. Matthew Bolles, Esq., of Boston also gave one hundred dollars towards securing the parsonage. Mr. William R. Putnam and also his brother, Professor Daniel Putnam of Ypsilanti, Michigan, generously remembered the church at its reunion in 1887; and the former presented us his check for fifty dollars, Dec. 23, 1895, to aid in finishing our vestry. He has also kindly remembered the church in a bequest not at present available.

Besides these the church has received legacies from the friends named below :

Mrs. Isaac Low, Greenfield	\$ 100
Mrs. Isaac Foster, Greenfield	100
Mr. Joel H. Tarbell, Lyndeborough	300
Mr. Orrin Cram	100
Mr. Charles Wilder, Peterborough	5,000
Mr. Byron Putnam of Lyndeborough (conditioned on keeping his burial lot in repair)	300

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

About the same time that the Baptists commenced holding meetings, the Universalists began to secure preaching. Both parties expressed dissent from the preaching of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, and in much the same way. But the Universalists and

other dissenters largely outnumbered the Baptists. In fact, it is said, that those of Universalist sentiments from the three towns, Lyndeborough, Temple and Wilton, united in the support of preaching for a time, and that some very able preachers of that faith were sometimes secured to hold service for them. Their first meetings were held either in private dwellings or in the hall over the store.

The town tax book for the year 1819 has the record that several persons were that year exempted from taxation "on account of their religious sentiment." Among these were Andrew Harwood, Thomas Bradford, Gideon Cram, Joseph Cram, James Cram, Jr., James L. Clark, Daniel Putnam, Israel Putnam, Eli Curtis, Jr., Ebenezer Russell, Thomas Boffee and Nathan Fish. Some of these were men of property and influential citizens. They had a common sympathy with the Baptists, on the ground that all had been paying taxes for the support of preaching by Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, from whom some differed in one way and some another. Hence, the very same copy of "The Farmer's Cabinet" in which the formation of "The First Baptist Society" was announced, contains, also, the following :

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that we DANIEL PUTNAM, JOSEPH CRAM and GIDEON CRAM, and our associates, have formed ourselves into a *Religious Society*, to be known by the name of "*The First Universalian Society of Lyndeborough*, and that we shall claim all the privileges that any other religious society can claim under the Constitution and Laws of the State of New Hampshire.

DANIEL PUTNAM

Clerk of said Society.

Lyndeborough, April 4, 1831.

The Universalist people materially assisted the Baptists in building their meeting-house in 1832. It remained in an unfinished condition some little time, but was dedicated Oct. 8, 1836. Sometime between the dates given above, the Universalist people had obtained a preacher to hold services with them "*one Sabbath in four for six months.*" Before this engagement expired, he was engaged as preacher "*one half of the time for a year.*" I use the preacher's language, who wrote :

"We occupy a hall near the Baptist meeting-house. During the sultry sabbaths of summer, this hall was *filled*; and so oppressive was the heat,

upon one occasion in particular, that we requested and obtained permission to occupy the Baptist house in the afternoon.”*

Many of the Baptists attended the service, and listened to doctrine at variance with their views, which provoked ill feeling. The two could not walk together, for they disagreed, and the Baptists recoiled from allowing their house to be used for the spread of views so contrary to their own. Thus, unfriendly feeling arose, which possibly hurt the influence of the church, and within a decade prepared the way for the Elder Hutchinson division.

The Rev. C. S. Hussey, the preacher above quoted, seems to have been a man of good ability. He came to South Lyndeborough to live, and occupied a house which then stood on the ground now occupied by the cottage of Mrs. Dorcas A. Holt. He taught school a few terms here in District No. 3, and was here when the Baptist meeting-house was dedicated. He removed from town soon after that event, and is said to have gone to the State of Maine.

The Universalist society had commenced preparations to build a parsonage on the land now occupied by the summer cottage of Mrs. Clough of Lynn, Mass. This work was undertaken for Mr. Hussey's benefit. His departure disheartened the project, and the place and building materials collected on it were sold to the heirs of Major William Richardson, who built the house which is now occupied by Mrs. Clough. No Universalist preaching has since been maintained.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1844, there came to South Lyndeborough a preacher of the Christian connection whose name was G. W. Hutchinson. He commenced holding meetings which were largely attended and seem to have interested many of the people. The meetings were held in the Baptist meeting-house, and several members of the church became constant attendants upon the services. Some of the members of the First Baptist Society, also, were so carried away with the new order of things that they seemed ready to transfer the church property or meeting-house to the new congregation. Such was the success of this movement that on the 23rd of April, 1845, the congregation met at the South Lyndeborough meeting-house to see what could be done about organizing a church. Elder Hutchinson opened the meeting with prayer, followed by remarks

* From "The Star in the East," Concord, N. H., Dec. 10, 1836.

suited to the occasion. He was chosen moderator, and Ezra Dane, clerk *pro tempore*. After ascertaining who wished to unite in forming a church, and whether those so wishing were in full fellowship with each other, they proceeded to organization. The constituent members numbered thirteen, whose names follow :

John F. Holt	Ebenezer Pearson	Elizabeth Johnson
Matthew Gray	Ezra Dane	Abigail Holt
Reuben Dutton	Mary Karr	Abigail Pearson
Obed M. Goldthwait	Phebe Goldthwaite	Sarah H. Floyd
James M. Floyd.		

John F. Holt was chosen deacon and Ezra Dane clerk. The church thus constituted voted to receive and dismiss members by majority vote. They also

“Voted to receive Elder Hutchinson as member of this church, and, Voted to receive Elder Hutchinson as Pastor of this church.”

The church continued its meetings for about five years, and seems to have received a number of members to its fellowship, one of whom in later life has won a wide and worthy reputation as professor and educator in the state of Michigan, viz., Daniel Putnam, A.M., LL.D.

Ezra Dane was church clerk till Mar. 17, 1850, at which time Joel Tarbell became his successor, and signed letters of dismission for both him and Elder Hutchinson to unite with the Christian church in East Andover. The record of the dismissal and recommendation of Ezra Dane to the East Andover church is the last entry on the church book.

The organization could hardly be otherwise than troublesome to the Baptist church, which was at the time sufficiently disturbed by internal affairs, as may be seen by a reference to the latter's history.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LYNDEBOROUGH.

It is a source of regret that our town has not had educational facilities equal to those of some of her neighbors. Yet, despite her deficiency in this respect, several of her sons have gone forth and occupied noble positions among their fellow-men. Their success may have resulted from the stimulus imparted to them by parents who prized a liberal education, but were themselves unable to obtain it, though their love for it never faltered. But, even in the early records, a commendable appreciation of the value of schools is manifested.

The warrant for the annual meeting in 1770 asked the town to consider whether they will hire a schoolmistress, and what sum they will raise for a school.* This called attention to the need that was felt for it. And, even though the matter was then negatived, a vote was passed at the next annual meeting† to sell the school lot to the highest bidder, and appropriate the money for the support of a school, and George Gould, Benjamin Cram, and David Badger were chosen a committee to effect the sale. On the 6th of June following, voted to hire a school kept and to raise £12, L. M., for the same, and chose Deacon Ephraim Putnam, William Carson, Jacob Cram, William Barron and Josiah Abbott the committee to carry out the vote.

In 1772 they decided to have a school, and voted £15 for its support, and chose five men, viz., Deacon Ephraim Putnam Robert Badger, William Carson, John Kidder and Nathan Pearson the committee to provide for and take care of it.‡

The town voted forty dollars for the support of a school in 1773, and the next year £12 was voted for the purpose.§

In 1775, the town voted "to raise £13, 6s., 8 pence, L. M., together with the interest of the money" received for the school lot, for the support of a school, and chose Edward Bevens, Jeremiah Carleton, Dea. Putnam, Jr., Andrew Fuller, Dea. Badger, Joseph Ellinwood, William Thompson and Capt. Spaulding a School Committee. The school lot No. 126, situated in the northeast part of the town, was sold to Mr. John Clark for £67, 10s., by William Carson, James Boutwell and Amos Whittemore, committee.

*T. R., Vol. I, p. 58. †T. R., I, 76. ‡P. 84. §P. 91, 98.

Voted in 1776 to raise £12 for the support of a school.* Let it be borne in mind that war was then raging, and that money was getting very scarce among our rugged hills. Yet the usual sum was appropriated for school purposes.

The year 1777 formed a marked era in our town, not only because of the bravery of her men at Bennington and Saratoga, but also because of their noble record at home. On Apr. 8, this year, a vote was passed to divide the town into districts, and allow each district its proportion of the money raised.† The work was assigned to a committee consisting of Capt. Levi Spaulding, Mr. Eleazer Woodward and Mr. William Carson.

Mar. 10, 1778, the town voted to hire a man a year to teach school in four places.‡ On May 4 following, they voted to omit hiring a man as was before decided, and to raise £100, to be divided among the eight districts in the usual manner.

The next year§ they hired a man to teach in eight parts of the town, and sufficient money was assessed to pay him for his services.

At the annual meeting, 1780, it was voted to have a school kept and divide the town into seven districts in which to keep it; and the selectmen were appointed to make the division, and "provide a proper school-master"; and the school was to be free to the children and servants of all the lawful inhabitants of the town.

The next year, 1781, they voted one hundred pounds, such as was lawful money in 1775, to be divided proportionally to the seven districts, school to be kept an equal time in each, till the money is expended, and the whole town is to have liberty to send to any district where school was keeping.||

In 1782, voted forty pounds for a school, the money to be laid out in the same manner as last year.¶ In 1783** one hundred pounds were appropriated, to be disposed of in the same manner as last year; and in 1784,†† fifty pounds were voted to be similarly expended. A like sum was voted for 1785, to be expended in a like manner, and so till 1787, fifty pounds were voted each year, and the custom of distributing it equally in the several districts was kept up.‡‡

One hundred pounds, including the interest of the invested schools funds, was to be expended in the usual manner. The record for the succeeding year indicates some friction of the

*T. R. II, 15. †P. 27. ‡P. 51. §P. 55. ||P. 90. ¶P. 101. **P. 110.

††P. 124. ‡‡PP. 137, 145, 157.

school machinery, and the town voted fifty pounds to be expended at the discretion of the districts, if they can agree; and if not, it was to be left to the discretion of the selectmen.*

By the next year a law had been passed requiring every town to expend a certain percentage of their money for the support of schools. Our town this year voted to add twenty pounds sterling to the sum required by law.† This looks as though the people were in full sympathy with the legislative enactment, and somewhat in advance of it. In 1791, a like amount was appropriated, and for the ensuing two years the annual expenditure was sixty pounds.‡

From 1794 to 1798, inclusive, the town voted eighty pounds a year; in 1799, they raised sixty pounds in excess of the interest on the school funds. In 1800, two hundred dollars, exclusive of the interest of the school funds, was expended; in 1801, \$333.33 was voted; and the next year they fell back to \$200. In 1803 the sum of eighty pounds was appropriated.

The year 1804, however, may be regarded as commencing a new era for the common schools. The selectmen were chosen a committee to set limits to the several school districts. Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for building schoolhouses in all the districts except the "out corners which could not be easily convened." There were, as first laid out, in 1777, but eight districts. This year, 1804, it was voted to district the town, and proportion the money to be expended justly to each district, for use in building their schoolhouses. Where any schoolhouses already stood, they were to remain; and all were to be estimated at their real value.

In 1805 there was voted for schools only what the law required; but sixty dollars was voted to hire a singing-master to teach singing in the different parts of the town. In 1806 five hundred dollars was voted; and the next year again only what the law required.

But in 1808, five hundred dollars was raised for the support of schools, and the selectmen were chosen a committee to set limits to the several school districts. The report of this committee can hardly fail to be interesting, because of the light which it sheds upon the locations of the families which then flourished in our town. Therefore we reproduce the names of the inhabitants of the several districts forthwith:—

*P. 183.

†P. 220.

‡P. 220.

DISTRICT NO. I.

District No. 1 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

Nehemiah Boutwell	Daniel Badger	Aaron Woodward
George Ashby	Israel H. Goodridge	Jonas Kidder
David Farrington	Samuel Badger	John Ordway
Nathan Wheeler	Rachel Badger	Timothy Ordway
Jacob Richardson	Hannah Badger	Eleazer Woodward, Jr.
Timothy Richardson	Eli Curtis	Israel Woodward
William Clark	Chase Hadley	Nehemiah Rand

And Rachel Sewel and the lands of Perkins & Durant and Eliphalet Badger, non-residents, and all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. II.

District No. 2 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

John Boffee	Benjamin Fuller	Abraham Rose
Thomas Boffee	William Holt	Abigail Stephenson
Samuel Chamberlain	Benjamin Jones	John Stephenson
John Cram	Joseph Jones	William Stephenson
Samuel Chamberlain Jr.	Ephraim Kidder	Eleazer Woodward
Andrew Fuller	Joseph Kidder	David Woodward

And the non-resident lands owned by William Putnam, Joseph Ellinwood, Eleazer Putnam, John Grant and Ebenezer Jones; and also, all the polls and personal estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. III.

District No. 3 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

John Chamberlain	Benjamin Holt	Uriah Cram
David Putnam	Jonathan Chamberlain	Henry Cram
Timothy Putnam	Jacob Dascomb	Jedidiah Russell, Jr.
Daniel Putnam	Benjamin Cram 2nd	Samuel Ellinwood
Ephraim Putnam, Sr.	Benjamin Cram 3rd	Thomas Lakin
Ephraim Putnam, 2nd	Jonathan Putnam	Abel Lakin
John Putnam	Gideon Cram	Joel Manwell

And the lands of the following non-residents:

Ruth Blaney	Jacob Putnam	Pierce & Blood
Timothy Winn	Parker & Emerson	Oliver Holt
Jonathan Towne	Joseph Winn	Ebenezer Barrett
John Burton	James Dascomb	Thomas Bradford
Philip Putnam		

And also all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. IV.

District No. 4 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

Charles Whitmarsh	Joseph Epes 1st	Jacob Manning
Thomas Boardman	Joseph Epes 2nd	Isaiah Parker
Peter Clark	Benjamin Senter	Phineas Kidder
Jeremiah Brown	Asa Senter	Benjamin Goodridge

Seth Allen, Jr.	Thomas Hutchinson	Daniel Gardner
John Proctor	John Clark	Peter Clark, 2nd
Josiah Brown	John Clark, Jr.	Osgood Hutchinson
Allen Brown	Ebenezer Hutchinson	

And all the lands and estates of the following non-residents :

John Epes	Daniel Dane	Oliver Holmes
Benjamin Senter, Jr.	Moses Fisher	Solomon Parker
David & Joseph Lewis		

And likewise all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. V.

District No. 5 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

Aaron Putnam	Enoch Ordway	Joshua Sargent
John Woodward	Jedidiah Russell	John Woodward, Jr.
John Besom	Jotham Hildreth	Heirs of Wm. Dutton
John Besom, Jr.	Moses Pearson	

And the lands and estates of the following non-resident owners, viz :

Asa Stiles	Samuel Adams	Batchelder & Jenkins
Benjamin Thomson	David Patterson	Thomas Hill
Heirs of Beard	Cummings & Kendal	Parker & Putnam
Isaac Beard	Cross & Goodspeed	Amos Flint

And also all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. VI.

District No. 6 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

Jotham Blanchard	Jonathan Pearson	Joseph Melendy
Jotham Blanchard, Jr.	Ebenezer Batchelder	Andrew Harwood
Asa Blanchard	Samuel Pearson	Jacob Cram
Timothy Pearson	Oliver Perham	Samuel Hartshorn
Timothy Pearson, Jr.	Israel Burnham	

And the lands and estates of the following non-resident owners, viz :

Henry Putnam	Ebenezer Pearson	Patten & Farmer
Joel Spaulding	Simeon Blanchard	John Batchelder
Benjamin Lewis	Ephraim Crosby	Timothy Hartshorn
Jacob Flinn	Willard Heywood	Joshua Jones
Jacob Flinn, Jr.	John Parker	

And likewise all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. VII.

District No. 7 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

John Hagget	Jacob Wellman	Daniel Pearson
Samuel Butterfield	Edward Bullard	Jeremiah Carleton
Asa Manning	Amos Wilkins	Samuel Stewart
Jeremiah Brown, Jr.	Robert Parker	Aaron Carkin
Israel Brown	John Hartshorn	Thomas Towne
John Wellman	Solomon Cram	Eleazer Rhodes

And all the lands and estates of the following non-resident owners, viz :

John Wallace	Ezekiel Upton	Ebenezer Damon, Jr.
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Joseph Wallace	Ezekiel Upton, Jr.	Amos Elliot
Ebenezer Buxton	Conant & Rayment	Jesse Fales
Dana & Bell	Lot Conant	Zephaniah Kittridge
William Marvel	Ebenezer Averil	Ebenezer Odell
William Wilkins	Joshua Burnham	Chase & Parker
James Hopkins	Jonathan Colburn	Widow Rayment
Stearns Needham	Ebenezer Damon	Wilkins & Towne
Josiah Dodge		

And also all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. VIII.

District No. 8 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

Aaron Lewis	Andrew Smith	Reuben Dutton
Samuel Huston	Joseph Hobbs	Aaron Whittemore
Oliver Whiting	Henry Spaulding	Clark Whittemore
Benjamin Jones, Jr.	Daniel Woodward	

And the lands and estates of the following non-resident owners, viz :

Ithamar Woodward James Ray Heirs of Isaac Bartlett

And all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. IX.

District No. 9 to contain and include all the polls, lands and estates of

Daniel Averil	Abraham French	George Russell
Nehemiah French	David Smith	

And the lands and estates of the following non-resident owners, viz :

John Averill	John Patterson	Joseph Peabody
Jacob Curtis, Jr.	Nathan Green	

And also all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

DISTRICT NO. X.

District No. 10 to contain and include the polls and estates of

Jonathan Butler	William Holley	Enoch Richardson
Joshua Hadley, Jr.	John Thompson	

And the lands and estates of the following non-resident owners, viz :

William Read, John Reynolds, Jonathan Bowers for his pasture, east of Joshua Hadley's, and also all the polls and estates of all persons who now or may hereafter reside within the limits of said district.

Your committee recommend to the town to annex the District No. 10 to the adjoining district in Greenfield; provided they can have the same privileges, be under the same penalties and regulations, with the district in Greenfield; that is, have full and equal right to vote in all district meetings, pay their just and equal proportion of all moneys to be raised for the repairing and building of school-houses, with the said district in Greenfield as though they belonged to the town of Greenfield.

And the school taxes on all unimproved, non-resident lands, when collected and paid into the treasury, we think ought to be proportioned among the several school districts in the same way as the school interest money is proportioned.

All which is humbly submitted by your committee,

Lyndeborough, Aug. 26, 1808. { Nathan Wheeler
Benjamin Goodridge
Jotham Hildreth

True copy

Attest Nathan Wheeler, T. Clerk.

This report was accepted, and its substance adopted by the town.

Such was the work of 1809 in regard to the schools. These limits of the districts enable us to determine, at least approximately, in what part of the town the persons named resided.

From 1810 to 1812, inclusive, the annual appropriation for schools was 400 dollars. From 1813 to 1817, inclusive, 450 dollars; and from 1818 to 1820 it was 500 dollars annually, showing an increasing interest in them.

The record of the annual meeting in 1817 presents the first mention of a committee to inspect the schools. Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, Joseph Jones and Aaron Woodward were elected to the office. The two years succeeding that, Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was the sole incumbent of the office, and was allowed the remuneration of fifty cents for each visit. In 1820 Messrs. Joseph and William Jones were associated with him. He was chosen annually to fill this position, sometimes definitely named as chairman of the superintending committee, while the two others chosen or appointed to act with him were frequently changed. Among the latter were men remembered by many yet living, such as Dr. Israel Herrick, Israel H. Goodridge and Israel Woodward. In 1822 each district was empowered to choose its own committee, and two years later inspectors of schools were chosen for each district, with Rev. Nathaniel Merrill as principal. In 1827 it was voted "That the committee man in each district accompany him" in his visits.

July 6, 1827, the legislature passed an act by which the selectmen were authorized to appoint a superintending school committee. A schedule follows, giving dates, names and pages of the town records:—

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

					Page
1828	Rev. Nath'l Merrill	Dea. William Jones	Dr. Nathan Jones		50
1829	" " "	Nathan Jones	Israel H. Goodrich		84
1830	" " "	" "	" "		110
1831	" " "	" "	" "		136
1832	" " "	William Jones	" "		157
1833	" " "	Israel H. Goodrich	Nathan Jones		192

1834	Rev. Nath'l Merrill	Nathan Jones	Samuel T. Manahan	212
1835	" " "	Dr. Israel Herrick	Joshua Atwood	240
1836	" Jacob White	David Stiles	Dr. Israel Herrick	267
1837	" "	William Jones, Esq.	Jacob Hildreth	296
1838	" Benj. F. Clark	Rev. John Woodbury	David Stiles, Esq.	327
1839	" No record			
1840	" Jacob White	Jacob Hildreth	William Jones, Esq.	380
1841	" Wm. Richardson	" "	Joseph Jones, Esq.	416
1842	Jacob Hildreth	David Stiles	Israel Herrick	451
1843	Rev. Ivory Kimball	Dea. William Jones	Jotham Hildreth	478
1844	" " "	Joseph Jones	Daniel Woodward Jr.	508

The latter were appointed, although at the annual meeting it was voted, "To dispense with the Superintending School Committee so far as it relates to visiting schools."

Notwithstanding this the selectmen, Daniel N. Boardman, Samuel Jones and Peter Cram, made the appointment, and the committee served and made an excellent report of the schools.

For some reason not apparent, there is no record of any appropriation for schools in the year 1839, and neither is there any mention of a superintending school committee. It seems to have been an "off year."

But in 1840 the town voted to appropriate the interest of the literary fund and one hundred dollars above what the law required to the use of the schools. In this year, also, a committee was chosen, composed of David Stiles, Oliver Whiting, Jacob Butler, Samuel Hartshorn and David Putnam, to define the "metes and bounds" of the several school districts. The report of this committee follows:—

REPORT.

School District No. 1 shall contain the following lots in the second division, viz., Fifteen lots, No. 56, 57, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75: 87, 88, 89; 92, 93, 94: 127, 128. Also a strip of the commons lying by the east end of lot No. 56, sixty rods wide from east to west.

District No. 2. This district shall consist of the following lots in the second division, viz., Fifteen lots, No. 55: 58, 59, 60; 67, 68, 69: 76, 77, 78: 85, 86, 95, 96, 103, and the original lot lines shall be the boundaries.

District No. 3 shall contain the following Fifteen lots in the second division, viz., No. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33: 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 53, 54, & also the forty rod strip on Wilton Line from lot No. 34 to the first division.

District No. 4 shall consist of the following lots in the Second Division, viz., No. 3, 4, 73, 90, 91, 108, 109, 110, 107, 125, 126, also the east half of lots 106, 111 and 124, divided through the center.

District No. 5 shall consist of lots in the Second Division numbered 34, 35, 36, 37, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 79, and also lots No. 4 and

5, in the 3rd division, and the forty rod strip from the east line of No. 34, to Temple Line.

District No. 6 shall consist of all the lands in Lyndeborough south of the south line of lots No. 37, 38, 39, and of Wayner's Brook (so called) and all east of said brook and south of Noah Hutchinson's land, which is situated east of lot No. 22, all in the First Division in said Town, and East of Wilton Line.

District No. 7 shall contain all the lands situated within the following boundaries, to wit, Beginning at the Northern corner of lot No. 72, in the Second Division, thence running East across the common land to lot No. 5 of the common, thence South on the west line of the square lots to the North line of the First Division, called Home Lots, thence East to the northeast corner of lot 55, in said First Division; thence South on the East line of said lots to the Southeast corner of said lot, thence East to Mont Vernon Line; thence South on Mont Vernon Line to the South line of Noah Hutchinson's land; thence west by Wayner's Brook, thence up said Brook to the line between 24 and 42 of the First Division; thence West on said line & on the same course to Wilton East Line, thence on the North Line of Wilton to the lot No. 34, thence North on the East line of lot No. 34 to lot No. 44; thence West to the East line of the Second Division; thence North on said division line to the Northeast corner of lot No. 43, called the Manuel Farm; thence East sixty rods; thence north to lot 128; thence East on lot No. 128 & 127, to the Southeast corner thereof; thence North on East line of lots No. 127 & 72, to the place of beginning.

District No. 8 shall contain ten lots, numbered 5, 6, 7, 104, 105, 112, 113, 114, 122, 123: also the west half of lots numbered 106, 111 and 124, divided through the center as a division line between District No. 4 and No. 8.

District No. 9 shall contain six lots, numbered 64, 80, 81, 83, 84, 97, bordering on the line of Greenfield.

District No. 10 shall contain all the land within the following limits, to wit, Beginning at the Northeast corner of lot No. 91 in the Second Division, thence running South on the East line of said division to the Northeast corner of lot No. 72; thence East to the West line of No. 5 and 6 of the commons, thence South on said line to the Southwest corner of lot No. 8 of the commons; thence East by the Road to the North-west corner of lot No. 54, in the first division; thence South the West line of 54, to the Southwest corner thereof; thence East to Mont Vernon line; thence North on the Town line to New Boston line; thence West on the South line of New Boston to the Southwest corner of said Town, near the house of Edgar Rand; thence North on the West line of New Boston to a stake and stones, directly West of the first mentioned bounds; thence West to the place of beginning.

District No. 11 shall begin at the Southwest corner of lot No. 34 of the first division, thence running North on the Lot line to the Northeast corner of said lot; thence West on the Lot line to the East line of the Second Division; thence South on said Second Division line to Wilton Line; thence East on said Wilton line to the place of beginning; and also the Forty rod Strip by Lot No. 29.

District No. 12 shall contain Lots numbered 1 and 2 in the Second Division and the common land East of said Division from lot No. 1, South to the second stone wall, South of Paul Atwood's house; thence running East to New Boston line.

All of which is Respectfully Submitted by Your Committee

Committee	{	David Stiles Oliver Whiting Jacob Butler David Putnam
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The superintending committee consisted usually of the pastor and two laymen. Its first extended report appears on the record of the town clerk for the years 1844 and 1845. It will be a matter of some interest to present for inspection a portion of this report, from eight of the districts :

District No. 1.	Summer,	Scholars,	35,	Teacher,	Miss Ann Jane Nevins.
" "	Winter,	"	44,	"	Not given.
District No. 2.	Summer,	"	34,	"	Miss Elizabeth Karr.
" "	Winter,	"	35,	"	David A. Davis.
District No. 3.	Summer,	"	46,	"	Miss Ruth P. Fletcher.
					Miss Grant finished.
District No. 3.	Winter,	"	46,	"	Mr. Thomas S. Corey.
District No. 4.	Summer,	"	7,	"	Miss Martha Hill.
" "	Winter,	"	20,	"	Mr. George W. Stevens
District No. 5.	Summer,	"	15,	"	Miss P. J. Mack.
" "	Winter,	"	24,	"	Mr. Simon O. Danforth.
District No. 6.	Summer,	"	22,	"	Miss Sarah Bruce.
" "	Winter,	"	29,	"	Miss Mary E. Smith,
					Mt. Vernon.
District No. 7.	Summer,	"	24,	"	Miss Martha G. Stevens.
" "	Winter,	"	39,	"	Mr. Sylvester Hill.
District No. 8.	Summer,	"	13,	"	Miss Martha Hill.
" "	Winter,	"	17,	"	Mr. Wm. L. Whittemore.

We shall aim now to give the names of the superintending committee of schools, and such other occasional notes as may have special interest for the reader. It is quite a difficult thing to give a just idea of the interest taken in our schools without possibly occupying too great space. The printed reports of the superintending committee would of themselves form quite a large volume.

In 1851, the town voted "that such part of the Report of the Superintending Committee of Schools as deemed by them proper should be printed in pamphlet form, and one copy be given to each family in town." The superintending committee were : Rev. E. B. Claggett, John Richardson and Sylvester Hill. That year the superintending committee reported, "that the experiment of trying to sustain a High School in town last Autumn was successful beyond our expectations. We are happy to announce the expectation that it will be reopened next Autumn, under the instructions of the same teacher."

This refers to Sylvester Hill, who opened a private high school in the town hall in the autumn of 1850, and continued a term each autumn for three or four years, when his health failed and he died. The school was well attended by the young people of Lyndeborough and was considered a good school. Wm. Curtis, Harvey Perham and Clara Boutwell were among his scholars.

The same year the school-house in District No. 3 was reported as "ancient and in bad repair." The superintending committees of 1852-1859 were :

- 1852. Rev. E. B. Claggett, Charles H. Parker, William L. Whittemore.
- 1853. Rev. E. B. Claggett, Sylvester Hill and Charles H. Parker.
- 1854. Rev. E. B. Claggett, William L. Whittemore and James Donnell.
- 1855. Rev. E. B. Claggett.
- 1857. Enville J. Emery.
- 1858-'59. Rev. E. B. Claggett.

In 1855 the limits of the school districts were once more given, as described by James Cram 2nd, agent.

The school-house in District No. 3, in 1859, was reported as excellent. The new house was probably built in the summer of 1859. The school was kept for a while, when work was progressing on the school-house, at the dwelling of Mr. John Hartshorn, on the hill.

By vote of the town, in 1860, three persons were chosen superintending committee, namely, Rev. E. B. Claggett, William A. Jones and D. C. Grant.

The town voted in 1861, "to have but one man for Superintending School Committee." William A. Jones was elected, but declined. The selectmen, later, appointed William A. Jones, D. C. Grant and Samuel Jones to the office, and they served.

In the winter of 1861, Mr. George L. Dascomb of Wilton, a teacher of twenty-six terms' experience in teaching, was employed to have charge of the school in District No. 3. He taught also the following winter in the same school.

The superintending committees from 1862 to 1880, inclusive, were as follows :

- 1862. Rev. Asaph Merriam and Daniel Woodward, Jr.
- 1863 to 1866. William W. Curtis.
- 1867 to 1870. Rev. E. B. Claggett. When elected he declined ; but served when appointed by the selectmen.

1871. Rev. E. B. Claggett and D. E. Proctor.

1872. Miss Nellie B. Holt was this year appointed superintending committee of the summer schools, and was thus the first lady selected for this important duty. The winter schools were under the superintendence of Rev. E. J. Whittemore.

1873. Rev. Elias J. Whittemore 1876. Rev. S. B. Macomber
 1874. Leonard G. Brown 1877 and 1878. Leonard G. Brown
 1875. Leonard G. Brown 1879 and 1880. Charlotte M. Wallace

This was at the time an innovation; but one in which it was thought that Lyndeborough honored itself, as well as the lady who was chosen for this important service. Her first report contains the following pertinent sentence: "Certainly if there is anything of which the people of Lyndeborough have occasion to be proud, and in which they should take the deepest interest, it is the bright-faced, active, intelligent children found in the different schools scattered throughout the town." (page 10).

A writer in the *Milford Enterprise* of those days remarked that Miss Wallace "was considered so competent for the position of Superintendent of Schools, as to receive the vote of both parties." On the roll of honor for 1879 in District No. 3 are the names of "Myrtie Putnam, Clintie Emery, Addie Marshall, Ada Smith, Freddie Moore, Harley Emery, Roy Putnam and Willie Gibney.

In 1881, Rev. T. P. Sawin was chosen superintending committee. He devised two neatly arranged, instructive tables which concisely present to us the work of the schools for that year. We will attempt to reproduce one of these:

District	Reading	Spelling	Pennmanship	Arithmetic	Geography	Grammar	History	Composition	Physiology	Bookkeeping	Algebra	Philosophy
1	15	15	6	14	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	19	19	19	17	10	4	2	7	0	3	0	0
2	12	12	5	8	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	17	17	8	12	10	5	2	0	2	0	0	0
	45	45	17	32	15	11	6	0	0	0	0	0
3	45	45	15	33	14	13	2	0	6	0	3	0
	32	32	18	30	15	15	4	0	7	1	2	1
	9	9	6	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	12	12	9	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12	12	8	10	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	19	19	16	17	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	19	18	14	10	6	0	8	2	0	0	0
6	20	20	15	15	11	8	0	10	3	0	2	0
	17	17	12	14	11	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
7	16	16	10	15	12	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
	8	6	7	6	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
8	8	8	8	8	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
	8	8	6	8	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
9	8	8	6	8	6	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
	10	10	9	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	11	11	5	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1882. Rev. T. P. Sawin, committee. His report states that "District No. 3 has three times as many pupils as any other school in town. It requires more strength, and more hard labor to keep it. Some of the pupils were advanced into the higher studies."

That year fifteen young people from our town attended school elsewhere.

Six went to Francestown Academy, namely, Harry Richardson, Fred Spalding, Lizzie Spalding, Mabel Hadley, Flora Holt, Clintie M. Duncklee.

Six went to Milford High School, namely, George Batchelder, Carrie Batchelder, Oscar E. Cram, Walter S. Tarbell, Effie A. Holt, Lillie M. Swasey; and three went to Mont Vernon Academy, namely, Anna M. Curtis, Clara J. Burton, and Harry Joslin.

Concerning those who went to Milford, the principal remarked, "We like them much as students and as young gentlemen and ladies. If you have more of such in your town, we shall be glad to see them in the Milford High School."*

Rev. T. P. Sawin's last report was made in March, 1883. His successor as superintending committee in 1884 and 1885 was Mr. J. A. Woodward.

The year 1885 closes the list of those who served as superintending committee. A change in the school law went into effect in 1886, by which all the schools in the town came under the charge of a board of education.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The first board of education consisted of J. A. Woodward, B. J. Boutwell and F. B. Richards.

This board served one term, after which Messrs. Woodward and Boutwell resigned. Mr. Richards held his position and chose two others to fill the vacancies in the board, viz: S. N. Hartshorn and Leonard G. Brown. For the fall and winter terms, therefore, the board was constituted of F. B. Richards, S. N. Hartshorn and L. G. Brown.

The members of the board since 1886 are as follows:

- 1887. F. B. Richards, S. N. Hartshorn, L. G. Brown.
- 1888. N. T. McIntire, George Rose, David C. Grant.
- 1889. Frances H. Curtis, N. T. McIntire, S. Kate Swingleton.
- 1890. N. T. McIntire, Frances H. Curtis, S. Kate Swingleton.
- 1891. J. H. Goodrich, S. K. Swingleton.

* T. R., 1883, p. 14.

- 1892. F. B. Richards, secretary; J. H. Goodrich, treasurer.
- 1893. F. B. Richards, J. H. Goodrich, Abby F. Cram.
- 1894. H. H. Joslin, chairman; J. H. Goodrich, treasurer; Abby F. Cram, secretary.
- 1895. H. H. Joslin, chairman; J. H. Goodrich, treasurer; Abby F. Cram, secretary.
- 1896. Rev. O. E. Hardy, J. H. Goodrich, Abby F. Cram.
- 1897. J. H. Goodrich, chairman; O. E. Hardy, treasurer; Abby F. Cram, secretary.
- 1898. Abbie F. Cram, Eliza A. Putnam, J. H. Goodrich.
- 1899. J. H. Goodrich, George Murch, S. S. Hartshorn.
- 1900. S. S. Hartshorn, F. B. Richards, Mrs. Elsie M. Sargent.
- 1901. Mrs. Elsie M. Sargent, F. B. Richards, S. S. Hartshorn.
- 1902. F. B. Richards, S. S. Hartshorn, Abby F. Cram.
- 1903. S. S. Hartshorn, Algernon W. Putnam, Mrs. C. P. Mason.
- 1904. S. Kate Swinington, Alice M. Chase, Ella R. Holt.
- 1905. S. Kate Swinington, Alice M. Chase, Ella R. Holt.

PRINTED REPORTS.

The reports of the superintending committee of schools began to be published in pamphlet form in 1851. Could complete files of these be secured, they would be of material assistance in our work. Previous to that date, very few of the names of teachers in our district schools are given. Hence, the names of the earlier teachers in the nineteenth century can be only partially, and so to speak, fortuitously given; for the reason that no systematic record of such names was made. It was a matter of greater note, at least, to provide for the materials to carry on the school and make record of them, than to give the teacher's name. By way of example, the records of District No. 3, for Nov. 14, 1826, state that Daniel Putnam, Esq., was moderator, and Jonathan Putnam, Jr., clerk, and proceeds:—

Voted, "to set up the boarding of the master at auction. Daniel Putnam took the boarding of the master at 30 cents per week." One person bid off the supplying of two cord, and another the supplying of three cord of wood, at 95 cents per cord, and it was further voted, "that the school begin the first Monday in December." But the teacher's name is not on the record. *Cui bono?*

But, although we cannot present as good an account of the pioneer teachers as we should like, we present some names that are not wholly obscure.

EARLY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The names of many of the early teachers of our schools are

not at the present day accessible. Some which have been collected from a portion of the old records of District No. 3 and such other sources as were available are preserved. No records from other districts were found, and this will account for any omissions of names which it would have been a pleasure to report. Some of the teachers here named bore the burden of instructing youths when text-books were scarce, and school appliances such as are now common either did not exist, or were very imperfect, if at all obtainable. The names of the noble band, who, while working at great disadvantage, yet wrought excellently for their day, deserve worthy and grateful record.

We place at the head of this list the name of Andrew Fuller and give his certificate below : —

Lynd Borough Mar. 22, 1774, this Day agreed with Andrew Fuller Esquier to open and Keep a Gramer School only for Sutch as are to be taught Gramor. Comities being Chosen to Provoid Schools for Comon Larning for this Present year

David Badger } Selectmen
Levi Spaulding } Lynd Borough

To Andrew Fuller Esquier.

“ Hurd’s History of Hillsboro’ County,” p. 249, informs us that, “ April 6, 1791, Isaac Brooks of Amherst closed a school in Lyndeborough, of ten weeks, at thirty-six shillings per week, excluding horsekeeping.” A fair inference from this seems to be that he rode to and from his school. At a later day he became registrar of deeds for Hillsboro’ county, an office to which he was annually reëlected for nearly twenty-six years.* His excellent penmanship adorns many volumes of deeds in the county office, where he put himself on record as well as the deeds which he copied.

1809. Polly Dascomb, a name familiar in town.

1810. John Bruce, probably of Mont Vernon.

1811. Sally Fuller ; but the last two weeks of term, Abigail Putnam. I suppose that this last lady was the one who is said to have taught school twenty-five years. If this is correct she taught very early in the history of our schools. She was the daughter of Ensign David Putnam.

1811. Lieut. Cyrus Lewis. It is stated that scholars came from other districts when he taught.

1814. Simeon Childs.

1819-20. Samuel R. Hall. He is said to have been a fine teacher, and to have stimulated his pupils to seek a higher edu-

*History of Hillsboro’ County, p. 239.

cation. He afterwards became widely known as "first principal of the teachers' seminary at Andover, Mass.," and later became a highly esteemed Unitarian minister.

1821 or 1822. David Gage taught in South Lyndeborough, and married Miss Betsey, daughter of Daniel Putnam, Esq., also a teacher. After their marriage they went into Mississippi, under appointment of the American Board, as teachers of the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians.

1835 or 1836. Ephraim Knight of Hancock, later famous as a teacher of mathematics at New London Literary and Scientific Institution, and ordained as a Baptist minister at Sutton.

Charles H. Burns taught in district No. 1 during the pastorate of Rev. E. B. Claggett. He is now one of the best known lawyers in the state, and wrote for publication in the Hillsboro' county history the sketch of Milford, one of the raciest and best in the volume.

Another teacher, a resident of Lyndeborough for a few years, was Col. W. H. D. Cochrane, who died recently in Nashua, highly honored and esteemed. According to the history of the "First Regiment of N. Hampshire Volunteers,"* he enjoyed the distinction of having been "the first uniformed New Hampshire soldier who entered the Capital" at the commencement of our Civil War.

Earlier by several years, probably, than the two immediately preceding names should be set the name of Miss Elsie M. Bales, who taught several terms in district No. 3. She became Mrs. S. F. Adams of Greenville in 1857, and died in Wilton, Jan. 3, 1905, aged 80 years.

TEACHERS' NAMES IN TOWN REPORTS.

Reports for the years 1852, 1853, 1855 and 1856 are missing.

Teachers, 1851.

- No. 1. Miss Clarinda F. Bruce; Mr. Sylvester Hill.
- No. 2. Miss Cynthia M. Dunklee. Summer and winter.
- No. 3. Miss Lucy Woodward; Mr. W. L. Whittemore.
- No. 4. Martha Hill. Both terms.
- No. 5. Helen Burton; Mr. A. W. Wright.
- No. 6. Harriet L. Crosby; Miss Caroline S. Averill.
- No. 7. Miss Mary A. Haggett; Mr. Simon O. Butler.
- No. 8. Miss Orpah Gage; Miss Salome R. Crosby.
- No. 9. Mr. George L. Dascomb. Winter.
- No. 10. Miss Harriet Clement; Miss Salome R. Crosby.
- No. 11. Miss Helen Burton. Winter term only.

No. 12. Mr. George D. Epes. Winter.

Teachers, 1854.

- No. 1. Sarah C. Monroe. Caroline A. Stevens.
- No. 2. Harriet N. Whittemore. George W. Marden.
- No. 3. Harriet L. Crosby. Summer and winter terms.
- No. 4. Sarah D. Clark. Walter Gibson.
- No. 5. Verona E. Ferson; F. P. Hadley.
- No. 6. Lydia Proctor; Charles H. Boyd.
- No. 7. Miss A. M. Steele; Clark B. Jones.
- No. 8. Lavinia A. Gould; Sarah B. Byam.
- No. 9. Harriet N. Whittemore.
- No. 10. Sarah M. Patch; Sarah C. Monroe.

Teachers, 1857.

- No. 1. Miss Mary F. Perkins; Frank G. Clark.
- No. 2. Miss Frances A. Holt; Alvah R. Potter.
- No. 3. Miss Maria S. Stevens; Rev. E. J. Emery.
- No. 4. Miss Clara A. Sawyer; Miss Martha Hill.
- No. 5. Miss Nellie W. Stayner; Albert O. Houston.
- No. 6. Miss Eliza A. Robins. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Lucy K. Spalding. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Martha E. Le Bosquet; Miss Frances A. Jaquith.
- No. 9. Miss Frances A. Holt; Miss Nellie W. Stayner.
- No. 10. Miss Julia A. Kingsbury. Two terms.

Teachers, 1858.

- No. 1. Miss Mary F. Perkins; Frank G. Clark.
- No. 2. Miss Frances A. Holt; Alvah R. Potter.
- No. 3. Miss Maria Stevens; Rev. E. J. Emery.
- No. 4. Miss Clara A. Sawyer; Miss Martha Hill.
- No. 5. Miss Nellie W. Stayner; Albert O. Houston.
- No. 6. Miss Eliza A. Robbins.
- No. 7. Miss Lucy K. Spalding.
- No. 8. Miss Martha E. LeBosquet; Miss Francis A. Jaquith.
- No. 9. Miss Frances F. Holt; Miss Nellie W. Stayner.
- No. 10. Miss Julia A. Kingsbury.

Teachers, 1859.

- No. 1. Miss Martha LeBosquet; Jonas Hutchinson.
- No. 2. Miss Emeline Spalding; Miss Emma Holt.
- No. 3. Miss Frances A. Holt; Miss Susan Butler.
- No. 4. Miss Eliza P. Jones; Miss Harriet Richardson.
- No. 5. Miss Emily E. Dascomb; Andrew J. Philbrick.
- No. 6. Miss Lucy K. Spalding; Benjamin J. Boutwell.
- No. 7. Miss Ellen M. Holt; Miss Abbie J. Boutwell.
- No. 8. Miss Frances M. Fiske; Miss Georgia Giles.
- No. 9. Miss Nellie W. Stayner.

Teachers, 1860.

- No. 1. Miss Eliza P. Jones; Miss Harriet Richardson.
- No. 2. Miss Frances A. Holt; T. P. Sawin.
- No. 3. Miss H. E. Bell; Miss Nellie W. Stayner; J. B. Mitchell.

- No. 4. Miss Emeline Spalding; Miss Martha E. Conant.
- No. 5. Miss Mary F. Hopkins; Mr. A. G. Stearns.
- No. 6. Miss Augusta L. Bruce; Mark F. Burns.
- No. 7. Miss Nellie W. Stayner; Miss Augusta L. Bruce.
- No. 8. Miss Lizzie S. Mansfield; Miss Juliette Haggett, 4 weeks; on account of sickness at home, given up; finished by Miss Susan M. Sawyer.
- No. 9. Miss Ellen B. Holt; Miss Mary F. Hopkins.
- No. 10. Miss Sarah L. Cochran; Miss Frances Fiske.

Teachers, 1861.

- No. 1. Miss Georgie E. Wilson; Miss Ellen Putnam.
- No. 2. Miss Clintina M. Butler.
- No. 3. Miss Abbie F. Cram; Miss Mary Gertrude Lucas; George L. Dascomb.
- No. 4. Miss Martha A. Batten; Mr. D. E. Proctor.
- No. 5. Miss Nellie M. Holt. Summer and winter.
- No. 6. Miss Emeline Spalding; James B. Hall.
- No. 7. Miss Frances A. Jaquith; Miss Abba S. Dodge.
- No. 8. Miss Lizzie Mansfield. Both terms.
- No. 9. Miss Nellie W. Stayner; Miss Abbie J. Holt.
- No. 10. Miss Sarah L. Cochran; Miss Eliza A. Robbins.

Teachers, 1862.

- No. 1. Miss Ellen Putnam; Both terms.
- No. 2. Miss Clintina Butler; Ramsey C. Boutwell.
- No. 3. Miss Fidelia S. Savage, two terms; George L. Dascomb.
- No. 4. Miss Susie M. Sawyer; Miss Georgia D. Giles.
- No. 5. Miss Eliza H. Spalding; Miss S. Eliza Heald.
- No. 6. Miss Maria N. Tuten. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Juliette Haggett; Miss Gertrude Lucas.
- No. 8. Miss Susie M. Sawyer. One term.
- No. 9. Miss Lucelia R. Butters. Both terms.
- No. 10. Miss Sarah L. Cochran; Charles F. Stinson.

Teachers, 1863.

- No. 1. Miss Juliette Haggett and Miss Clintina M. Butler.
- No. 2. Miss Clintina Butler; Miss Georgia G. Giles.
- No. 3. Miss Lucy T. Tyler, two terms; George L. Dascomb.
- No. 4. Miss Minerva L. Stevens; Miss Lottie Adams.
- No. 5. Miss S. M. Washburn; Miss Frances B. Reynolds.
- No. 6. Miss Emily F. Dodge; Miss Victoria Neville.
- No. 7. Miss Mary Stacey; Miss Flora A. Dodge.
- No. 8. Miss Lizzie Moore; Miss Emeline Spalding.
- No. 9. Miss Susan P. Smith. Two terms.
- No. 10. Miss Frances D. Rand. One term.

Teachers, 1864.

- No. 1. Miss Georgia D. Giles.
- No. 2. Miss Martha Conant.
- No. 3. Theodore Collins.
- No. 4. Miss Lottie R. Adams.

- No. 5. Miss Lizzie Davis.
- No. 6. Miss Abbie F. Crosby; Mrs. William Cleaves.
- No. 7. Miss Lizzie Moore.
- No. 8. Miss Joie C. Jones.
- No. 9. Miss Eliza Stephenson.
- No. 10. Rodney K. Wilder.

Teachers, 1865.

- No. 1. Miss Georgia D. Giles. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss C. L. Patch; Miss N. R. Wilder.
- No. 3. Miss C. Butler, two terms; Miss H. D. Clark, 3rd.
- No. 4. Mrs. Harriet Blaney; Miss Ellen B. Holt.
- No. 5. Miss E. A. Lynch; Miss Lizzie Davis.
- No. 6. Miss Joie C. Jones. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Christina Hutchinson; Miss Abbie Crosby.
- No. 8. Miss Carrie Stearns. Both terms.
- No. 9. Miss Abbie F. Cram.
- No. 10. Miss Jennie Marden; Miss Katie Kidder.

Teachers, 1866.

- No. 1. Miss Joie C. Jones; Nellie B. Holt.
- No. 2. Miss Abbie E. Crosby; Miss Nellie B. Holt; Miss Lizzie B. Hadley.
- No. 3. Miss Juliette Haggett; Lu A. Butters; Mrs. Harriet L. Cleaves.
- No. 4. Sarah O. Jones; Mrs. Harriet Blaney.
- No. 5. Miss Martha Putnam; Miss Mary Baldwin.
- No. 6. Miss Mary B. McConihe. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Norah Smith; Joie C. Jones.
- No. 8. Miss Sarah L. Tuten; Miss Ellen W. Kennedy.
- No. 9. Miss Annie J. Gregg.
- No. 10. Miss Juliette Haggett.

Teachers, 1867.

- No. 1. Miss Joie C. Jones. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss Nellie B. Holt. Two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Hannah A. Foster; Miss Mary McConihe; Miss Joie C. Jones.
- No. 4. Miss Hannah D. Clark; Miss Nellie M. Adams.
- No. 5. Miss E. Putnam. One term.
- No. 6. Miss Joie C. Jones; Miss Mary McConihe.
- No. 7. Miss Eliza A. Lynch. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Emma Soule; Miss Sarah Rand.
- No. 9. Miss Alma K. Moore. One term.
- No. 10. Miss Lucretia H. Rideout; Miss Lottie B. Wardwell.

Teachers, 1868.

- No. 1. Miss Emmie Emerson; Miss Abbie F. Crosby; Miss Martha A. Putnam.
- No. 2. Miss Nellie B. Holt; Joie C. Jones.
- No. 3. Miss Mary E. Wright, three terms; Miss E. A. Keyes, assistant in 3rd.
- No. 4. Miss Hannah D. Clark. Two terms.

- No. 5. Miss H. L. Fowler; Miss Clemmie E. Averill.
- No. 6. Miss Sallie F. Tilton. Winter term only.
- No. 7. Miss Maria L. Moore. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Sarah C. Rand; Miss Mary F. Felt.
- No. 9. Luella C. Hutchinson. One term only.
- No. 10. Miss Julia A. Dodge; Miss Letitia Adams.

Teachers, 1869.

- No. 1. Miss Mary N. Abbott; Rev. E. B. Claggett.
- No. 2. Miss Hannah D. Clark; Miss Nellie B. Holt; Miss Mary C. McIntire (subscription school.)
- No. 3. Miss Maria L. Moore; George L. Dascomb.
- No. 4. Miss Eliza A. Butterfield; Miss Emma J. Boynton.
- No. 5. Miss Ida E. Patch; Miss Ella J. Bragg.
- No. 6. Miss Eliza H. Spalding; Isadore Richardson.
- No. 7. Miss Etta F. Gage; Oliver F. Giles.
- No. 8. Miss Mary F. Felt; Miss Nettie Elliott.
- No. 9. Miss Emma E. Johnson. One term.
- No. 10. Miss Sarah Richardson; D. Atherton Starrett.

Teachers, 1870.

- No. 1. Miss Abby J. Kidder; Miss Vina A. Dole.
- No. 2. Miss Lizzie P. Claggett; Miss Evie M. Atwood.
- No. 3. Miss Olive T. Giles, Miss Georgie A. Holt; Alfred B. Spalding, Dartmouth College.
- No. 4. Miss Mary C. McIntire. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Mary F. Richardson; Walter C. Frost, Dublin.
- No. 6. Miss Emmie Spalding. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Julia A. Dodge. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Nettie Elliott; Miss Eliza A. Butterfield.
- No. 9. Miss Lydia C. Hardy; Mary F. Felt.
- No. 10. Miss Eliza A. Butterfield; Miss Eliza A. Lynch.

Also HIGH SCHOOL, kept by Mr. A. B. Spalding.

Teachers, 1871.

- No. 1. Miss Belle L. Clark; Frank W. Cram.
- No. 2. Miss Clara A. Curtis; George E. Adams, Dublin.
- No. 3. Miss Sarah E. Richardson, two terms; A. B. Spalding, Dartmouth College.
- No. 4. Miss Mary F. Richardson; Miss Mary C. McIntire.
- No. 5. Miss Abbie F. Dascomb; Miss Clara E. Flint.
- No. 6. Miss Sarah M. Parker. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Lizzie P. Claggett. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss E. A. Butterfield; Ida H. Lamson.
- No. 9. Miss Ella J. Bragg. One term.
- No. 10. Miss Katie E. Kidder; Miss E. A. Butterfield.

Teachers, 1872.

- No. 1. Miss Mary C. McIntire; Abbie J. Kidder.
- No. 2. Miss Lizzie M. King. Two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Julia A. Dodge, 1st and 3rd terms; Sarah E. Richardson, 2nd.
- No. 4. Miss Mary C. McIntire. Winter term.

- No. 5. Miss Carrie H. Walton. Two terms.
- No. 6. Miss Eliza Spalding. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Clara A. Curtis. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Ida H. Lamson; Millie C. Waldo.
- No. 9. Miss Ida Belle Johnson.
- No. 10. Miss Ellen M. Woodbury; Eliza A. Butterfield.

Teachers, 1873.

- No. 1. Miss Mary F. Richardson. Both terms.
- No. 2. Miss Clara Curtis, John Moses; Frank E. Hadley, Nashua.
- No. 3. Miss Susan Howard, two terms; Silas B. Dutton, Francestown.
- No. 4. Miss Clara F. Dodge. One term.
- No. 5. Miss Nellie A. Steele; Miss Clara Curtis.
- No. 6. Miss Eliza H. Spalding, Wilton. Both terms.
- No. 7. Miss Julia A. Dodge. Both terms.
- No. 8. Miss Ella J. Richardson. Both terms.
- No. 9. Miss Ella J. Richardson. One term.
- No. 10. Miss Katie Kidder; Miss Abbie Kidder.

Teachers, 1874.

- No. 1. Miss Ella M. Dodge. Both terms.
- No. 2. Miss Mary C. McIntire. Both terms.
- No. 3. Miss Lottie M. Wallace, Mary F. Richardson; Lizzie S. Pike.
- No. 4. Miss Lizzie M. King. One term.
- No. 5. Miss Clara Curtis; Hattie Curtis.
- No. 6. Miss Mary A. Hartshorn; Oldie A. Barrett.
- No. 7. Miss Mina A. Brown; Ida H. Lamson.
- No. 8. Miss Emeline Spalding; Miss Emma L. White.
- No. 9. Miss Emeline Spalding. One term.
- No. 10. Susie J. Wheelock; Minnie A. Ames.

Teachers, 1875.

- No. 1. Miss Abbie H. Rand; Mary L. Dutton; Addie E. Gould.
- No. 2. Miss Lucie Stiles; Mr. W. L. Crabbie.
- No. 3. Miss Lottie M. Wallace; Miss Emeline Spalding, fall and winter.
- No. 4. George N. Merrill. One term.
- No. 5. Miss Katie S. Curtis; Marion E. Center.
- No. 6. Miss Abbie A. Boynton; Miss Ella S. Burnham.
- No. 7. Miss Belle V. Tyler. Both terms.
- No. 8. Miss Emma L. White. Both terms.
- No. 9. Miss Emeline Spalding. One term.
- No. 10. Miss Emma L. White; Eliza A. Butterfield.

Teachers, 1876.

- No. 1. Miss Hattie J. Carson. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss Fannie C. Goodhue; Miss Hattie S. Curtis.
- No. 3. Miss Emeline Spalding, two terms; Mr. D. A. Stiles, winter.
- No. 4. Henry D. Soule. One term.
- No. 5. Miss Nellie H. Woodbury. Two terms.
- No. 6. Miss Ella S. Burnham. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Emma J. Tarbell. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Emma L. Little; Eva M. Fletcher.

- No. 9. Miss Sarah A. Keyes. Two terms.
No. 10. Miss Josie A. Proctor; Fred Ranger.

Teachers, 1877.

- No. 1. Miss Emeline Spalding. Two terms.
No. 2. Miss H. J. Carson. Two terms.
No. 3. Miss Clara A. Curtis. Two terms; D. A. Stiles, 3rd term.
No. 4. Miss Clara F. Dodge. One term.
No. 5. Miss Lucy C. Barrett; Mr. J. B. Warner.
No. 6. Miss Kate S. Curtis; Clara A. Curtis.
No. 7. Miss Ella A. Rand; Kate S. Curtis.
No. 8. Miss E. M. Fletcher, two terms; Nettie M. Giddings.
No. 9. Miss Eva L. Savage; Miss A. A. Russell.
No. 10. Miss Nettie F. Ranger. Two terms.

Teachers, 1878.

- No. 1. Miss Lora Tarbell. Two terms.
No. 2. Miss Ella M. Dodge. Two terms.
No. 3. Miss J. H. Karr began, Mr. F. B. Richards, closed the year.
No. 4. Miss Nettie M. Carson; John Carson.
No. 5. Miss Katie S. Curtis. Two terms.
No. 6. Miss Grace H. Crosby; George W. Battles.
No. 7. Miss Hattie Carson. Two terms.
No. 8. Miss Lizzie R. Kidder; Miss Julia A. Dodge.
No. 9. Miss Lizzie Cummings. Two terms.
No. 10. Miss M. A. Pritchard; Charles Brown began, George K. Wood, finished.

Teachers, 1879.

- No. 1. Miss Hattie Emerson; Miss Nancy Flint.
No. 2. Miss Addie Hook; Miss Fanny Coombs.
No. 3. Mrs. Clara Cram, two terms; Mr. F. B. Richards.
No. 4. Miss Katie Curtis. Two terms.
No. 5. Miss Eva Fletcher; Miss Sarah McLane.
No. 6. Miss Grace Crosby; Miss Julia Dodge.
No. 7. Miss Emma Perham; Miss Annie Kayes.
No. 8. Miss Katie Curtis; Miss Jennie Downer.
No. 9. Miss Lizzie Cummings. Two terms.
No. 10. Miss Eliza Downes; Farley Atwood.

Teachers, 1880.

- No. 1. Miss Ella M. Dodge; Miss Clara F. Dodge.
No. 2. Miss Fannie Hall; Harry Whittemore.
No. 3. Mrs. Clara Cram, for the year.
No. 4. Miss Ella Woodward. Two terms.
No. 5. Miss Kate Curtis; Miss Wealthy Farwell.
No. 6. Miss Lora Tarbell. Two terms.
No. 7. Mrs. Emma J. Perham; Clarence L. Trow.
No. 8. Miss Susie Wood; Miss Julia Dodge.
No. 9. Miss Sarah McLane; Miss Fannie L. Farnham.
No. 10. Miss Annie L. Langdell; Miss Lizzie J. Jordan.

Teachers, 1881.

- No. 1. Miss Anna S. Richardson; Jennie E. Fuller.
- No. 2. Miss Laura S. Sawin; Harry W. Whittemore.
- No. 3. Miss Jennie M. Carr. Three terms.
- No. 4. Miss Ann F. Langdell; Dana B. Whittemore.
- No. 5. Miss Emma C. Cram; Miss Carrie F. Averill.
- No. 6. Miss Nellie Wilson; Miss Mary E. Bussell.
- No. 7. Mrs. Emma J. Perham. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Jennie Scott. Two terms.
- No. 9. Miss H. J. Herlihy. Two terms.
- No. 10. Miss Lizzie J. Jordan. Two terms.

Teachers, 1882.

- No. 1. Miss Anna S. Richardson; Miss Addie E. Gould.
- No. 2. Miss Lucie S. Stiles; Mrs. Emma J. Perham.
- No. 3. Miss Annie E. Caldwell; Harry W. Whittemore; F. B. Richards.
- No. 4. Miss Anna F. Langdell. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Agnes M. Leach. Two terms.
- No. 6. Miss Abbie E. Crosby. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Carrie F. Averill. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Lizzie R. Kidder; Mr. D. A. Stiles.
- No. 9. Miss Hannah J. Herlihy; Miss Eva L. Twiss.
- No. 10. Miss L. Hattie Pevear; Elmer E. Fisher.

Teachers, 1883.

- No. 1. Miss Addie E. Gould; Miss Clintie A. Burton.
- No. 2. Miss Jennie E. Fuller. Two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Emma J. Nahor. Three terms.
- No. 4. Miss Emma H. Lamson. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Etta J. Curtis; Miss Helen M. Hadley.
- No. 6. Miss Grace H. Crosby; Miss Emma F. Wyman.
- No. 7. Miss Ida M. Kittridge; Miss Jessie F. Crosby.
- No. 8. Miss Hannah J. Herlihy.
- No. 9. Miss Clintie M. Duncklee. Two terms.
- No. 10. Miss Ann F. Langdell. Two terms.

Teachers, 1884.

- No. 1. Miss Annie M. Curtis; Miss Nellie M. Atwood.
- No. 2. Miss Jennie F. White; Willis M. Mason; Charlotte M. Wallace.
- No. 3. Miss Emma J. Nahor. Two terms.
- No. 4. Miss Emma H. Lamson. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Grace B. Hutchinson; Miss M. Jennie Child.
- No. 6. Miss Jennie F. White; Miss Emma F. Wyman.
- No. 7. Miss Jessie F. Crosby. Two terms.
- No. 8. Miss Hannah J. Herlihy; Miss Nellie E. Ordway.
- No. 9. Miss Mabel Hadley. Two terms.
- No. 10. Miss Ann F. Langdell; Miss Julia L. Langdell.

Teachers, 1885.

- No. 1. Miss Annie S. Clark; Miss Annie M. Curtis.
- No. 2. Miss Fannie L. Carleton. Two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Emma J. Nahor. Two terms.

- No. 4. Miss Emma H. Lamson. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss M. Jennie Child; Miss J. Clara Burton.
- No. 6. Miss J. Clara Burton; Stephen W. Ford. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Mary Crosby. One term.
- No. 8. Miss Hannah J. Herlihy; Miss Soule.
- No. 9. Miss Mabel Hadley; Miss Lizzie M. Spalding.
- No. 10. Miss Minnie D. Lovejoy. Two terms.

Teachers, 1886.

- No. 1. Miss Mabel Hadley. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss Clintie Duncklee; Miss Flora M. Holt.
- No. 3. Miss Eva Fletcher. Three terms.
- No. 4. Miss Emma Fisher. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss J. Clara Burton. Two terms.
- No. 6. Miss Emma R. Holt; C. L. Carpenter.
- No. 7. Miss Flora Holt; S. K. Swington.
- No. 8. Miss Jennie E. Shattuck; Louie Richardson.
- No. 9. Miss Eunice Hodkin. Two terms.
- No. 10. C. M. Farnum; A. F. Langdell.

Teachers, 1887.

- No. 1. Miss Hattie Crosby. One term.
- No. 2. Miss Belle M. Harrison; Miss S. Eliza Atkinson.
- No. 3. Miss J. Clara Burton, three terms; Ellis Ring, one term.
- No. 4. Miss Emma Fisher. Three terms.
- No. 5. Miss Mabel Hadley; G. Scott Mackay.
- No. 6. Miss Belle M. Harrison. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Flora M. Holt; Miss Emma Fuller.

Teachers, 1888.

- No. 1. Miss J. Clara Burton; Miss Ida M. Fletcher.
- No. 2. Miss Annie M. Curtis; Miss Lois McIntire.
- No. 3. Miss Mabel E. Rogers; Miss Annie M. Curtis; W. N. Donovan.
- No. 4. Miss Clintie M. Duncklee; Emma Fisher.
- No. 5. Miss J. Clara Burton. One term.
- No. 6. Miss Belle McCollom; J. G. G. Thompson.
- No. 7. E. D. McCollom; Miss Bertha L. Wilson.
- No. 9. Miss Martha R. Sargent. Two terms.

Teachers, 1889.

- No. 1. Miss Florence A. Ring; Miss Ettie M. McGilvray.
- No. 2. Miss Mabel Hadley. Two terms.
- No. 3. W. N. Donovan, two weeks, and sick; Miss Fannie L. Carlton completed year.
- No. 4. Miss Emma Fisher; Miss Alice G. Crosby; Miss Lizzie G. Curtis.
- No. 5. Miss J. Clara Burton; Miss Katie J. Herlihy.
- No. 6. Miss Alice G. Crosby; Miss Eva L. French.
- No. 7. Miss Belle M. Morrison. Two terms.
- No. 9. Miss Belle M. Morrison. One term.

Teachers, 1890.

- No. 1. Miss Emma L. Pettee. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss Mabel Hadley; Miss Lizzie F. Johnson.

- No. 3. Miss Fannie L. Carlton, the year.
- No. 4. Miss Ida M. Mason. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Alice G. Crosby. One term.
- No. 6. Miss Eva I. French. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Ida M. Mason. One term.
- No. 9. Miss Belle Morrison ; Miss Katie J. Herlihy.

Teachers, 1891.

- No. 1. Miss Annie E. Downes ; Miss Clintie A. Emery.
- No. 2. Miss Mary E. Richardson ; Miss Mabel Hadley.
- No. 3. Miss Eva I. French. Three terms.
- No. 4. Miss Ida M. Mason. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Maude L. French ; Miss Mary E. Richardson.
- No. 6. Miss Maude M. Harrison. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Hannah E. Hickey ; Miss Maude M. Harrison.
- No. 9. Miss Mary E. Richardson. One term.

Teachers, 1892.

- No. 1. Miss Clintie A. Emery ; Miss Lillie M. Butler.
- No. 2. Miss Jennie M. Joslin ; Miss Mabel Hadley.
- No. 3. Miss Carrie M. Proctor ; Miss Ida. M. Mason ; Miss Clara Blood.
- No. 4. Miss Lillie M. Prince ; Miss Clintie A. Emery.
- No. 5. Miss Katie J. Herlihy. Two terms.
- No. 6. Miss Maude M. Harrison. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Marion Hartshorn ; Miss Lu A. Butler.

Teachers, 1893.

- No. 1. Miss Lillie M. Butler ; Miss Hannah J. Herlihy.
- No. 2. Miss Lu A. Butler ; Miss Agnes Cary Curtis.
- No. 3. Miss Clara H. Blood. Three terms.
- No. 4. Miss Susie J. Chickering ; Miss Emma J. Duncklee.
- No. 5. Miss Agnes Cary Curtis ; Miss Flora M. Chapman.
- No. 6. Miss Mabel Hadley. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Lillie M. Butler.
- No. 9. Miss Hattie E. Thompson ; Miss Carrie M. Downes.

Teachers, 1894.

- No. 1. Miss Hannah J. Herlihy ; Miss Grace E. Putnam.
- No. 2. Miss Marion M. Hartshorn. Two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Clara H. Blood. Three terms.
- No. 4. Miss Emma J. Duncklee. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Agnes W. Curtis ; Miss Addie W. Downes ; H. J. Herlihy.
- No. 6. Miss Mabel Hadley. Two terms.
- No. 7. Mrs. Frances H. Curtis. Two terms.

Teachers, 1895.

- No. 1. Miss Emma J. Duncklee. Three terms.
- No. 2. Miss Mabel Hadley. Two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Ida S. Fletcher. Three terms.
- No. 6. Miss Helen M. Chase, one term ; Miss Nellie M. Perham, two terms.
- No. 7. Mrs. F. H. Curtis. One term.

Teachers, 1896.

- No. 1. S. K. Swinington. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss Mabel Hadley, one term; Miss Minnie Martin, two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Edna Swift, two terms; Algernon W. Putnam, one term.
- No. 6. Miss Clintina E. Curtis. Three terms.
- No. 7. Mrs. F. H. Curtis. One term.
- No. 9. Miss Lillian G. Harrington. Two terms.

Teachers, 1897.

- No. 1. Miss Imogene E. Edwards. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss Agnes C. Curtis; Miss Eva M. Bugbee.
- No. 3. Miss Clintina E. Curtis. Three terms.
- No. 6. Miss Elsie B. Curtis. Two terms.
- No. 9. Miss Lillian G. Harrington; Miss Alice F. Herlihy.

Teachers, 1898.

- No. 1. Miss Irene V. Murch. Two terms.
- No. 2. Miss Eva M. Bugbee; Miss Ida B. Woodward.
- No. 3. Miss Clintina E. Curtis, one term; Miss Helen C. Farnsworth, two terms.
- No. 6. Elsie B. Curtis. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Marion M. Hartshorn. One term.
- No. 9. Miss Alice M. Herlihy. Two terms.

Teachers, 1899.

- No. 1. Miss Irene V. Murch. One term.
- No. 2. Miss Minnie L. Martin. One term.
- No. 3. Miss Jennie G. Dodge. Three terms.
- No. 5. Miss Bertha C. Duncan; C. M. G. Johnson.
- No. 6. Miss Julia L. Langdell. Two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Alice F. Herlihy. Two terms.

Teachers, 1900.

- No. 1. C. L. Brockway.
- No. 3. Miss Jennie G. Dodge, one term; Miss Ida Fletcher, two terms.
- No. 6. Miss L. Anabel Tenney. Three terms.
- No. 7. Miss Elizabeth Desilets. Two terms.
- No. 9. Miss Carrie G. Johnson. Three terms.

Teachers, 1901.

- No. 1. C. L. Brockway, one term; Miss Ethel M. Hadley, two terms.
- No. 3. Miss Ida Fletcher, two terms; Miss Annie Curtis, one term.
- No. 5. C. M. Johnson, one term; Miss Florence Chauncey, two terms.
- No. 6. Miss Ethel M. Hadley, one term; Miss Annie Curtis, two terms.
- No. 7. Miss Lizzie Desilets. Three terms.

Teachers, 1902.

- No. 1. Miss Ethel M. Hadley. Three terms.
- No. 3. Miss Annie Curtis. Three terms.
- No. 4. Miss Annie Senter. Two terms.
- No. 5. Miss Florence M. Chauncey. Three terms.
- No. 6. Miss Blanche M. Bullard. Three terms.
- No. 7. Miss Elizabeth Desilets. Three terms.

Teachers, 1903.

- No. 1. Miss Ethel M. Hadley, one ; Miss Amy T. Tenny, two terms.
No. 3. Miss Annie M. Curtis, two terms ; Miss Lizzie M. Gordon, one term.
No. 4. Miss Edith E. Weston. One term.
No. 5. Miss Martha M. Whitney ; Miss Edith E. Weston ; Miss Martha M. Whitney.
No. 6. Miss Amy T. Tenny, one term ; Miss Bertha G. Perham, two terms.
No. 7. Miss Florence M. Chauncey, one term ; Miss Edith Parker, two terms.

Teachers, 1904.

- No. 1. Miss Amy Tenney. Three terms.
No. 3. Miss Annie M. Curtis, one term ; Miss Bertha T. Parker, two terms.
No. 5. Miss Martha M. Whitney. Three terms.
No. 6. Miss Bertha G. Perham, one term ; Miss Bertha G. P. Woodward, two terms.
No. 7. Miss Bertha T. Parker, one term ; Miss Annie M. Curtis, two terms.

CHAPTER XVII.

LIBRARIES.

THE SOCIAL LIBRARY

The town of Lyndeborough, in the early days, did not possess many literary advantages. Some of its citizens, however, evinced an appreciation of the value of good books. For we find a "Social Library" not only in operation, but also, actually incorporated, in the year 1798. Very likely it had been in existence some time before its founders sought to have it sanctioned by legal enactment. It seems to have been conducted as a stock company, governed by its proprietors. Its collection of books was good for that day. It was incorporated seven years before the Francestown "Social Library,"* although the latter was thought to be "the first of its kind in the vicinity"; and it was thirteen years ahead of the "Peterborough Social Library."†

An extract from the act of incorporation follows:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives in General Court convened, that Sewall Goodrich, Ephraim Putnam, Peter Clark, and their associates, proprietors of said library & all such as may hereafter become proprietors of the same be & they hereby are incorporated into a body politic by the name of the Proprietors of the Social Library in Lyndeborough continuation & succession forever—in that name may sue and be sued in all actions personal & may prosecute & defend the same to final judgment & execution & they are hereby vested with all the powers & privileges incident to corporations of a similar nature & may enjoin penalties of disfranchisement or fine not exceeding three dollars for each offence to be recovered by said Society in an action of debt to their use in any court in said State proper to try the same; & they may purchase & receive subscriptions, grants & donations of personal estate not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars for the benefit of their association."

Approved Dec. 4, 1798.

J. T. Gilman, Governor.

A true copy, Attest:

Philip Carrigain Secretary.

An old schedule gives, 17, 53, 54, 70, as the numbers of books to be sold out of the library, and also names for purchase, "Washington's Letters, European Spectator, 8 volumes, (was it Addison's?) Evelina, History of a young lady, 3 volumes, Ed-

* Francestown History, p. 403.

† Peterborough History, p. 113.

wards on the Affections, Keith on Prophecy and Andrew Fuller's "The Gospel its own Witness." The works here named indicate something of the rugged manhood which prompted their selection. We have found no record of the success or of the decline of this institution. But like the noble men who originated it, having served its generation, it passed away.

From records found by Mr. Woodward, he adds, "This library established in Lyndeborough was organized in April, 1792. It was a subscription library, and the books were kept at the village at the middle of the town. The following are the subscriber's names, with the amount contributed: —

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Rev. Sewall Goodridge	0	12	0	Eleazer Woodward	0	12	0
Joseph Kidder	0	12	0	Ephraim Kidder	0	12	0
John Epes	0	6	8	Dan ^l Gould	1	4	0
Ithemere Woodward	0	12	0	Capt. Jacob Wellman	0	12	0
Capt. Jonas Kidder	0	12	0	Jonathan Chamberlain, Jr.	0	12	0
Simeon Wilson	0	6	0	Maj. Clark	0	12	0
Dr. Benj. Jones	0	12	0	Aaron Putnam	0	1	6
Capt. William Barron	0	12	0	Dea. Ephraim Putnam	0	12	0
William Dutton	0	12	0	Ephraim Putman, Jr.	0	12	0
Dan ^l Cram, 3 ^d	0	12	0	James Ordway	0	12	0
Lieut. Aaron Lewis	0	12	0	John Woodward	0	12	0
Capt. Sam ^l Houston	0	12	0	Dan ^l Hardy	0	12	0
Uriah Cram	0	6	3	John Clark	0	12	0
John Besom	0	12	0	Lieut. Joseph Batchelder			
John Boffee	0	12	0	Aaron Carkin			
Lieut. J. Blanchard	0	12	0	Esq. Spaulding			
James Boutwell	0	12	0	Benj. Epes			

The amounts given by the last four subscribers are not legible on the record. Of this amount of money raised, £6, 19s., 9d. was expended by Esq. Rand for books Apr. 1792, and July 2, same year, Dan^l Gould expended £8, os., 3d. for books, and the expense of "giting" them was 3s.

After a record of fines is this entry, under date of Sept. 3, 1798: —

"Reckoned and settled with Peter Clark Treasurer to y^e Social library in the Town and find due to said proprietors five dollars and twenty-nine cents to balance. Jonas Kidder, John Clark, Aaron Lewis, Committee."

This was money received from fines and the sale of one book to Dr. Benjamin Jones. The list of the subscribers' names show that it was supported by people from all parts of the town. The amount given was nearly a hundred dollars, a large sum in those early days, and this shows, also, the strong desire for knowledge which our forbears had."

FRANKLIN LIBRARY, BY J. A. WOODWARD.

In the winter of 1850-51 the citizens of the town organized a lyceum, or at any rate were holding lyceum meetings, and among the questions proposed for discussion was the following : "Resolved : That Napoleon Bonaparte was a greater man than George Washington." William H. Grant and William A. Jones, then young men, were among the disputants, and started out one morning to see if they could find a "Life of Napoleon," a book they much desired to consult. They called on William J. Herrick at his shoemaker's shop, and there these three Williams came to the conclusion that books were entirely too scarce in Lyndeborough, and that some way should be devised to remedy the fault. The result of that conversation was that they went to see Rev. Mr. Claggett. The result of the interview was that a meeting was called for a week from the following Saturday at the town hall for the purpose of talking the matter over. Mr. Claggett actively interested himself, and there was a pretty full attendance of those interested. At this meeting a plan was outlined for a library association, and a constitution and by-laws were drafted, and much of the stock was subscribed for.

PREAMBLE, CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE FRANKLIN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

Preamble : Feeling it important to cultivate a taste for profitable reading and to procure access to good books in the various departments of literature we form ourselves into a body corporate agreeably to the laws of this Commonwealth and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws :

CONSTITUTION

Art. 1. This shall be called the Franklin Library Association.

Art. 2. The stock of this Association shall be taken in shares of one dollar each, and every share shall be subject to such tax as may be assessed from time to time by vote of the Association. All the income of the Association arising from the sale of stock and from other sources except what is necessary to defray current expenses, shall be appropriated to the purchase of books.

Art. 3. Any person may at any time by purchasing one or more shares become a member of this Association.

Art. 4. The officers of this Association shall consist of a Board of five Directors to be chosen annually.

Art. 5. The Directors shall at their first regular meeting make choice of one of their number for Chairman who shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the Directors to select and purchase books for the Association, appoint Librarians, extend the sale of stock, meet once in three months to inspect the state of the library, appraise damages if any and distribute books, also to make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Association, and transact all other needful business.

Art. 7. This Association shall hold its annual meetings the first Saturday in January to choose officers, hear the report of the directors and transact all other necessary business.

Art. 8. All votes of this Association shall be taken by stock when requested by one or more members.

Art. 9. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association by vote of three-fourths of the stockholders.

BY-LAWS.

Sect. 1. No member shall have books from the library amounting in value to more than their stock unless it be a single volume of more than that value.

Sect. 2. All books shall be returned to the library at or before every quarterly meeting of the Directors, and any member not complying with this law shall be fined six per cent. on the value of the books charged to him, and three per cent. for each succeeding week until the fine shall amount to the cost of the book or books.

Sect. 3. Every member shall be held responsible for all books charged to him, and shall be liable for all damages committed on the same while in his possession, and any member charged with the damage of a book may have it at his option to pay said damages or take the book at its appraised value.

Sect. 4. No member shall be entitled to draw books from the library who neglects to pay any fine or charge for damages standing against him.

Sect. 5. Any member may at any time except at the quarterly meetings of the Directors draw books from the library by paying three per cent. on their value.

Sect. 6. At the quarterly meetings of the Directors any member wishing for any particular book may request of the Librarian to sell the use of the same to the highest bidder, and no book shall be drawn from the Library at said meetings in any other way.

Sect. 7. No member shall lend any book belonging to the Association to any person not residing in the same house with himself, unless it be a stockholder, and for every infringement of this law he shall be fined twenty-five cents (amended Jan. 1, 1853). Every stockholder shall pay an additional three per cent. every time while charged to him any book is lent to another stockholder and shall be responsible for all damages on the same until returned to the library.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

	No. of shares		No. of shares
Rev. E. B. Claggett	10	John Richardson	2
David C. Grant	10	Asa Hill	2
Wm. H. Grant	7	Israel Herrick	2
D. B. Whittemore	5	Benj. G. Herrick	1
David Holt	5	Benj. J. Clark	1
Wm. L. Whittemore	5	Josiah Wheeler	5
Lafayette Herrick	3	Lyndeboro Benefit Asso.	20
Daniel Woodward, Jr.	3	John C. Goodrich	2
Williams Woodward	2	Charles Parker	1
Putnam Woodward	2	Charles H. Parker	2
Artemas Woodward	2	Isaiah C. Parker	2
James H. Karr	2	Sherebiah Manning	3
Wm. R. Duncklee	1	Wm. A. Jones	2
Clark B. Jones	2	Harvey Perham	3
Sylvester Hill	5	Otis Perham	1
Wm. J. Herrick	3	Eli C. Curtis	2
Wm. Jones	1	Wm. W. Curtis	1
Rodney C. Boutwell	2	Burnham Russell	1
Nathan Boutwell	1	Isaac Duncklee	2
Levi P. Spalding	1	Levi Holt	1
George E. Spalding	1	Transferred	
Peter Clark	1	George Woodward	1
Oliver Bixby	1	Charles Carkin	1
Oliver H. Bixby	1	Eliza M. Cochran	1
John Wellman 2nd	1	Mary A. Joslin	1
Luther Cram	5	Leonard G. Brown	1
Amaziah Blanchard	3	Nathan Richardson	1
Ebenezer Fisk	2	William Raymond	1
Jonathan Stephenson	2	Henry F. Dodge	1
Samuel N. Hartshorn	1	Levi Spalding	1
John Bachelder	1	David D. Clark	1
John Proctor	2	David E. Upton	1
Alonzo Hartshorn	1	George B. Young	1
Wm. N. Ryerson	2	Benj. F. Holt	1
Mary C. Lucas	1	Asa B. Clark	1
Edmond J. Parker	1	Lois J. McIntire	1

Jan., 1851. At a voluntary meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Library Association at the town hall, the meeting being called to order, John Richardson was chosen chairman, and D. B. Whittemore secretary, for the meeting. After remarks had been made by several members in regard to the future prospects of the association, it was unanimously voted that the association now go into permanent organization by the choice of directors. And in accordance with said vote the following gentlemen were chosen the first directors of the associa-

tion. Israel Herrick, David Holt, Daniel B. Whittemore, David C. Grant, E. B. Claggett. Voted that this meeting adjourn to the call of the directors, D. B. Whittemore, secretary.

May 17, 1851, the first sale of books was made, and at this meeting Israel Herrick was chosen president of the Board of Directors, and David C. Grant, secretary. The amount realized from the sale of stock and other sources was \$163.12. A room was furnished at the house of Josiah Wheeler, and Mrs. Wheeler was made librarian, which office she kept until her death, in 1870. Four hundred and five books have been purchased and 77 donated by the U. S. departments.

After the death of Mrs. Wheeler the library was removed to the parsonage, and since it has been located at various houses. Since the formation of the town free public library the Franklin library has practically ceased to be patronized. In 1860 John H. Goodrich was chosen secretary and treasurer, which offices he has held ever since, a term of forty-four years.

The sale of the books at the quarterly meetings was sometimes productive of much fun and sometimes spirited bidding, especially when new books had been bought. For a long time fiction was not in favor with those who selected the books, and for that reason the library contains many standard works, much of history, and books of a scientific character. It has been a blessing to the town!

SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Fogg's "Gazetteer of New Hampshire," published in 1874, reports at that time a library at South Lyndeborough which contained three hundred volumes. A writer in the *Milford Enterprise* of June, 1878, states that the South Lyndeborough library contained about four hundred volumes. Definite dates of the origin of this library do not now seem attainable. But it is probable that it was started late in the sixties. Mrs. E. C. Tarbell was one of its earlier librarians, and the books were then kept in Tarbell's hall, about where our public library is now located.

The prime mover in founding this library seems to have been a talented lady who was accustomed to spend a portion of her summers here, Miss Clara Urann. She circulated a paper and obtained subscriptions for it among the boarders and others. She enlisted Mr. Merrill, her brother-in-law, in favor of it. He was an elocutionist, and gave a reading in aid of the enterprise.

The library thus begun was designed for the common benefit of both citizens and summer guests, and the number of the books indicates that a very lively interest was taken in the project. The books were also of admirable quality. Among them was a set of Bancroft's "History of the United States" and a large sprinkling of standard works.

In time, however, the interest in maintaining it flagged; and in the decade commencing with 1880, the books were much scattered through the community, and systematic care for them had rather relaxed. Though greatly reduced in the number of its volumes, the library still continued in operation until the Lyndeborough public library was established, and then, *nemine contradicente*, became merged in that organization.

LYNDEBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The public statutes of New Hampshire, in 1891, made provision to aid in establishing free public libraries in all towns of the state which should by vote at a legal town meeting accept the provision. The towns accepting the aid were to receive one hundred dollars' worth of books after having provided in a satisfactory manner "for the care, custody and distribution of the books."*

Any town accepting these provisions must "annually appropriate for the use and maintenance of its free public library a sum not less than fifty dollars, if its last assessed valuation was one million dollars or upward, or a sum not less than twenty-five dollars, if the valuation was less than one million and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or a sum not less than fifteen dollars if the valuation was less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."†

Eighty-one towns voted in favor of accepting the provisions of the law, among which was Lyndeborough, although it had not fully completed all its arrangements.

Library commissioners had been appointed to further the work of establishing such libraries. Their aim, as avowed, was "to get the *best* books rather than the cheapest," to have quality rather than number. This aim, we believe, was evidenced by the volumes which they selected.

The accession list of the books granted by the State was not made up till March, 1894, when one hundred and four volumes were entered, and three more were added the following June.

* Public Statutes, 1891, Chap. XIII, Sec. 24.

† *Ib.*, Chap. XIII, Sec. 25.

Further additions have been made, not only by town appropriations, but also by private citizens. The late Mr. William R. Putnam, a native of Lyndeborough, residing in Woburn, Mass., made very large personal gifts to it; and as the executor of the will of the late Jotham Hildreth, he appropriated five hundred dollars from the latter's estate, for the purchase of books for our library. This grant added many volumes to our collection. The town has also made liberal appropriations year by year, until now there are thirteen hundred and thirty-five volumes upon our lists, many of which are very instructive as well as interesting and entertaining. One hundred volumes were added to the library during the year ending Feb. 15, 1904.

Its present trustees are Mr. W. S. Tarbell, secretary of the board since its first organization; Mr. Algernon W. Putnam, elected last year, and Rev. D. Donovan, treasurer, continuously since its organization. Two other gentlemen served as trustees for a time, namely, S. N. Hartshorn, Esq., who served till his death, and Mr. J. A. Woodward, who resigned last year.

The library is now in its third domicile; it was first placed in the building now used as post office and store, with Mrs. Lizzie G. Tarbell as librarian; it was secondly housed in the B. & M. R. R. station, with Mrs. E. A. Danforth as librarian; and thirdly, given its present quarters, over Tarbell's store, with W. S. Tarbell as librarian.

We hope, not vainly, I trust, that some worthy child of Lyndeborough, blessed with abundant means, will yet build for himself "*monumentum aere perennius*," a monument more lasting than bronze, in the form of a convenient library building, and thus confer an enduring benefit upon future sons of his beloved native town.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LYCEUMS.

THE SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH LYCEUM.

By special request of the writer, Mr. Luther Cram, the oldest member of our "Town History Committee," in his eighty-sixth year, furnished the following account of one of the earliest lyceums in Lyndeborough. He wrote :

" Soon after the erection of the store at South Lyndeborough, a lyceum was organized composed of the adult portion of the community, with a preamble substantially as follows :

' We, the undersigned, believing that a well-conducted lyceum is of great advantage, form ourselves into an organization to be known as the South Lyndeboro Lyceum, the object of which is to prepare ourselves more fully to perform our duties as American Citizens, adopt the following Constitution and By Laws : '

The meetings were held in the hall over the store, which was fairly well filled each week with interested members. The exercises consisted of debates by the male members, and compositions and essays by the ladies. Those who took part in the exercises would seek information on the subject of debate ; and consequently, books which had lain neglected and unread for years, were brought into use, much to the benefit of the disputant and the interest of the audience. An effort was also made in those gatherings to improve in a correct use of the English language. Critics were appointed to report any improper use of words or phrases introduced into the debate. An example of this kind occurred once in a discussion of the prohibitory law, when all the speakers, except one, called it ' prohibetary ' law. The remarks of the critics were so keen and trenchant, that the proper word was used ever after in that lyceum."

Among the teachers who interested themselves in the lyceums of those times was Ephraim Knight of Hancock, famous at a later day as teacher of mathematics and natural sciences at the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, New London, New Hampshire.

Mr. Cram thinks that the first lyceum in town was organized in District No. 3, and also, that this of which he has written was one of the earliest. He distinctly remembers when Prof.

Daniel Putnam of Ypsilanti, Michigan, as a boy, took part in the discussion, and was at times followed by his grandsire, Daniel Putnam, Esq., who was thirteen times elected representative to the New Hampshire legislature. The latter was accustomed to refer so deferentially and respectfully to "the gentleman last on the floor," or to the "remarks of the preceding speaker," that it is pleasant and refreshing even at this day to recall the scenes.

"Of the Lyceum," Prof. Putnam has written, "I can add little, perhaps nothing, to what Mr. Cram knows. My impression is that it was the first of the Lyceums organized in the town. The organization must have been a little earlier than 1840, but I have no means of fixing the exact date. I have reason to remember the Lyceum with some measure of gratitude, as my first practice in public speaking was in the discussions of that society. . . . We discussed, and of course settled, a good many important questions, among these the question, 'Which have the greater influence, men or women?' I do not now remember how that question was decided."

In that lyceum two papers were edited, one of which was called "*The Bee*," and was conducted by the boy, Daniel Putnam. Of this matter, Prof. Putnam has recently written, "I remember something of '*The Bee*,' of which Mr. Cram speaks. My work in editing '*The Bee*,' came about in this way, my uncle, David J. Putnam, edited a paper, the title of which I do not recall, in which he advocated certain views to which I could not then subscribe; and '*The Bee*' took the opposite side. As I think over the matter, after the experience of a good many years, I can readily believe that my writing then was very crude, but I got some facility in expression which has been of advantage to me in later years, and I suppose the members of the Lyceum got some enjoyment out of the matter."

That the lyceum here described in part was of some advantage will doubtless be conceded after testimonies such as have been cited. In entire harmony with these is a preamble of one of the constitutions adopted by a lyceum of later date at Lyndeborough Centre. It proceeds:

"We, believing that it is a duty as well as a privilege to cultivate and improve those intellectual powers which the Great Author of our being has given us — believing also, that in no way can this be better accomplished than in a well regulated Lyceum; do hereby associate ourselves

together to form a Lyceum for mutual improvement, subject to the following Constitution and By Laws."

This preamble is viewed by the writer as breathing the spirit of Rev. E. B. Claggett, whose name is subscribed to the "Constitution" together with a goodly list of others, who were honored in the town at that time. Some of our older citizens have said that in his day a very large proportion of our active, young men attained such facility and ease of expression in debate as to enable them to speak almost impromptu, with fluency and intelligence and effectiveness upon a large variety of interesting and practical subjects. They became, through their practice in the lyceums, well informed on many subjects, and could address an audience with great acceptance. Much of this ability is attributed to Mr. Claggett's genial, kindly, wise and effective leadership. After he became pastor of the Congregational Church he devoted himself earnestly and heartily to every interest of the town, religious, educational, practical. For many years he was chairman of the superintending committee of schools, and it is said that he could, at sight, call every scholar in the town by name. He lent his cheerful assistance to every scheme which aimed to promote general welfare.

He prepared for one of the lyceums, a historical sketch of Lyndeborough, which he used as the "basis of a lecture delivered Jan. 17, 1854," in which he refers enthusiastically to the heroism of Lyndeborough men in the great struggle for national independence. This must have strongly appealed to patriotic impulses which a few years later were severely tested on many a field of tragic, fratricidal strife.

A sample or two of Mr. Claggett's humor may not here be misplaced. After stating that the history of our ancient town embraces many facts and matters of great interest which might be expanded to the size of a neat little volume, he added: "One thing I have also noticed of this town is the fact that they have always been in the habit of getting married; and I expect they will keep doing so. I have no knowledge of the first wedding in town, nor can I tell how they used to conduct such occasions. In connection with this subject, it may not be inappropriate to say, that Benjamin Cram, who died many years ago, used to say with much satisfaction, that his father married the handsomest girl in the whole township. On further inquiry it appeared that she was the only girl in town, and very homely at that."

This lyceum lecture was doubtless very instructive and very highly enjoyed.

THE SECOND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

This, so far as appears, was the direct successor of the previous society. It was organized in January, 1839. After continuing to hold meetings about two winters, it voted to unite with "The Lyndeborough Lyceum" and adjourned Dec. 1, 1840. The next record in the old book is dated Nov. 17, 1843. The question for debate, Feb. 9, 1844, was, "Would the emancipation of the slaves at the present time be injurious to the community at large? The affirmative disputants were Jonathan H. Butler and David Stiles; the negative were Israel Herrick, M. D., and Samuel Karr. The decision was in the negative. Before the union of these lyceums the meetings were held in the school-house of District No. 2; after the union, meetings were held at the centre.

From the forty-five names on the roll of membership of this union lyceum we select the names of some who have recently passed away, but are well remembered; and others who are still with us and well known. Foremost among the latter is that of Joseph A. Johnson, the secretary, then a boy of sixteen, and now "a gray-haired boy."

Wilkes H. Hadley	Israel H. Goodridge
David C. Grant	Franklin Senter
Nathaniel T. McIntire	Eli C. Curtis
Harvey G. McIntire	Kilburn S. Curtis
George D. Woodward	Daniel Whittemore
James H. Karr	William A. Jones
Lafayette Herrick	Ward Woodward
William Herrick	William Wellman
John F. Marden	

THE FRANKLIN DEBATING CLUB.

I quote from the Record Book :

"Lyndeborough, Aug. 22, 1851.

According to previous notice, the friends of the Lyceum met and transacted the following business :

1. Chose D. Stiles, Esq., President pro tem.;
2. Chose W. A. Jones, Secretary pro tem.;
3. Heard the report of the committee chosen to prepare a Constitution and By Laws;
4. Voted to take up the Constitution and By Laws by the article.
5. Voted to adopt the Constitution and By Laws.

6. Chose W. A. Jones, President.

" Sylvester Hill, V. Pres.

" W. H. Grant, Secretary.

" O. H. Bixby, Treasurer.

7. Adjourned to meet Thursday, Aug. 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. A. Jones, Secretary.

The officers were to serve two weeks, except the treasurer, whose term of service was to be eleven weeks, or till his successor was chosen. In addition to the names above given, we give those of others who became members :

Harvey Perham	E. B. Claggett
W. J. Herrick	R. C. Boutwell
Lafayette Herrick	Luther Cram
Clark B. Jones	Wm. W. Curtis
Benjamin G. Herrick	D. B. Whittemore
S. N. Hartshorn	Foster Woodward
Charles H. Parker	Nathaniel Jones
Isaiah C. Parker	Moses Ordway
Daniel Woodward, Jr.	John Batchelder
John Richardson	Joseph Chamberlain
Francis Clark	John Gage

Ladies.

Martha Hill	E. J. M. Claggett
Lydia Proctor	Anna M. Claggett
Mary J. Holt	Lizzie T. Steele
Ann E. Boutwell	Orpah Gage
Francis M. Fiske	Harriette Richardson
Abby J. Boutwell	Sarah A. Plumer
Sarah D. Clark	Adaline Woodward
Frances A. Holt	Virginia Richardson

These do not include the whole, but are samples of the material which formed the lyceum. Other names as worthy as they, are possibly omitted.

This specific club seems not to have been long lived. It met weekly till Nov. 4, 1851, at which date, declamations were given by W. H. Grant, Alfred Holt, N. B. Boutwell, Charles H. Parker and C. B. Jones. The following resolution was discussed :

" Resolved that the Legislature of New Hampshire ought to enact laws making it a *penal offense* to traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, giving the right to search suspected places, and liberty to destroy the contraband article when used for sale."

Debaters.

Affirmative. David Stiles and Charles Carlin.

Negative. Daniel Woodward, Jr. and C. H. Parker.

The resolution was adopted 27 to 4, indicating the strong temperance

sentiment of the club. "After the discussion, came the reading of the 'Literary Star,' and then a vote, to adjourn to a call of the officers."

Clark B. Jones, Secretary.

Thus ended the work of the Franklin Debating Club.

THE LYNDEBOROUGH LYCEUM.

In the debating club above described probably originated its longer-lived successor, "The Lyndeborough Lyceum." In both these organizations, Rev. E. B. Claggett was a prominent factor. The names of the members were those of the most active and best-known citizens of the town.

Under date of Lyndeboro', Dec. 7, 1854, we find the following record :

"According to previous notice, the friends of the Lyceum met and transacted the following business :

First. Adopted the Constitution and By Laws.

Second. Chose the following officers :

Luther Cram, President.

Charles Carlin, Vice President.

John H. Goodrich, Secretary.

Henry Richardson, Treasurer.

Elizabeth Claggett and } Editors.
Hannah D. Clark }

J. G. Donnell, S. H. Dyer and Foster Woodward, Executive Committee."

The Constitution appears to be the penmanship of the Rev. E. B. Claggett. The meetings were held in the town hall weekly, and continued through the winter to March, 1855. The names of the members are chiefly those in the preceding lists.

Those lyceums for mental improvement greatly assisted in developing quite a marked intellectual activity among the young people, and fitted them to express their ideas clearly and forcibly upon a variety of subjects in which the public was then interested. The young people of today have enjoyed greater advantages, have had training in schools of higher grade, and a free use of both public libraries and the current literature of the time ; but the debaters of fifty years ago have, even now, very few superiors in the power of using a vigorous, sententious, English speech. Their number, also, formed a very respectable proportion of the population of the town.

CHAPTER XIX.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS, BY J. A. WOODWARD.

THE "SCATAQUOG" HILL SILVER MINE.

The story of the "Scataquog" Silver Mine is interesting as probably the only attempt ever made in Lyndeborough to prospect for any of the precious metals.

In 1783, Joshua Partridge, of Medway, Mass., claimed to have discovered indications of silver in the rock composing the ledges near the top of "Scataquog" mountain, on land of Francis Epes. There is a tradition that he used a "divining rod" in his explorations, and that he had previously discovered other mines in New England.

He succeeded in interesting many of the early settlers of the town, and a corporation was formed for the purpose of buying the land and developing the mine. They blasted a deep ditch or partly ditch and partly tunnel, into the side of the mountain, and the excavation can be found at this day, though time and the action of frost has partly filled it up. The stone is of a rusty color.

The writer was once there with a man well versed in geology. He said the stone undoubtedly contained a sulphuret of something, probably of iron. There was long a tradition that the owners got enough silver to make a pair of shoe buckles, but it is highly improbable. They had their labor for their pains.

Names of the proprietors of the mine, with their parts of the same. In the original deed, said Lott considered to consist of 24 shares:

Francis Epes, Esq.	2	Col. Israel Hutchinson	1
Lieut. Thomas Boffee	4	Capt. Benjamin Epes	1
Mr. Daniel Gould	4	Peter Clark, Esq.	1
Rev. Sewell Goodridge	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mr. Samuel Neven	1
Capt. William Barrons	1	Capt. John Wood	1
Maj. Samuel Epes	1	Andrew Fuller, Esq.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. William Holt	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Benj. Jones	$\frac{1}{2}$
Abraham Wellman	1	En. Nathaniel Phelps	1
Dea. Ephraim Putnam	$\frac{1}{2}$	Daniel Eppes, Esq.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Epes	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. Levi Spaulding	$\frac{1}{4}$

March 27, 1783. At a meeting of the maj. part of the foregoing proprietors at the house of Capt. William Barrons, Innholder in said town, to consult upon and come into the best "meathod" to obtain and dig for

a mine which they suppose to be in a lot belonging to Francis Epes, Esq. Accordingly they agreed to give Mr. Eppes three shillings pr. acre. and Mr. Epes agreed to sell and convey said lot to the proprietors for the same. Said lot contains acres by estimation amounting to £19-10-0.

2nd. We agreed said lot should consist of 24 shares.

3rd. We agreed that Mr. Joshua Partridge of Medway should have the 32d part of the neat profit of said mine for finding the same for us.

4th. Agreed to raise one dollar on a share to purchase necessities to begin with.

5th. Agreed to adjourn to Thursday, April 10, at Capt. Barrons.

A true copy att. by Peter Clark, clerk of proprietors of said mine.

April 10, 1783. Proprietors met according to adjournment.

1st. Chose Capt. William Barron, moderator.

2nd. Chose Peter Clark, clerk and treasurer for the proprietors of y^e mine untill the next annual meeting.

3d. Agreed to chuse a Committee to consist of 5 to form a covenant and bond for the — to enter into and rules of procedure to the above mine.

Rev. Sewell Goodridge	}	Committee
Peter Clark		
Lt. Thomas Boffee		
Francis Epes Esq.		
Daniel Gould		

4th. Agreed to have an annual meeting on the first Wednesday in October, always to be held in the Town of Lyndeboro.

5th. Agreed that the above committee shall settle all accounts in and with said proprietors until the first Wednesday in October next.

6th. Mr. Daniel Gould agreed with the proprietors and promised to give up one of his shares to the workmen if said workmen were inclined to have it, if not, to remain to Mr. Gould.

7th. Agreed to raise two dollars more to a share in addition to the one dollar first raised to furnish supplies for said mine.

8th. Agreed to have a meeting on Wednesday y^e 25th day of June next at the House of Mr. Daniel Gould. Agreed to adjourn to Tuesday next to meet at the mine.

A true copy of the proceedings.

Peter Clark, Prop^r Clerk.

At this meeting of the proprietors at the mine it is recorded that they "began to open the mine."

May 2, 1783. The Proprietors meet at Capt. William Barrons. Chose Moderator. Agreed with Lieut. Thomas Boffee to find a good bed and bedding and procure the washing Necessary for the same for two shillings per month. Chose Lieut. Thomas Boffee, Inspector and overseer of the work at the mine according to the first article in the Covenant.

Voted to allow 5/ pr. day for what Labours has been done by the day until this time. Labor that has been done by the day is as follows, viz. :

	Days		Days
Rev. Sewell Goodridge	4	Peter Clark	4
Lieut. Thomas Boffee	6	William Holt	5½
Capt. Barron	6½	Dea. Ephraim Putnam	5½
Dr. Jones	2½	Francis Epps	4
Mr. Daniel Gould	4½	Nathaniel Phelps	4
Andrew Fuller Esq.	3½	Abraham Wellman	5

At a meeting, June 25, 1783, it was voted to release Rev. Mr. Sewell Goodridge from serving on the committee according to his desire, with a grateful acknowledgement of his good services and chose Capt. William Barron as one of the committee in the "sted" of Mr. Goodridge.

July 9, 1783. Proprietors met according to adjournment. Voted to receive and examine the "Several and Respective Accounts" Respecting the Mine and find accounts stand as follows with those persons whose names are here inserted, likewise find the Expense and cost Exclusive of the Rum Molasses Powder and iron, Coffee, and Shugar, provided by Col. Hutchinson to amount to £2-14-0 to each share, total amounting to £64-16-0.

The amount of money "sunk" by the proprietors is as follows :

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Rev. Sewell Goodridge	2	14	0	Lieu ^t Thomas Boffee	10	16	0
Capt. William Barron	2	14	0	W ^m Lack	8	2	0
Peter Clark	2	14	0	Andrew Fuller Esq.	1	7	0
Dr. Benj. Jones	1	7	0	Francis Epes Esq.	13	10	0
Dea. Ephraim Putnam	1	7	0	Mr. Daniel Gould	9	9	0
Abraham Wellman	2	14	0	William Holt	1	7	0
En. Nathaniel Phelps	2	14	0				

The others lost their time and labor.

LYNDEBOROUGH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

At about the time of the commencement of the Civil War it was thought by many that the rates of fire insurance companies on farm property were too high, and that these companies were taking altogether too much money out of the town. In 1862 the following named men organized the Lyndeborough Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the same being incorporated June 2, 1862.

Joel H. Tarbell	Nathan Richardson
Jonathan Stephenson	Ebenezer Fiske
John F. Holt	Peter Clark
David C. Grant	Henry Clark
David Holt	Joseph Haggett
John Hartshorn	Rufus Chamberlain
Harvey Perham	Josiah Wheeler
John C. Goodrich	Martin Whitney
Nathaniel T. McIntire	William A. Jones
John Richardson	Nelson Kidder
Jotham Hildreth	Oliver Bixby
Rodney C. Boutwell	Levi Tyler
Isaac L. Dunklee	Artemas Woodward
Edwin N. Patch	Albert Cram
Micah Hartshorn	Asa Hill
Burnham Russell	Eli C. Curtis
Samuel Jones	

Of these thirty-three original incorporators but five are living at the date of this writing, 1904. John Richardson was the first

president, William A. Jones the first secretary, and Peter Clark the first treasurer. Mr. Richardson served as president until 1865, Jonathan Stephenson from 1865 to 1870, Joel H. Tarbell, from 1870 to 1891, and Nathaniel T. McIntire from 1891 until the present time. Dr. Jones (W. A.) was secretary until 1865, Samuel Jones from 1865 to 1868. At his death John Richardson was appointed for the rest of the year 1868. Samuel N. Hartshorn, 1869 and 1870. John H. Goodrich was chosen in 1871, and has held the office to date (1904). Peter Clark was treasurer from 1862 until his death in 1879, Benj. J. Clark in 1880 and 1881, Daniel B. Whittemore from 1882 to 1893, Jacob A. Woodward from 1893 to 1896, and Charles L. Perham from 1896 to date.

The amount of the policies issued is over one hundred thousand dollars, and the company has succeeded from the date of its organization in making the cost of fire insurance in Lyndeborough much less than formerly.

The losses paid since its incorporation are as follows : —

Nathan Richardson, barn struck by lightning but not burned, \$18.00.

Sumner French, house burned March 11, 1871, \$550.00.

Leonard G. Brown, barn struck by lightning 1873, \$25.00.

Martin Whitney, house damaged by fire 1876, \$24.50.

Azro D. Cram, buildings burned Oct. 6, 1881, \$535.00.

Oliver Watkins, damage by fire in 1881, \$5.00.

Andy Holt, house damaged by fire Oct. 15, 1887, \$63.00.

Frank B. Tay, buildings struck by lightning and burned July 31, 1890, \$1000.00.

George H. Butler, barn struck by lightning and burned Aug. 13, 1895, \$900.00.

Alice Morse, barn struck by lightning and burned July 25, 1900, \$225.00.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

At South Lyndeborough Sept. 22, 1868, was organized Post Harvey Holt, No. 15, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, by Maj. Samuel F. Murry, with twelve charter members.

This organization of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion has for its objects fraternity among its members, the keeping in remembrance the dead, who gave their lives that the Union might live, the decorating of their graves on Memorial Day, and mutual help and cheer among surviving comrades.

With the help of a small sum of money from the town, this Post has appropriately observed Memorial Day ever since its or-

ganization, and with this Order as leader, no town has more sincerely than Lyndeborough paid its just tribute, each returning 30th of May, to the soldier boys who lost their lives on the battlefield and by wounds and disease.

This Order, also, has been instrumental in having markers placed at the graves of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and these graves are not forgotten in the services of decoration day.

It is the custom to have an oration and other appropriate exercises at the hall and a procession to the south cemetery and the soldiers' monument, where other and fitting exercises are held. Besides, delegations visit the other yards of the town.

The townspeople very generally observe the day and attend these ceremonies.

This Post was named in honor of Harvey Holt, a Lyndeborough boy killed at the battle of Bull Run, and one of the first to lose his life for the cause.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

C. Henry Holt	Joseph Blanchard	John C. Carkin
Charles F. Tarbell	John H. Goodrich	Everett A. Cram
George T. Jones	William W. Wood	Fred A. Nourse
Moses C. Fuller	Andy Holt	Ward N. Cheever

MEMBERSHIP.

*Abbott, Willis H.	Draper, David S.	Macomber, S. R.
Atwood, Samuel H.	*Emerson, Charles A.	Ordway, John C.
Brown, George E.	*Farnsworth, Irving S.	Putnam, George A.
*Burton, John	Ford, Alfred T.	Pinkham, Charles B.
*Blanchard, George	Frye, Charles H.	Proctor, David E.
Bailey, Charles H.	Gordon, Clark S.	Putnam, Byron
Bailey, William A.	Gray, Moses.	Richardson, Fred A.
Buck, Sewell M.	*Gage, John	Ruffle, George
*Bridges, G. W.	Gould, Benj.	Raymond, George B.
Boutwell, Abram	*Hutchinson, Merrill	Raymond, John P.
Batten, Richard	Herrick, Benj. G.	Ryerson, William N.
Conant, Charles W.	Holt, Jason	Smith, Jacob
Cram, Orren N.	*Hardy, James L.	Sullivan, John
*Carter, Charles T.	*Hutchinson, Isaac N.	*Sheldon, John R.
Cummings, Sam ^l S.	Hutchinson, Charles L.	Steele, William P.
*Clark, Aaron A.	Howard, John F.	Spalding, Merrill T.
Cram, George M.	Hanover, U. A.	Thrasher, F. E.
Cram, Azro D.	Hart, Parker	Woodward, George T.
Conant, Albert S.	Hall, Henry K.	*Woods, Charles T.
Curtis, Randall B.	James, Leonard T.	*Way, Lucius A.
*Dunklee, George W.	Key, Joseph H.	Winn, George E.
*Dascomb, James K.	Lowe, Isaac	
Dickey, David G.	Marshall, Andrew J.	

*Wilton.

OFFICERS.

1868	Commander C. Henry Holt	Adjutant Charles F. Tarbell
1869	" Andy Holt	" George A. Putnam
1869 (July)	George T. Jones	" David E. Proctor
1870	" David E. Proctor	" John H. Goodrich
1871	" C. Henry Holt	" Charles F. Tarbell
1872	" C. Henry Holt	" John C. Carkin
1873	" C. Henry Holt	" John C. Carkin
1874	" C. Henry Holt	" John C. Carkin
1875	" C. Henry Holt	" John C. Carkin
1876	" C. S. Gordon	" John C. Carkin
1877	" C. S. Gordon	" John C. Carkin
1878	" Azro D. Cram	" John C. Carkin
1879	" Sewell M. Buck	" John C. Carkin
1880	" Sewell M. Buck	" George E. Brown
1881	" A. S. Conant	" George E. Brown
1882	" A. S. Conant	" George E. Brown
1883	" John C. Carkin	" George E. Brown
1884	" John C. Carkin	" Andy Holt
1885	" George M. Cram	" Andy Holt
1886	" Gaylord B. Smith	" A. S. Conant
1887	" Byron Putnam	" Azro D. Cram
1888	" George E. Winn	" Azro D. Cram
1889	" Jason Holt	" Azro D. Cram
1890	" A. S. Conant	" Andrew J. Marshall
1891	" C. H. Holt	" Azro D. Cram
1892	" Jason Holt	" Azro D. Cram
1893	" Andy Holt	" Azro D. Cram
1894	" Charles H. Frye	" Azro D. Cram
1895	" John C. Miller	" Azro D. Cram
1896	" David G. Dickey	" Azro D. Cram
1897	" Frank B. Tay	" Azro D. Cram
1898	" George Murch	" Azro D. Cram
1899	" Andy Holt	" Azro D. Cram
1900	" Benj. G. Herrick	" Azro D. Cram
1901	" Jason Holt	" Azro D. Cram
1902	"	" Azro D. Cram
1903	" George M. Cram	" Azro D. Cram
1904	" George M. Cram	" Azro D. Cram

CHAPTER XX.

PINNACLE GRANGE, BY J. A. WOODWARD.

The primary objects of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, better known as the Grange, were to obtain relief from the unjust freight tariffs of the railroads of the country, to do away as much as possible with the services of the army of middle-men who handled the agricultural products of the land, to thus bring the producer and the consumer nearer together, and to promote fraternity and co-operation among its members. Its later aims are the result of development along other lines.

The National Grange was organized at Georgetown, D. C., in January, 1873. The order obtained some foothold in New Hampshire in the summer of that year, the first subordinate grange being organized at Exeter, August, 1873, with the late John D. Lyman as master.

The New Hampshire State Grange was organized Dec. 23, 1873, there being then seventeen granges in the state. At this meeting of the State Grange C. C. Shaw of Milford was appointed general deputy to promote the interests of the order in his jurisdiction; and he held that office by re-appointment until 1879.

The order soon became an influential factor in the interests of the farmers of the state and nation, and in no section more so than in New Hampshire, where nearly every community soon had a branch.

But as the years went by and more favorable conditions obtained in the carrying and handling of farm products, the objects of the order changed, and education, fraternal and social improvement among the farmers came to the front.

Pinnacle Grange, No. 18, Lyndeborough, was organized by C. C. Shaw, General Deputy of the State Grange, Dec. 26, 1873, and was the first grange organized after the first meeting of the State Grange.

During its existence it has been a powerful factor for good among its members and the people of the town; possibly no secular organization more so. The following historical sketch was written to be read at the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organi-

zation, and while it was never intended to be included in the history of the town, it is inserted without further apology : —

Twenty-five years ago the twenty-sixth of last December Pinnacle Grange was organized by Bro. C. C. Shaw of Milford. It came as a sort of belated Christmas present. Bro. Shaw, however, did not bring it all set up and ready for business, but constructed it after his arrival.

He took Andy Holt and made him master, and joined to him David G. Dickey, overseer, Henry H. Joslin, steward, John C. Ordway, assistant steward, Edward J. Stephenson, lecturer, John Richardson, chaplain, Martin Whitney, secretary, James H. Karr, treasurer, George E. Spaulding, gate keeper, Phebe A. Ordway, Ceres, Mary E. Dickey, Flora, Annie F. Fuller, Pomona, and Abby J. Holt, lady assistant steward.

Bro. Shaw looked upon his work when it was done and said it was pretty good, but recommended careful handling until the glue should be set and the parts strongly bound together.

And immediately those outside the gates rose up with a desire to pull it to pieces to see with what material it was stuffed.

The interest in the grange as a farmer's organization first developed in New Hampshire in 1873. The first grange was organized in Exeter in the late summer of that year, and Pinnacle Grange in the closing month, so it appears to be about as venerable as any of them.

Of those who were foremost in exciting an interest in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in this state but few are known to the writer of this sketch, but certainly Bro. Shaw labored earnestly night and day in carrying forward the work. Believing most sincerely in its principles he spared neither time nor pains in pushing the work along, and it is probably mostly through his influence that Pinnacle Grange had an existence. It is to be wondered if he built better than he knew on that stormy December night.

It is to be regretted that the records of this grange for the first two or three years are so meagre. The first record is dated Dec. 9, 1873, and is as follows : " Met at the Town Hall to see if a Grange could be organized. Chose John Richardson Chairman. Listened to remarks by Eben Thompson. Adjourned to Dec. 18." Nothing is recorded of those who were present, and the historian is unable to tell who Eben Thompson was. From the best information obtainable it is likely that Martin Whitney, James H. Karr, William H. Clark, Moses C. Fuller, David G. Dickey,

Geo. E. Spaulding, Andy Holt and John Ordway were present, besides the chairman, and it is probable they did not fully comprehend the order, then in its infancy.

Under date of Dec. 18, is the statement, "Met by adjournment, chose Martin Whitney, Secretary, adjourned to Dec. 20th."

Dec. 20, "Met in the absence of the chairman and chose Eli C. Curtis, chairman for the evening. Chose a committee to notify Deputy Shaw to come and organize them." That committee was Martin Whitney, Eli C. Curtis, David G. Dickey, Henry Joslin and John C. Ordway. They notified Mr. Shaw to come Dec. 26, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, and he came as before stated. That he came that stormy December night from Milford, through drifting snow and against piercing winds, shows his devotion to the order.

He found the hall unwarmed and unlighted, but teams were sent hurrying after this one and that, before enough came to fill the chairs. One member who has since been a tower of strength to the order, both in town and elsewhere, said, "The Grange might go to the blue blazes before he would turn out on such a night," and he didn't.

The following signed the rolls as charter members :

Andy Holt	David G. Dickey
Henry Joslin	John C. Ordway
John Richardson	Edward J. Stephenson
James H. Karr	Martin Whitney
George E. Spaulding	Moses C. Fuller
Olney P. Butler	C. Henry Holt
Eli C. Curtis	David Holt
William H. Clark	Nathaniel T. McIntire
Artemas Woodward	Jane D. Joslin
Abbie J. Holt	Phebe J. Ordway
Mary E. Dickey	Annie E. Fuller
Abbie J. Spaulding	Hattie E. Holt
Clara F. Karr	Nancy E. Whitney
Betsey A. Curtis	Nancy E. Woodward

The records of the first year simply show the grange in process of development. David C. Grant was elected master for 1874. In the records of the meetings of this first year, the worthy secretary signs his name in a fine, small hand, and in unexpected places, but in the record of the second election of officers, he gives almost half a page to his signature with many a twirl and flourish, as much as to say, "Hurrah! That important matter is well over."

Martin Whitney was the next master, serving until 1877, when Andy Holt was again elected. In 1878 it was again Martin Whitney, master. This taking turns seems to show the popularity of these two brothers in the order.

The name of Benjamin G. Herrick, a new member, begins to appear in the records about this time and he was chosen master in 1879, holding the office four years, or until 1883. There was a period of depression in grange interest during that time, and it is probable that Pinnacle Grange would have surrendered its charter if it had not been for his perseverance and determination that the grange in Lyndeborough should live.

Jacob A. Woodward succeeded Bro. Herrick in the master's chair, serving two years and was succeeded by Eli C. Curtis, in 1885. Bro. Curtis was one of the charter members, and served two years. In 1887 and 1888, Jacob A. Woodward was again master. In 1889, David G. Dickey was master, and was re-elected in 1890 but declined to accept the office; Andy Holt was then chosen. William C. Wilder was master in 1891 and 1892. William T. Bowen in 1893. Charles H. Senter in 1894 and 1895.

In 1896, John H. Goodrich, who had served faithfully and acceptably as secretary for seventeen years, was promoted to the master's chair. Willie F. Herrick succeeded Bro. Goodrich in 1897 and 1898, and in 1899, Sister S. Kate Swingleton was chosen master, being the first sister of the order to fill that position in Pinnacle Grange. William C. Wilder was the master in 1900, George P. Bradford in 1901, and Charles L. Perham in 1902, 1903 and 1904. L. Nute Woodward is the master for 1905.

The dates for holding the meetings have been changed many times. Some of the years an attempt was made to arrange the meetings so that the patrons could come and go by the light of the moon, a great convenience for those living some distance from the grange hall. At present its meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

It is inferred from the records that in the first years of its existence Pinnacle Grange did not do the work of the degrees, and in the opening and closing of its meetings in the best of form. But in the process of time, however, a spirit of emulation was developed. The ritual was studied with a view to a better understanding of the precepts of the order. Grange discipline was more strictly enforced, and Pinnacle Grange

was soon second to none in the order in its efficiency and excellence of initiatory work.

From 1876 until 1880 may be called the transition period of the grange in Lyndeborough and in fact throughout the state. It was a time of much depression in the order. The financial element had been discounted, and the social and educational features so prominent now, had not then been thought important, and believing that "there was nothing better for a man than that he should eat and drink and make his soul enjoy good in his labor," and finding also a very slim attendance at the meetings, and little or no interest in the work of the order, this significant record begins to appear: "Voted to have an oyster supper at our next meeting," and "voted to have a feast at our next meeting and invite our friends" until it would appear that oysters and friends were part of the programme of every meeting. One of the charter members told the writer that this supper business nearly wrecked the grange. And yet at the present time some hold to the opinion that if you wish to get out a large attendance at any particular meeting you must appeal to the stomach instead of the mind, and as a matter of fact, the same is true of other organizations besides the grange.

The debates of Pinnacle Grange have always been characterized by an originality of thought, a freshness and breeziness which would compare favorably with any grange in the land. Many of the brothers and sisters early developed a talent for debate. In the earlier years of the grange the subjects discussed pertained almost wholly to the farm and household, but later took a wider range and included almost every thing from political economy to pie. Questions of education, questions of state and national policy have been formulated and intelligently discussed. Young members have been encouraged to join in these exercises and to become accustomed to speak in public.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 Pinnacle Grange was in the zenith of its influence and prosperity. It was through its influence during that time that the town hall at the centre was enlarged and remodeled, giving the order a larger, lighter and more convenient home. A "fair" was held, which netted a sum of money larger probably than that made by any other fair in town, before or since. The proceeds were used to purchase a piano for the hall. Its membership and average attendance were greater than ever before in its history. Its installations at-

tracted patrons from about every grange in this part of the state.

From the first the sisters have been loyal to the interests of Pinnacle Grange and earnest in its work. If it were not for the principle of "opening wide the door" to them, the order would undoubtedly have been a failure. In its literary work, in its music, in its banquets Pinnacle Grange would have been an "arid, barren waste" without them.

The limits of this sketch forbid recording the names of those who have filled the minor offices in the grange. Some of them were promoted to the master's chair, and, as a rule, all have endeavored to discharge their duties faithfully.

Mention has already been made of the proficiency in debate of some of the members. A man once said to another, "I have a friend over there that I want to introduce you to; I think he will interest you, he's a mighty good talker." The other replied, "I don't think I care to meet him; it's a mighty good listener I want to strike." It is doubtful if any of our debaters would care to talk to empty chairs or an inattentive audience, and in being good, sympathetic listeners the majority of the members have exemplified its principles, with how much hope and faith is not known, but certainly with charity and fidelity.

The grange choir has always been a prominent feature, and was for many years under the direction of Bro. E. C. Curtis, or some member of his family. Bro. B. G. Herrick, bass, Bro. E. C. Curtis, tenor, Sister Phebe A. Ordway, contralto, and Sister Betsey A. Curtis, soprano, composed the choir in the early days of the grange.

It seems a much longer time to say a "quarter of a century" than to say "twenty-five years," and in comparison with the age of Lyndeborough as a town, it is but a small fraction, and yet the twilight of the past begins to obscure the early scenes and incidents of Pinnacle Grange life. Against the fading light some figures stand in sharper outline. The memory of the faces of some of the brothers and sisters who have taken the wonderful step over the line into the unknown, which to some means rest, and to others only the beginning of activities that shall never end, comes to us this day. . . .

The influence of Pinnacle Grange has modified the home life of many of the families of the town, mid green leaves and summer showers or when the light in the window casts a shining halo over the snowdrifts.

Do not think that its life has been like a river gently flowing

between flowering banks: Sometimes the wind blew strong from down stream, and sudden flaws came from every quarter, and lively chop seas were raised, but with a little smaller attendance at some of the meetings and a little larger at others, a little more spirited debate, and all was again calm and serene.

CHAPTER XXI.

STORES AND MERCHANTS.

STORE AT LYNDEBOROUGH, BY J. A. WOODWARD.

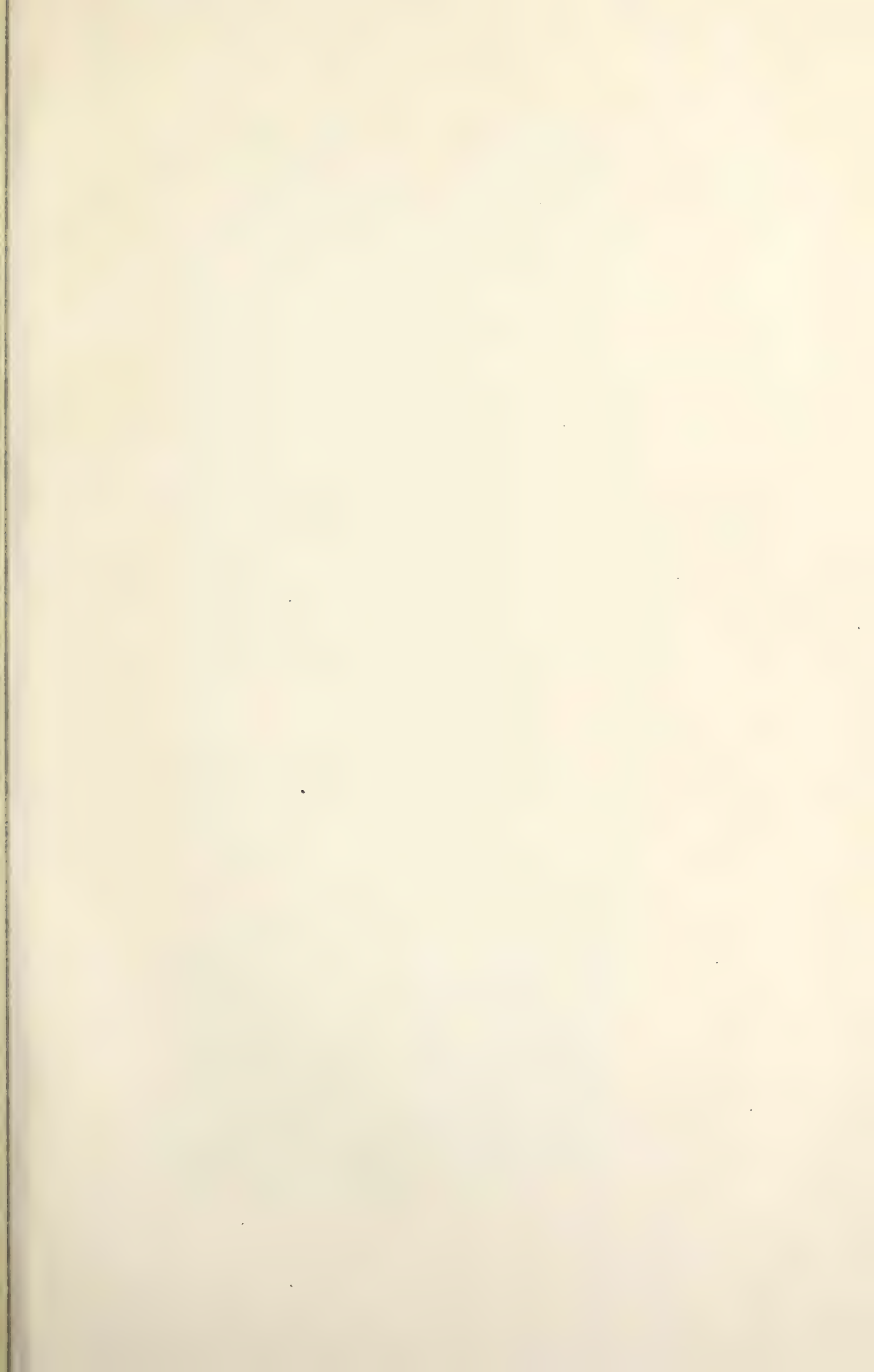
The old store-house, as it was called, stood directly opposite the town hall. It was a large, square, two-storied structure, with a long "ell" at the south in which was kept the store. It was said to have been built by one of the Goulds, either George or Maj. Daniel (most probably the latter), some time previous to the year 1800. At the time it was destroyed by fire it was said to be one of the oldest houses in town.

Maj. Daniel Gould was the first storekeeper of whom there is any tradition. Whether or not there was any store here before his day, it is not now possible to determine, but it would seem as if there must have been. But from the time he sold out, or went out of business, until the year 1831 it is a matter of tradition mostly.

Rev. Frank G. Clark in his historical address mentions Daniel Gould, John Ordway, Nathan Wheeler and Jonathan and William Clark as merchants at the centre. It would seem that these must have "kept store" previously to 1831.

In 1831 Samuel T. Manahan came to Lyndeborough and bought the store property. It was first the firm of Manahan & Tubbs. Where this Mr. Tubbs came from or what became of him is unknown to the writer. His stay was brief, for in the latter part of that same year Mr. Manahan became sole proprietor. In 1835 he sold out to a man named John J. Martin. In 1836 Oliver Bixby bought out Martin and was in trade until 1838. In the latter year Jacob Hildreth, a brother of Jotham, formed a partnership with a Mr. Duncklee, under the firm name of Hildreth & Duncklee. They bought out Bixby. Duncklee soon sold his interest to Charles French, a son of Isaac P. French.

In 1843 James G. Woodward bought the store, and the next year sold it to Anson Woodward and Daniel Woodward, Jr. James and Anson were brothers, sons of Ephraim Putnam Woodward. In 1844 Daniel Woodward, Jr., became sole proprietor, and kept the store until 1847. In that year he swapped the store-house property with his father and moved to the old





LYNDEBOROUGH CENTRE, FROM BOUTWELL WINDMILL.

farm over the mountain, and Daniel Woodward, Sr., came to the centre, but not to keep store. The stock in trade was sold to David Hawes, but of him there is no record, and a few months was the extent of time he was in business. In 1848 Oliver Bixby, who had returned to Lyndeborough again, took the business, renting the store of Mr. Woodward. In 1850 the firm of Herrick & Donnel was formed and bought out Bixby. This firm was composed of William J. Herrick and James S. Donnel.

After Herrick & Donnel was the protective union store, a sort of co-operative concern which had a brief existence, and then William J. Herrick again became proprietor. He was engaged in trade at the center longer probably than any of his predecessors, but in the early sixties he closed out his stock in trade and removed to the west.

William W. Curtis then bought the land and buildings and opened the store, which he kept until the buildings were destroyed by fire, May 13, 1870.

Some time after this Martin Whitney opened a small store in the carpenter shop of Josiah Wheeler. When this was closed the center was without a store for a time, or until Thomas A. Williams opened one in the old Bixby house. He sold to E. K. Warren, the present owner. The store at the "middle of the town" was never a source of much profit to its owner. The long distance which merchandise had to be hauled by team was a severe handicap to successful competition with the stores of Wilton, Milford and Nashua, and although there was a good assortment of those things which a country store generally carries in stock, the well-to-do farmers found it convenient to buy by the quantity of the dealers lower down the country. This explains the frequent change of ownership.

Sometime between 1850 and 1855, Levi Joslin kept the village store. The time is not positively determined, but like most of the other tradesmen at the center, his career as merchant there was brief.

MERCHANTS AT SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH, BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

Our caption is in the above form, because we are tolerably certain that the persons named were merchants in the place; but are not certain that the names which we are about to give include all who engaged in trade here.

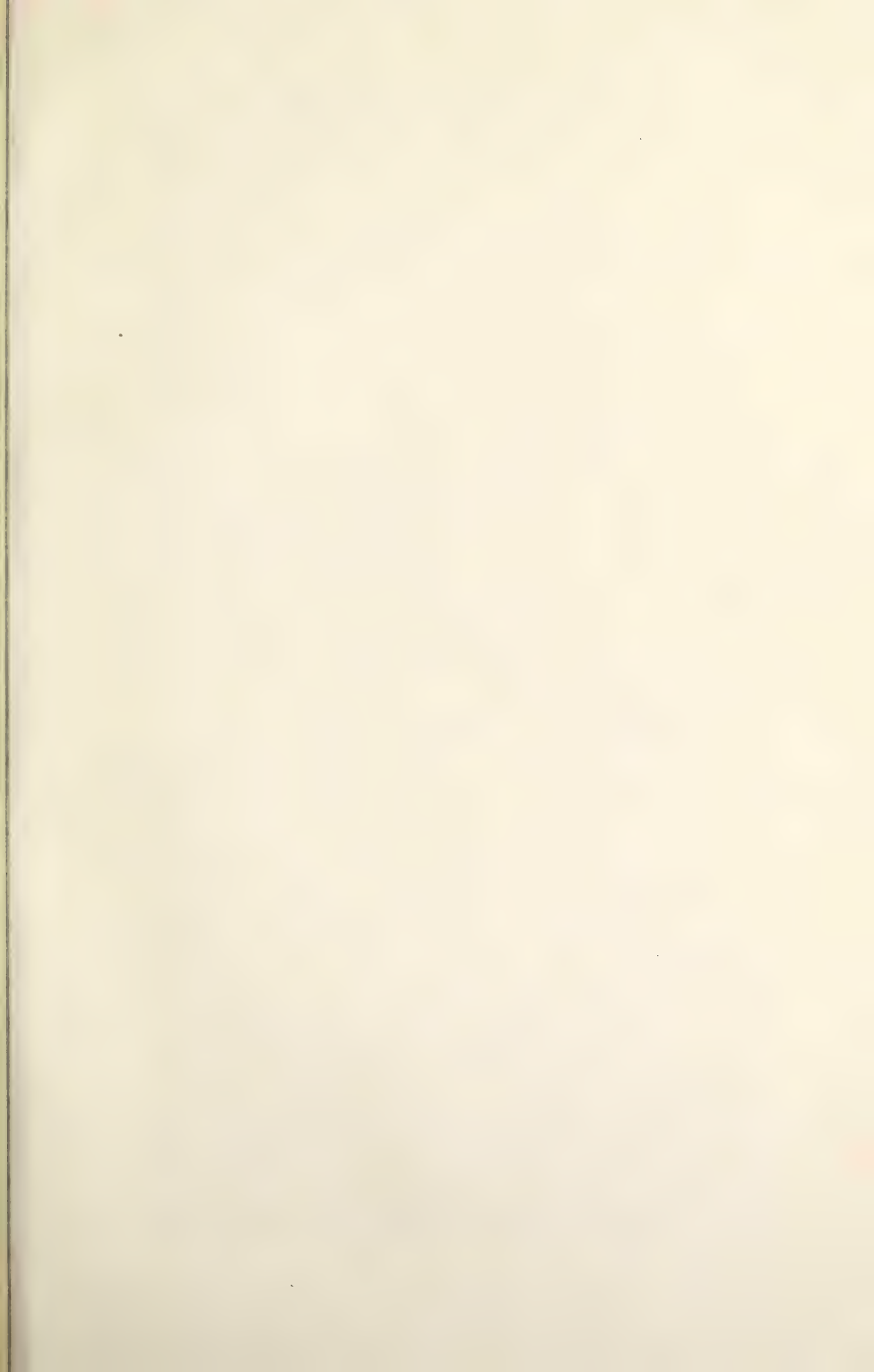
The first merchant in South Lyndeborough, by general con-

sent, was Mr. William Holt, who came here from Greenfield about 1830. He at first kept a grocery store in what had been the old dwelling house of Ephraim Putnam, 3rd., the father of Captain Eleazer. This house stood near where Mr. William P. Steele's now stands, and had been moved away previous to the erection of the latter. It was moved across the highway to the location now occupied by Tarbell's store. Mr. Holt had kept store there but a short time, when he moved it across the street again near where the railroad station now stands, whence it was moved to the spot which it now occupies as the dwelling of Mr. Ward N. Cheever. Mr. Holt, after its removal, built the house and store combined, which are now serving as the post office and store of Roy N. Putnam, and the grocery store of Walter S. Tarbell. Mr. Albert Hardy, who also came from Greenfield, was Mr. Holt's partner in trade until 1835, when the business was sold to Mr. Lewis Cram.

The firm of Cram & Daniels then became the successors of Holt & Hardy. But they continued the business only a short time, after which Mr. Cram left town and went west.

The next occupant of the store was the firm of Hardy & Stephenson. Mr. Hardy's home was the place now owned by Mr. E. H. Putnam. He married Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bradford, and was a leading merchant, and also postmaster in this part of the town. He was chorister at the Baptist church, and a public-spirited, well-to-do citizen. He removed to Amherst and engaged in trade there; and went thence to Nashua. On his departure from Amherst, the handsome gift of a thousand dollars was received from him. His last will bequeathed a share of the residue of his estate to the Baptist church nearest his home at his decease. He died in Nashua. But the executor of his will long withheld the legacy, and appears never to have intended the payment of it. Having almost accidentally learned of this situation, the Rev. W. H. Eaton, D.D., ferreted out the attempted knavery; and the church, finally, after litigation, secured some benefit, though less than it would have received had the will been legally and honestly executed.

Mr. Hardy's partner in Lyndeborough was the late Mr. Jonathan Stephenson, whose home was on the ancestral farm, including the Stephenson Hill, on the spot now occupied by his son, Mr. Willis Stephenson. The late Mr. Stephenson was an honored citizen for many years, having filled many offices in





STREET AT SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH, LOOKING SOUTH.

the town and served several years as town clerk. He passed away in November, 1903, in his 97th year.

The successor of the firm of Hardy & Stephenson was Mr. Robert Burns Wallace. He came from New Ipswich and bought the store. He remained here but two years.

Next came Mr. Peter Smith from Nashua and engaged in trade. He continued here, however, but a short time.

Mr. Gilman P. Fletcher of Greenfield carried on the grocery business for a few years. He sold both his store and stock to Mr. J. H. Tarbell, who was then keeping the hotel, called the "Forest House." Mr. Tarbell combined with his tavern a grocery store, and also kept the post office under the same roof. Thus he continued in business more than ten years. He subsequently built a new store and conducted business in it for a few years. The new building stood on land west of the freight house of the B. & M. R. R., near the west crossing.

This new store Mr. Tarbell sold to Mr. William W. Young, who came from Chelsea, Mass., about 1857. Mr. Young continued in trade about seventeen years, when the railroad came through our village. His store was in the way of the proposed railroad track, and the R. R. company bought him out. He then returned to Chelsea, where he died.

The building was sold by the R. R. Company, and was moved back from the railroad. The original builder of it, Mr. J. H. Tarbell, bought it, moved it, remodeled it and made it his home during the remainder of his life. It remains still the property of his granddaughter, Mrs. Minnie (Stacey) Hadley.

The former grocery store of Messrs. Hardy & Stephenson and others was afterwards used for a few years as a shop in which to shave hoops. Mr. Hezekiah D. Davis carried on the business and kept a few men in his employ. Some of our residents remember well when the shavings were carried across the highway and piled up near the Baptist meeting-house, almost as high as the house, on ground now covered by the R. R. track and the platform.

The next occupant of this store was Mr. George W. Holt. He had spent several years away, and about 1861 returned to his native place and engaged in the grocery trade at that stand. His health failed and he passed away in 1862, at the age of 36. Mr. J. H. Tarbell settled his estate and closed out his business as grocer.

The settling of Mr. Holt's business seemed to Mr. Tarbell

to require him to resume mercantile life again, first on account of the sale of Mr. Holt's goods and later on his own account. He therefore commenced trade again about 1863. His son, Charles F., served as clerk for a few years, and was afterwards taken into partnership, thus constituting the firm of J. H. Tarbell & Son. This arrangement continued several years, after which, Mr. C. F. Tarbell, by purchase, became sole proprietor.

Mr. Charles F. Tarbell carried on the trade for several years, assisted more or less by his father. In 1878 he sold his store to his uncle, J. A. Tarbell, and devoted his attention to farming, on the place now owned by Mr. Andy Holt.

Mr. Joseph A. Tarbell had been engaged for a number of years in the manufacture and sale of flavoring extracts. He had done quite an extensive business in that line, which he sold out to his brother-in-law, Mr. Fred B. Richards, in 1878. He then bought the grocery store and carried it on about two years, soon after which he removed to Hancock.

Mr. Charles F. Tarbell again bought the store, about 1880. He continued in it as long as he lived. He died Feb. 24, 1888, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

After the death of Mr. Tarbell the store passed into the possession of the elder of his two sons, Walter S. Tarbell, as a part of his share of his father's estate. He has carried on the business since 1888. He employed R. N. Putnam several years, after which his brother, Charles H., entered his employ, and has served till the present month, December, 1904. Thus, for more than forty years, though the store has a number of times changed owners, it has borne the same name, "Tarbell's store."

Among other traders in the place we name Mr. John J. Martin, for a time in business at the centre of the town, and also first landlord at the hotel. He was a shoemaker, and kept confectionery and other articles for sale, while employed at the bench in his shoe shop. The date is uncertain, though probably about 1840. His store and shoe shop were in the house owned by the late Charles M. Butler.

Another person who kept a small store and did a limited business here was Mr. Charles Henry Holt. He was a carpenter, born in Milford, came to Lyndeborough in 1852, and the same year married Mary A. Wheeler, daughter of Jonas Wheeler. When W. W. Young removed from town, where he had been postmaster many years, Mr. Holt succeeded him.

The post office was then located in the basement of his house, built by Jonas Wheeler, where he also kept a small stock of stationery, confectionery, cutlery, fishing tackle, patent medicines, etc. He owned the place afterwards purchased by Capt. McIntire of Hyde Park, Mass., and now owned by Mr. Lawrence of Cambridge, Mass., as a summer residence. He died Jan. 31, 1897, having served more than twenty-four years as postmaster at South Lyndeborough.

Mr. Roy N. Putnam became his successor as postmaster, and also trader, having rented the premises from Mr. Holt's heirs. He enlarged his stock of merchandise, adding quite an assortment of footwear and many other articles. When the owners of the house and shop wished to occupy the place Mr. Putnam moved his goods to his present place of business and established the post office there ; and he has since added largely to his stock of boots, shoes and rubbers, besides a few articles of men's furnishing goods, an extensive variety of fancy articles for the place.

Mr. T. M. Beal, a son-in-law of Mr. Charles Henry Holt, came here to live in the house occupied by the late Mr. Holt. He planned and built a projection to the lower story or basement in which the post office was formerly kept, and established a grocery store, adding a small quantity of dry goods and fancy articles. He has also carried on a lunch room.

Mr. J. H. Tarbell, wishing his granddaughter, Miss Minnie E. Stacey, to gain a knowledge of business, fitted up and filled with merchandise a small dry goods store for her in the front room of the brown cottage so long the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Swasey. Miss Stacey kept this store a few years, but several causes rendered the business unremunerative and it was given up.

The unsold stock from the last mentioned store, was transferred to the one which is now used for the post office and variety store. This was conducted by Mrs. Lizzie G. Tarbell, and our public library was kept there, with Mrs. Tarbell as librarian. But there, also, the sales were light and not very profitable, so that this, too, was given up. After that the space was filled with shelves and used by Walter S. Tarbell, as a kind of annex to his store, until secured by our postmaster for his accommodation.

Such is the store keeping record of our village, so far as now ascertainable. The store conducted by J. H. Tarbell, Esq., and

his successors in trade has generally kept a large assortment, and has filled a large place in accommodating the people of our town.

CHAPTER XXII.

TAVERNS AND TEMPERANCE.

TAVERN KEEPERS.

Were the people of Lyndeborough to be judged by the number of licensed tavern keepers on the records of the town, they would doubtless be thought unusually bibulous. But the reputation of our town in that line will not probably be worse than the average. In most of our towns, tavern-keeping was considered a respectable, and even a reputable business, until well along into the nineteenth century. This statement will be illustrated by merely citing the name of some of our worthy citizens who were engaged in that occupation as well as in cultivating the soil. We cannot attempt to give a full list, nor to classify very extensively. Commencing with the year 1793, we name:

James Ordway Capt. Daniel Gould Capt. William Barron Daniel Connex	1793-1798. Eliphalet Badger Ensign David Putnam Nathaniel Martin
Peter Clark, Esq.	1799. Artemas Wheeler
Daniel Putnam 2 days	1800. Wheeler & Stiles
Benjamin Cram, 2nd. John Cummings	NO DATE. John Hartshorn
Eleazar Rhodes James Taylor	1804. Nathan Wheeler
Jedidiah Russell	1805.
Oliver Perham Zaccheus Fairbanks	1806. Eleazar Woodward
Isaiah Parker Solomon Parker Sarah Ordway	1807. John Clark, 2nd. Lemuel Soules (near meeting house)
Timothy Putnam (one day) John L. Perry (at his store)	1808. Nehemiah Boutwell Peter Clark, Jr. (at his store)
Eleazar Woodward (at his dwelling)	1809. Jacob Manning

Timothy Richardson	1810.
David Farrington 2 days	Jeremiah Putnam
	Peter Clark, 3rd.
	1812.
Manley Butler	
	1814.
William Jones	Caleb Blanchard
	1820.
Jonathan Cochran	
	1827.
Oliver Bixby	Capt. Jonathan Thayer
Charles Parker	
	NO DATE.
James McCauley	Phineas Whiting
Elias McIntire	Mark D. Langdon
Jotham Hildreth	Samuel T. Manahan
Robert B. Tupper	
	1838.
John W. Adsit	
	NO DATE.
S. D. and B. Stanley	

The list is incomplete, but we trust no one will seriously impugn it for this cause. We judge it possible to add to the list if desirable.

Yet large as this list of venders of intoxicating drinks is, it does not warrant the conclusion that our town was a sinner above others. Neither the records nor the facts would sustain this. The list includes taverners of two or three generations with the changes incident to removals, deaths, and discontinuance of the business. They were scattered over a wide township, far from the great cities and the thronging haunts of men. The custom of the time was to keep liquor on which to treat guests, and it was a custom too much honored by its observance. Exceptions were very few, and judged uncourtly if not discourteous. Temperance was then little agitated or practised, and total abstinence was viewed as chimerical. In such respects it will hardly be said, that "the former days were better" than those in which we are now living. A change has come, and we may well consider some of the agencies which had a share in producing it.

TEMPERANCE INFLUENCES.

The leading agency in awakening and producing temperance sentiment has undoubtedly been the Christian pulpit. Fanatical people, sometimes berate the attitude of the churches on this subject; and it cannot be denied that at times they seem too

indifferent to the havoc which intemperance is producing even among church members. But surely, were it not for the churches and the noble army of temperance workers which they have equipped and sent forth, conditions would be much worse, and croakers would be drowned in rum.

The Rev. Benjamin F. Clark, a native of this town, who supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church in 1838, gave some very interesting reminiscences of his boyhood which finely illustrate this matter. In a letter to Mr. D. C. Grant, January 17, 1879, he wrote : *

"I well remember the excitement produced on the Fast day in April, 1827, a few days before I left my home, with Palmer and Woodward for East Tennessee. Instead of a sermon, Mr. Merrill read the celebrated lecture by Kittridge of Lyme, on temperance, which contained the statement that 'one gallon of rum used as a beverage in the town of Lyme, is just four quarts too much.' The good old men of the church, including my honored father, went out of the house vexed, if not *mad*. My father said, 'Why did Mr. Merrill read that foolish lecture? We cannot get our hay without rum. It will rot in the field.' When I returned home in 1837, I found all those good men pledged to total abstinence. They acknowledged that haying and all other kinds of farming work could be better performed without rum than with."

The subject of temperance was receiving more and more attention year by year, and societies were organizing for the promotion of it. Soon after Rev. E. B. Claggett became pastor, a society was organized in Lyndeborough for the suppression by "all honorable exertions of the unlicensed traffic in ardent spirits," and "the relief of widows and orphans." It adopted the following constitution : †

"Art. 1. No man shall belong to this society who is not known as a tried friend to the cause of temperance, believing in the expediency of using legal suasion.

Art. 2. Every member shall pay all assessments on the subscription set against his name, made by a board of directors hereafter specified.

Art. 3. This society shall have a President, Vice President, Secretary, and a board of directors.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to record all testimony that may come to their knowledge against unlicensed traffickers in ardent spirits in this and other towns in Hillsborough County ; to commence prosecutions and see that they are carried on ; to make all necessary assessments on the money subscribed in order to meet the expenses of the society, and pay the assessments made by the county committee ; and to call a meeting of the society whenever they think circumstances require it.

* Hillsborough County History, page 510.

† Constitution presented by J. A. Johnson, Esq., secretary, May 13, 1848.

The names of subscribers, and sums forming the basis for assessments follow:

Names	Sums	Names	Sums
Jacob Butler	\$10.00	Eliphalet Atwood	\$10.00
David Holt	10.00	Peter, Clark	10.00
William Jones	10.00	Benjamin Goodridge	5.00
Josiah Wheeler	10.00	Harvey Holt	5.00
Eli Curtis	3.00	John Hartshorn	10.00
Joseph A. Johnson	5.00	Jonathan Stephenson	5.00
Joseph Chamberlain	10.00	Amos Pratt	5.00
E. B. Claggett	10.00	Foster Woodward	5.00
John Richardson	10.00	Samuel Jones	5.00
R. C. Boutwell	10.00	Nathaniel T. McIntire	5.00
John C. Goodridge	10.00		

Lyndeborough has not the reputation of being an intemperate town. It is true, that while the glass works were in operation at South Lyndeborough, there was said to be much drinking among the employees; and sad traces of it have too long remained. But in those very days, an active temperance organization sprang up to counteract the evil.

The records of this organization show that on Sept. 24, 1876, a temperance lecture was delivered in the Baptist Church at 4.30 o'clock P. M. by Dr. Benjamin Colby. The audience was evidently interested, for a meeting was appointed at the same place, the next evening, Monday at 7 o'clock P. M. to take some action on the subject of temperance. At this meeting Mr. Luther Cram was appointed chairman; and Mr. Rufus Chamberlain, "President of the division of Sons of Temperance," made remarks. Mrs. Burdette, a member of a "reform club" in Beverly, Mass., followed, and spoke for about an hour, and a total abstinence pledge was circulated for signatures. The form was, "Believing the use of all spirituous and malt liquors to be the cause of much crime and sorrow, we do hereby with the help of Almighty God, pledge ourselves to abstain from the sale or the use of all intoxicating drinks, wine or cider, as a beverage."

Fifty-seven signed this pledge at the time. A short discussion ensued, after which officers were elected as follows; President, F. B. Richards; Vice-President, H. Cutter; Treasurer, Mrs. William Wallace; Secretary, William R. Warner. The President, Vice-President and Secretary were chosen a committee to prepare a constitution and by laws. The organization was called "The South Lyndeborough Reform Club."

A break in the records deprives us of a full account of its proceedings; but the meetings are said to have been maintained with a good degree of interest. Ninety-two signatures, in all, were appended to the above pledge, two of which were for one year only.

At the election of officers in April 1877, Mr. Luther Cram was chosen President, William R. Warner, Vice-President, and Edward M. Roby, Secretary. The last meeting recorded was on March 7, 1878. The Reform Club as an organization, thus had its day and ceased to be.

The writer does not endorse the doctrine of the "transmigration of souls," taught by an ancient Greek philosopher; but something very much resembling this seems to have occurred in South Lyndeborough. For after the quiescence of the Reform Club, the Sons of Temperance increased in number till they reckoned about seventy names and seemed to be filled with the energy of the reform spirit. Thus, the work of reform did not cease, although the organization bearing its name ceased its operations.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The temperance organization above named, had its local representative here, called the "Lithleukonia Division of Sons of Temperance, No. 29, of South Lyndeborough." * Officers, David Putnam, G. W. P.; Rufus Chamberlain, W. P.; Fannie A. Wallace, W. A. P.; Luther Cram, R. S.; Letitia McGinley, A. R. S.; Edgar Danforth, F. S.; J. A. Johnson, Treasurer; William B. Warner, Chaplain; Olney P. Butler, Conductor; Ida M. Newton, A. Conductor; Ruth Ross, I. S.; George Ruffle, O. S. These were duly installed by Mr. Thorndikè, G. W. P., of the State Division of Sons of Temperance. This organization was very flourishing for a time, and accomplished much good.

When, in 1903, the question of licensing the evil traffic in intoxicating drink in our town, was presented for decision, it was very gratifying also, to our better citizens, that while only seventy-four votes, in all, were registered, sixty-seven of them were against license. Hence, neither in former days could our town justly be ranked as intemperate, nor can it be at the present time. Today, at least, there is no open sale of liquor within its borders. While, therefore, its record is not all that its sturdiest, best citizens could wish, they are proud and grateful to have it as favorable as it is; and they think that it will average fairly with that of sister towns.

May it never grow worse!!

* Substance furnished by J. A. Johnson, Esq.

BAND OF HOPE.

A flourishing "band of hope" existed soon after the other temperance societies were formed, but no records have been found.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

In the autumn of 1887, a W. C. T. U. was organized in South Lyndeborough, with Mrs. Emily C. Tarbell as President, and Miss Emma D. Putnam as Secretary. These officers soon afterwards removed from town, and in 1889, the organization became extinct.

A second society of the same name was formed in Dec. 1896, when the officers were, Mrs. Martha M. Farrar, President; Mrs. Dorcas Colson, Vice-President; Miss Hattie D. Steele, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. R. McGinley, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Carrie Cheever, Treasurer. The organization was active for a time, seeking to increase interest in temperance work by means of lectures, essays, addresses from pastors and prayer services. Once the county convention of the W. C. T. U. was entertained by them, holding a meeting of unusual interest and spiritual fervor. But the membership was never large, and the work became burdensome and difficult for the few, and active operations were suspended finally, May 11, 1902.

THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION.

A Loyal Temperance Legion was organized in 1897, as a child of the W. C. T. U. and indicated the interest of the women in the rising race. It was carried on for a short time by Mrs. Lizzie Richards assisted by Miss Marion Hartshorn. Later, Mrs. Lizzie Tarbell had charge for a while; and still later, Mrs. Carrie Cheever had charge, conducting the exercises for two or three years. The aim was to instill temperance principles into the minds of the children, and the legion is thought to have won a good degree of success. But the members of the society finally grew remiss, interest in the meetings waned, and like all living things, the legion found "a time to die."

GUARDIAN FOR INTEMPERATE MAN.

The advocates of present day license of the liquor traffic would, doubtless, regard the following procedure as a sad infringement of sumptuary privileges.

To the Hon. Luke Woodbury, Judge of Probate, at, within, and for the County of Hillsboro.

The undersigned Selectmen of the town of Lyndeborough in said county, represent that — of said Lyndeborough, an inhabitant thereof, by excessive drinking, idleness and vicious habits, is so wasting, spending, or lessening his estate as thereby to expose himself and his family to want, and the said town to the charges and expense of maintaining him and his family.

Wherefore, they request that a guardian may be appointed over said — as the law in such cases directs.

Signed { Samuel T. Manahan,
Ebenezer Fiske.

Lyndeborough, Aug 2, 1842. -
Hillsborough Ss.

Probate Court at Temple, Aug. 3, 1842.

On the foregoing complaint it is Ordered, that the same be heard at the Probate Court to be holden at Amherst on the 4th day of October next, at which time and place the said — is hereby cited to appear to answer thereunto; and an attested copy thereof and of this order is to be served on him at least fourteen days before said Court, and an attested copy of the same (if by the Selectmen thought expedient) left with the Town Clerk as soon as may be after the service on the said — to the end that he may appear, and also be prevented from making any sale or contract.

By order,

S. Peabody, Regr.

Received Aug. 8, 1842 in the Town Clerk's Office, and Recorded and Examined.

By Jonathan Stephenson, Town Clerk.

Whether the legal process above outlined was carried out in all its particulars or not, does not appear on the town records. But it was surely a sensible mode of guarding against such pauperism as naturally results from intemperance.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MAILS, POST ROUTES, AND STAGES.

BY J. A. WOODWARD.

The first settlers of Salem-Canada and Lyndeborough had no postal facilities, and probably gave such matters very little thought. When they came with their families into the forests to make homes, they knew they were severing themselves from all communication with their relatives and friends except at infrequent times. The sending or receiving of a letter was not the common occurrence that it is now, and the contents of a letter received was made known to the neighbors all around if it contained news not personal to the receiver. Letters might be sent by special messenger or by the hand of a neighbor going on a visit to some of the lower towns.

Newspapers they did not have for a long time or until the "Farmers' Cabinet" began to be published at Amherst, except perhaps a stray copy of some Boston paper that found its way into the backwoods.

These pioneers had little time to read, and but very few books could be found in most of the houses. The labor of building their houses and barns, of clearing their land and fencing it with stone walls occupied pretty much all their time, and involved the expenditure of so much muscular energy, that they were little inclined to sit up evenings and read even if they had books. This condition of things continued until the establishment of the post office at Amherst and the building of the second New Hampshire turnpike in 1800, although it is probable that from 1780 until 1800 more letters passed back and forth than in the earlier years.

The turnpike road was built from Nashua to Claremont and passed through the northeast part of Lyndeborough. Then came stages and stage routes; and letters and the "Farmers' Cabinet" were left at the tavern stands to be called for. They were left at Isaiah Parker's, where George Barnes lives now, and at the Lynch place now in New Boston, then known as Beech Tree Corner.

One of the Goodrich family went to the Parker Tavern in 1812 to get his "Cabinet" and found the proprietor dead of

spotted fever, a man who at noon of that day was apparently sound and well.

Before the establishment of the post office at Lyndeborough Centre those who lived south of the mountain used to take turns in going to Amherst for the mail, letters being addressed "To be left at the post office at Amherst." This Amherst office was established in 1791 and the office at Wilton in 1816. It is probable that some of the people of the south part of the town got their mail at Wilton for two or three years. The earlier stages over the turnpike made two trips a week, and later there was a daily stage.

Lyndeborough was not included in the towns accommodated by post riders. One of these post routes or post circuits was arranged in 1791 as follows: Beginning at Concord, thence to proceed through Weare, New Boston, Amherst, Wilton, Temple, Peterboro, Dublin, Marlboro, Keene, West Moreland, Walpole, Alstead, Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Newport, Lemster, Washington, Hillsboro, Henniker, Hopkinton to Concord. It will be seen that this "route" went completely around Lyndeborough.

The rates of postage in those days were for a single sheet of paper:

Under	40 miles	8 cents
"	90 "	10 "
"	150 "	12½ "
"	300 "	17 "
"	500 "	20 "
Over	500 "	25 "

If the letter was composed of two pieces of paper the rate was doubled, if of three it was tripled and so on.*

Prepayment was not demanded, and people were frequently obliged to pay a heavy postage on letters of no value. There was little money in circulation in those days, and the sixpence, ninepence or shilling they had to pay on their letters seemed a heavy tax.

Most of the business was done by barter, and in a year's transactions one man in Lyndeborough gave his note for \$2.50, balance due in settlement, and he owned a number of hundred acres of land, free of debt. It was a common thing to give a note for sums of one or two dollars.

The rate of postage to Boston was ten cents for a single

* We are indebted to Rev. Mr. Cochran's *Francestown History* for many facts about the mail.

sheet. The evils attending the non-enforcement of prepaying postage led to an agitation, which, in 1855, resulted in a law compelling prepayment.

In 1868 newspapers were made free of postage in the county where published. Postage stamps were first used in this country in 1847, but did not come in common use until some years later.

The rate for letters for a long term of years was 3 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction thereof. In 1883 it was reduced to two cents for one ounce.

April 29, 1822, the post office at Lyndeborough Centre was established, with Oliver Bixby as postmaster. The mail was then brought to Mont Vernon by stage, and Jacob Butler carried it from there through Lyndeborough to Greenfield twice a week. At first he went horseback and carried the mail in two capacious saddle-bags, each holding about half a bushel. Later he drove a horse and wagon. This route was continued until the opening of the Forest road in 1831.

Most of the time the post office was at the store. Oliver Bixby, Samuel T. Manahan, Daniel Woodward, Jr., James S. O'Donnel, William J. Herrick, William W. Curtis, Oliver P. Hutchinson, Martin Whitney and Thomas A. Williams all kept the office at the store.

David Stiles kept it at his house, where William H. Clark now lives. Mr. Stiles used to put the mail in a box on a table, and every one sorted the contents and picked out his own, if he had any. It was not until 1843 that any case or boxes were used and this was a very rude affair, with a glass front where the letters were put with the address side outward. Persons finding there a letter belonging to them frequently opened the door and helped themselves. The post office was always opened Sunday noon; the room was warmed in winter, and before stoves were put in the church this place was a favorite resort. Women would come and replenish the coals in the foot warmers to last through the afternoon service, and the men lingered to get thoroughly warmed up for the same ordeal.

After the post office at South Lyndeborough was established the mail was brought from there twice a week, and later the service was increased to a daily mail.

Following Jacob Butler, David Stiles, Jr., carried the mail for a time. Hiram Cram was one of the early carriers. For a time Artemas Woodward had the contract, and it was while

carrying the mail that his wife was thrown from a wagon and killed. She and Huldah Woodward were returning from the village at the "Centre." Miss Woodward got out of the wagon at the corner to go to her home; when the team started down the hill the holdback strap became unhitched and the horse (a blind one) ran away, throwing Mrs. Woodward out and, her head striking the ledge, she was instantly killed.

In 1860 the mail was brought from Wilton daily by Dr. William A. Jones, but as he was frequently called to visit a patient from out of town, the mail took a very circuitous route sometimes and was what you might call irregular.

With the coming of the railroad to South Lyndeborough a daily mail was brought from there to the office at the centre. Levi P. Spaulding carried it for a number of years, and it was carried by the milk teams of Fred A. Richardson and William H. Clark. As the milk teams left South Lyndeborough before the arrival of the forenoon train, the mail had to remain at the South Lyndeborough office for twenty-four hours, a cause of much vexation. When Byron Putnam became a carrier this was remedied. There have been many mail carriers on this route. Azro D. Cram was one, Dana B. Sargent another, and others whose names we cannot recall.

The post office at the "middle of the town" accommodated the whole town from 1822 to 1835. The south part of the town, Johnson's Corner and North Lyndeborough, got their mail there. It was kept in private houses most of the time after the old store was burned, May 13, 1870. Martin Whitney and Thomas A. Williams were the exceptions, they kept it in stores.

The free delivery of the mail at farmers' homes had been advocated for a few years by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, perhaps better known as the "Grange." Many thought the scheme impracticable and visionary and too expensive to be ever carried into effect. But persistent effort on the part of its friends caused the government to make the experiment, and the result of that experiment has been the establishing of rural free delivery routes all over the farming sections of the country. It proved a success from the start and now the great majority of the farmers have their mail brought to their doors once a day at government expense. Contrast this service with that of a hundred years ago, and the thought comes, what will the next hundred years bring in the way of improved mail facilities.

The first free delivery route was established March 1, 1901, Benjamin H. Joslin carrier. The post office at the centre was discontinued June 30, 1902, and its patrons served by rural free delivery route No. 1.

The following is a list of the postmasters with the dates of their appointment, each holding the office until his successor was appointed :

Oliver Bixby	April 29, 1822	William W. Curtis	Feb. 2, 1867
Samuel T. Manahan	May 12, 1832	William H. Clark	Apr. 22, 1872
David Stiles	Apr. 23, 1835	John C. Ordway	Oct. 21, 1875
David Stiles, Jr.	May 2, 1837	Oliver P. Hutchinson	Nov. 22, 1875
William G. French	Dec. 20, 1841	Fred K. Ranger	June 8, 1877
Daniel Woodward, Jr.	Apr. 1, 1843	Martin Whitney	Oct. 1, 1878
Oliver Bixby	Apr. 23, 1849	Jacob A. Woodward	Jan. 13, 1881
James S. Donnell	Apr. 18, 1854	Benjamin J. Boutwell	Feb. 28, 1882
William J. Herrick	Aug. 7, 1855	Thomas A. Williams	June 27, 1889

The post office at South Lyndeborough was established March 3, 1835, with William Holt postmaster.

With the opening of the Forest road in 1831 came a stage line, which ran as far north as Charlestown. Prior to 1837 there were connected with the line between Wilton and Hancock, Mr. Iram Woods, two young men by the name of Wyman, a Mr. Pennock, Nathan Dane, George W. Tarbell and probably others, either as proprietors or drivers.

In December, 1837, Hon. Hiram T. Morrill bought Mr. Tarbell's interest, and soon after Mr. Dane sold his to Mr. Phelps, and in 1840 Mr. Phelps sold to Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall retained his interest but a short time, when R. R. Howison and Howland Prouty, both of Milford, became partners of Morrill. After a few years, Mr. Prouty sold to Morrill and Howison, who retained their interest in the line until they sold it in October, 1870, to the railroad company. This company ran the line until the railroad was opened to Greenfield.*

Among the drivers were Elbridge Harris, Charles Leavett, Ezra Pettingill and John N. P. Woodbury.

When the office at South Lyndeborough was first established, there were but three mails a week. This was increased to a daily service in a year or two.

William Holt and Lewis Cram presumably kept the post office in private houses, but when Joel H. Tarbell was appointed postmaster it was kept for many years at his tavern. When he built the store, which used to stand on land now crossed by the

* Wilton History.

track of the railroad, the office was removed there, and was kept there while Mr. Young was postmaster. C. Henry Holt ran a small store in connection with the office and at this writing it is kept at the store of Roy N. Putnam, the present postmaster.

The amount of mail received and forwarded has always exceeded that of the office at the centre.

Two rural free delivery routes are run from this office. Route No. 1 has already been mentioned. Route No. 2, Harry W. Holt carrier, serves the postal needs of the west and northwest parts of the town and also a part of Greenfield.

The following is a list of the postmasters with the dates of their appointment.

William Holt	March 3, 1835	William W. Young	May 25, 1863
Lewis Cram	May 2, 1836	Charles H. Holt	Sept. 30, 1872
Joel H. Tarbell	Jan. 19, 1839	Roy N. Putnam	May 6, 1897

The post office at North Lyndeborough was established May 11, 1857, with John H. Goodrich, postmaster. This office was on the post route from Danforth's Corner (now Ponemah Station) to Francestown and the down mail was on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the up mail Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Ezra Pettengill of Wilton was the carrier.

About the year 1858, he sold out the stage route to Amaziah W. Wood of Hatfield, Mass. He drove the stage until April, 1868, and then sold to Edgar A. Danforth, then of Amherst, who owned and operated the route until 1874, when he sold to Walter Woods of New Boston.

Milford was made the terminus of the route with the coming of the railroad, and while Mr. Danforth ran the route, it was changed to a daily trip and consequently there was a daily mail.

In 1893 the route was changed from Milford to South Lyndeborough and North Lyndeborough, with Levi P. Spaulding and Charles B. Hills as carriers.

When the railroad came to New Boston, the route to North Lyndeborough was changed to that place Sept. 1, 1893, Joseph Chandler and others, carriers. Alvin R. Smith was the last and carried the mail until the office was discontinued. This occurred June 29, 1901, and John H. Goodrich and wife ended a faithful service of over forty years. Many of the patrons of this office are now served by rural delivery route No. 2, which was established July 1, 1901, Alvin R. Smith, carrier, with New Boston as headquarters.

The others are served by rural delivery route No. 1, having headquarters at South Lyndeborough.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads laid out in Lyndeborough form a source of some perplexity for several reasons. First, they will be found quite numerous ; secondly, they are very minutely described ; thirdly, some of them are not easily traceable ; fourthly, quite a number of them are "thrown up" or abandoned as useless ; and fifthly, some of them are supposed never to have been much more than "bridle paths."

For these reasons it would be well nigh impossible to give any adequate description of the old roads at the present day. Yet a history which should omit some attempt in that direction, must incur a suspicion of negligence or indifference to matters of interest and importance. We will therefore, endeavor to present some names and notes of the highways laid out.

I. The first road came from Narragansett No. 3, now Amherst, to the meeting house in Salem-Canada, and is thus described by Rev. Frank G. Clark.* "This first road came up by what used to be called the crotch of the brooks and into Johnson Corner by the place formerly occupied by John Carson, south of David Clark's ; after passing Willis Perham's place, and near the Israel Curtis place and George Rose's, it came out at what was then the centre of the town, Putnam hill in South Lyndeborough, near where Mr. Edwin H. Putnam now lives." It was over this road that Rev. Sewall Goodridge with his young wife, Phebe (Putnam) Goodridge, of Danvers, Mass., came into town "in a two wheeled chaise, a vehicle that had scarcely been seen in any of our towns at that early period. Mr. Jacob Wellman was decidedly of the opinion that they would not be able to come through with the carriage, or at least, that the lady would not have courage to ride in it all the way. Accordingly, he saddled and pillioned his horse, thinking he might have the honor of bringing the bride himself. But it was finally concluded that the minister and his wife should both keep their seats, while six strong men followed behind to keep the chaise right side up."† This road came through the home

* Page 32 of this history, and also Salem-Canada, page 21.

† Rev. E. E. Claggett, S-Canada, pp. 47-48.

lots of the town, and wound around past the David Carkin place, now Mr. Norbourn's summer residence, and past the Manuel, or Lucas place, by Moses Stiles's, where Mr. Rufus Chamberlain now lives, and so down across Mill Brook and up the hill past the old fort to the meeting-house.

2. The second road was laid out to meet the road which the Ashuelot towns were proposing to build, and did build.* The proprietors having learned of this purpose, promptly voted "to make a good and sufficient way from the place where the said road is brought into this town to the end of the road cleared by Tarbell and Richardson to or near the centre of" this township. This road as described by Rev. F. G. Clark,† "passed from Putnam hill by Emory Holt's place, around Stephenson hill, and by David Grant's and Deacon McIntire's over the mountain, and was the first and only road for many years to what is now Greenfield."

3. On Dec. 10, 1741, the proprietors voted "that there be a good cartroad cleared from Deacon Putnam's sawmill to the meeting house, and that three pounds be allowed for the same, to be drawn out of the treasury."

This road was the third so far as appears. The mill was located on the stream which forms Barnes', or as now, Gaerwin's falls, and stood a short distance above the falls. Traces of this old road are still visible. It was one of Wilton's early roads, running down the hill by the Jacob Putnam place northward, passing the old Philip Putnam place, and still down into the bed of the little rivulet, back of what is now called the Hicky place in Wilton, and going still a little east of north from there, till it crossed the Rocky River about twenty rods below the present bridge on the Forest road. Then it turned nearly north and passed through land of the late James Burton, now John Carkin's, and passed along towards the present south village, and was twice crossed by the Forest road before reaching the spot now occupied by the house recently purchased by Miss Ellen B. Churchill. The old walls of this road appear on the west of the Forest road in the Burton pasture a short distance below the last named house, as one goes to Wilton.

4. The fourth road, mentioned in the Proprietor's Records, was the road from Peterborough through this township. Jan. 4, 1743, it was voted that it "be well cleared and mended," to

* Pp. 32, 33. † P. 23.

render it commodious for travel and that "Mr. John Cram is hereby impowered to do the same." (P. 33.)

A short distance west of the School house in District No. 9, a road turns slightly at first from the Forest road and goes down the hill and crosses the Rocky River a little north of the old milldam of what was once the John Stephenson mill. This road passes on by Jotham Sumner Stephenson's, and bears to the westward up the hill west of the late James C. P. Draper's house and up over the northern spur of the mountain and so on westward into the town of Peterborough. On this northern spur is now located the bungalow of Rev. Donald Browne, built for a summer encampment for boys. This was in early days the main road to Peterborough.

Farther than this the order in which the roads were laid out seems somewhat uncertain. We will, however, continue to number them for the sake of definiteness, if nothing more.

1. After the incorporation of the town, many other roads were laid out. I can do no better here than give the same description which Rev. Mr. Clark has so aptly given in his historical address at the town's 150th anniversary. It aims to describe the first road laid out after the adoption of the royal charter.

A road laid out two rods wide, beginning at the end of Amherst road which is laid out along by James Boutwell's house, at Amherst west line and from thence as the road is now trod, or near it, to the north east corner of Wm. Carson, Jr., land and then where the road was allowed at the north side of his land and Adam Johnson's land to the south-east of John Hutchinson land and so on to the footpath that goeth from Adam Johnson's house to John Hutchinson's, and by that or near it to said Hutchinson's house, and by the south side of his house and down the hill westerly to the road as it is now trod and by that, or near it, to where the way turns out to go across by Wainwright's brook little meadow so called and near that as the way is marked out to the east line of Mr. Rand's lot and across the south side of Mr. Rand's lot and through the southeast corner of Mr. Rand's pasture to the way that goes from the meeting house to Benjamin Cram's house and so by that or near it to Benjamin Cram's house and then as the way is now trod by Melchizedek Boffe's house and to the north line of said Boffe's lot."*

This road perhaps would not be readily found by the uninitiated today, but was plain enough three or four generations ago. It is doubtless the road which commenced at a point near where the late David Clark lived, now occupied by Mr. Frank Carson and passed down by where Mrs. Kilburn Curtis lives,

* S.-C., pp. 5, 6.

past the place where the Johnson corner schoolhouse stands and down past where C. L. Perham lives, then John Hutchinson's, and over by little meadow, not far from the Haggett place on the opposite side of the road, and across the brook and up past what was later Micah Hartshorn's mill, and up to the road that passes by the meeting house and goes to Benjamin Cram's house where Percy Putnam now lives, and so on by where Melchizedek Boffee lived, but where now Mr. Frank Joslin lives, and passing up to the north line of his land.

So many changes have occurred in ownership and alterations and in the decay or disappearance of marks once well known, that it is difficult now to follow directions.

2. Town Records volume II, pages 19 and 20, present a number of descriptions of roads laid out in different parts of the town, which it may interest the curious to read. The descriptions are not fully given. They are somewhat abridged. The second one seems to be the road from the east part of the town coming down by the old Capt. Jonathan Cram place, down what is called the great hill southwest of Mr. Luther Cram's, turning nearly an easterly course at Mr. Rufus Chamberlain's place, passing on by the old Moses Stiles place, by the Manuel or Lucas place, and onward toward the Boutwell place and the meeting house.

3. This road runs from the northeast corner of Wilton and comes down by the Jonathan Cram place, now Mrs. John A. Putnam's, down by Mr. Luther Cram's and across the Mill brook by the old bridge nearly a north course up the hill to Deacon Ephraim Putnam's, and thence northerly toward John Stephenson's, where his great grandson, Willis J. Stephenson, now lives, and over to the road which runs towards the meeting house.

4. This road was laid out from Robert Badger's house to David Badger's, and is that from Harry Richardson's to near where James Karr lives. (Page 21.)

5. This road is from the east line of Wilton over to Perham corner, formerly Bevins' corner, running over Gunn hill, and continuing easterly to the oldest road in town, that from Johnson Corner to Amherst. (Page 21.)

6. A road from Moses Ordway's through land of William Holt, till it strikes road formerly leading from said Ordway's to Deacon Putnam's, and thence between Deacon Putnam's house and barn. (March 11, 1766, page 23.)

7. This is a road from Jacob Wellman's to Amherst line near Stephen Peabody's. This is probably what is now called the Milford road, which runs through Perham Corner. (July 5, 1766, page 24.)

8. This road runs from Josiah Dutton's to the west side of Jonas Kidder's, and from that till it strikes the way from Stephen Spaulding's to Joshua Hadley's, till it strikes the way from Robert Badger's to the meeting-house. May 30, 1767, page 42.)

9. Voted, a road from William Thompson's house by John Rowe's for Ephraim Powers and others to travel to meeting, and it was laid out Dec. 25, 1769. (Page 68.)

10. A road for Benjamin Jones to travel to meeting and to market.

11. March 16, 1770. The road from the meeting-house to Ephraim Putnam's, the 3rd., was accepted, i. e., the old road from the meeting-house by Nehemiah Boutwell's and by what is now Emery Holt's to where Mr. Steele lives, near the railroad station.

12. Voted, to accept the road from William Jones's land to the road that leads from John Hutchinson's to Amherst. Laid out Dec. 24, 1769. (Page 68.)

13. Also the road from Jonathan Chamberlain's, Jr., to Ephraim Putnam, 3rd. Road between Blaney and Chamberlain's. (Page 68.) Laid out by Osgood Carleton and Ephraim Putnam, Jr., March 12, 1770. Road No. 9 above was accepted at the same time as this.

14. A road between James Boutwell's house and the old meeting-house spot, southeasterly to Johnson's road, so called. (Page 68.)

15. A road through John Kidder's and William Holt's land, and George Gould's, near the fordway over which said Gould carts his hay, which is over the brook just below Holt's meadow, thence southeasterly to the saw mill, and thence to the road that leads from David Badger's to the meeting-house. (Page 72.)

16. A road from a run of water in the road leading from Johnson's saw-mill eastwardly to Sergt. John Hutchinson's Accepted June 6, 1771. (Page 73.)

17. Road from New Boston south line, south to Stephen Spaulding's. (Page 84.)

18. Also, from Amos Whittemore's east line to Edward Spalding's. (Page 84.)

19. Also, from Josiah Woodbury's south line by Robert Badger's to his west line.

20. Also, from Francis Epps' west line to Woodbury's road. (Page 85.)

21. From Joseph Herrick's to the road which leads to Peter Russell's. (Page 85.)

The Francestown Road* intersected with the road through the Centre near where Dr. Benjamin Jones lived, (now the George Spalding place) running northerly past the Eleazer Woodward place, (later the "Town Farm") and up the mountain past the Ordway farm. At the top of the mountain, near where Bradley Tay's summer cottage stands, it turned to the right and then northerly, past the Capt. Levi Spaulding place, marked now only by the old cellar, thence down very steep grades to where John Proctor lived, crossed Cold Brook and intersected with the New Boston road near where Merrill Spalding lives. In two places the roadside walls are still standing, while the rest of the way is now a dense forest with nothing to show that there was ever a highway there. Mr. Daniel B. Whittemore remembers this road.

It is very probable that about the time this road was built, the road from the top of the mountain was continued past the Jonas Kidder place, where Robert C. Mason now lives, down the mountain to the Levi Spaulding place. Here it turned westward running past the homes of Ira Houston, Daniel Woodward, Reuben Dutton, and Deacon Samuel Houston, thence north to the Driscoll Hill section of Francestown. From near the corner where the towns of Lyndeborough, Greenfield and Francestown now join, the road has been discontinued, but the roadside walls are still standing and the abutments of the bridge across Cressy River are fairly preserved.

This was undoubtedly the road used by the people of that section of Lyndeborough which was afterwards annexed to Francestown.

The right hand road at the top of the mountain was continued westerly from its intersection with the New Boston road, past the Whittemore place, the Nathaniel Batchelder or E. P. Spalding place, (now the Parry place), then past the No. 8 schoolhouse and the Dea. Oliver Whiting place, intersecting

* Described by Mr. Woodward.

with the old Francestown road at the Samuel Houston place. Later, a road was built from the Parry place past the Twitchell and Aaron Lewis homes. This last is the present highway to Francestown.

The New Boston road intersected with the road to Frances-town a few rods north of where the latter intersects with the road from the centre, forming what was called the "crotch of the roads." This road passed the Dea. David Badger place, the William Barron place, and Robert Badger's, down the steepest part of the mountain by the Abel Hill place to North Lyndeborough where the Atwoods, Clarks and Boardmans lived, and thence to New Boston, and was called the New Boston road. From known dates of the settlement of farms along these roads, it seems probable that they were all built about the same time, from 1770 to 1780. According to credible tradition, the section north of the mountain had chiefly "bridle paths" over the mountain for a few of the earlier years. People rode to church on horseback, the way being marked by "blazed trees."

It was probably several years later that the road from the Capt. William Barron place past the Amos Pratt, or D. G. Dickey, place and the Hadley farm was built, intersecting with the old Francestown road just north of where C. J. Cummings lives. The road from the Parry place running easterly through the north part of the town was probably built to accommodate the travel to North Lyndeborough and New Boston, and that part of it east of where it intersects with the old New Boston road from the center, was probably built as early as any of the roads in the north part of the town.

Some of the principal roads in town cross it diagonally from southeast to northwest. Those from Amherst northwest parish, now Mont Vernon, and from Amherst plain or court house, converged near what is now the Frank Carson place; thence the road passed toward the center by the Micah Hartshorn mill, till it intersected with the road which led to the meeting-house.

From a few rods north of the meeting-house the road turns westward, passing George Spalding's, B. G. Herrick's, Deacon McIntire's, the Pinnacle House, and so on over the mountain by the John Savage place to Greenfield. This was the chief road through the town in its earlier years.

The road from Milford enters the town at the Howard place, and runs north through Perham corner, past the E. C. Curtis

place and the Willard Rose place, and passing the Norbourne place, or the Micah Hartshorn place, intersects the road to the meeting-house at either the William B. Raymond place or the Mrs. Benjamin Dutton place. As the Milford road reaches the Asher Curtis place, a road passes to the rear of his house which goes on to Johnson's corner. Another passes westward and soon runs into the road from the northeast corner of Wilton, road No. 3.

From the corner east of Mr. Norbourne's a road passes southwest in front of his house and intersects with the road from the meeting-house toward South Lyndeborough at the Stearns place. Then it passes by the Lucas or Manuel place, and by the south cemetery toward the R. R. station, post office and church.

The Forest road lies for the most part in the valley of the Rocky River. It appears to have started from northwest of Lyndeborough and passed through to Wilton. The building of it was at first opposed by this town. But Greenfield favored the road so much as to offer liberal assistance to Lyndeborough on condition of their permitting the road to be built. The inducements proved effectual, and a vote was passed to aid in building it. The road came through early in the fourth decade of the last century, and proved of great benefit, especially to the south part of the town.

Commencing at the railroad station at South Lyndeborough and going nearly south, the Wilton line is reached within a mile. The first turning east on this Wilton road passes the old location of the glass factory, and is intersected at two points east of the railroad station by the roads from the John Emery place to the factory and the road which passes the schoolhouse and turns southeast near David Putnam's. This road leads to the center, to New Boston, Mont Vernon, the southeast part of the town and to Milford.

Going west from the railroad station is the direct way over the hills to Temple. Short pieces of highway like that from A. T. Ford's to where W. W. Young's store stood, and also that from Isaac Lowe's to J. A. Blanchard's, are of comparatively recent date, and need but passing mention. But the Blaney road, which turned to the left after crossing the river and passed over the hill a southwest course, passing by the Barrett place and by where Mr. Andrew Burton lived, and ran a very direct course to Wilton centre — this, although long ago aban-

done as a highway, ought not to be omitted from our record. It was once the direct road to Wilton Centre.

Going west still from the river up the hill to the old Benjamin Cram place, now occupied by Frank Winn, another road branches to the southwest, passing by the Woodward place and on by what used to be known as the Dascomb place, now owned by a Mr. Tighe, and still onward by the Warren Stiles place in Wilton.

On the road from the Frank Winn place northwest is the Ryerson, or Ephraim Putnam 2nd place, now the Pettingill place, and westward from that are now A. D. Cram's, J. C. Miller's places and schoolhouse No. 5, a short distance west of which this road intersects with the road which leads from W. W. Burton's toward the Beasom place, now Samuel Dolliver's. Mr. Burton's farm adjoins the Wilton line. The road which runs from Mr. Burton's place to the Beasom or Dolliver place, after passing the latter, went up over the hill northward by the Aaron Putnam, John Woodward and William Holley places, and intersected with the old Peterborough road near the Jacob Butler place. This is said to have been the old stage road between Wilton, Temple, Greenfield and Peterborough.

Again, going toward Greenfield from South Lyndeborough, the first road turning eastward passes between G. M. Cram's and J. A. Blanchard's under the railroad and leads directly to the centre of the town. From Mr. Cram's to the little bridge it is nearly parallel with Brandy Brook, and is thence called the Brandy Brook road. Still farther on, this northwest or Forest road is crossed by the road from the Hildreth place, near Mr. Ed. Dolliver's. The northeast road goes toward Lyndeborough Centre, while the southwest one crosses the river, formerly passed by the Beasom place, but leaves it on the hill northwest, and passing southwest intersects with the old stage road above described, just west of the schoolhouse No. 5.

As the Forest road to Greenfield nears the foot of the mountain, a road branches from it toward the west which is known as the "gulf road" to Peterborough. It was built in the forties of last century, with the purpose of avoiding the hills. The place where it turns off from the Forest road is known as the Benjamin Crosby place.

At the very foot of the Winn mountain a road turns southeast and passes in front of schoolhouse No. 9. After passing a short distance south of the schoolhouse, it left the old Capt. William

Dutton place and took a southerly course by the Jotham Hildreth place down to the brow of the hill west of Elmer Blanchard's. From near the Dutton place, back of the present residence of Mr. S. M. Buck, the road bears still southeasterly by the old Moses Pearson place, now Frank Reynold's, and joins the road which runs from the Hildreth place to the Foster Woodward place.

About an eighth of a mile from the corner near schoolhouse No. 9 toward Greenfield, a road descends into the woods westward, which is the old road to Peterborough. This joins "the gulf road" near the old Stephenson mill site, crosses the river and passes on through what is called "happy hollow" to Peterborough, or over the north end of the mountain.

Taking our bearing now from the Centre, the roads to Greenfield and Francestown have both been described. The old road to New Boston is next to be noticed. This started as the eastern part of the fork formed by the roads near the residence of Mr. Herman Walker and passed by the David Badger, or James Karr place, the Capt. William Barron, or Frank B. Tay place, by the Robert Badger, or Harry Richardson place, and over the north side of the mountain down to North Lyndeborough. From there the roads divide, one passing to New Boston and another to Francestown.

Again, a newer road passes down the hill in front of the church and runs over the "Scataquog" mountain to the Bailey place. Here it intersects with the road to New Boston.

Still another road passes nearly north from Jonnson's corner and runs direct to New Boston. Near the northeast corner of Lyndeborough a road branches eastward from the New Boston road toward Mont Vernon.

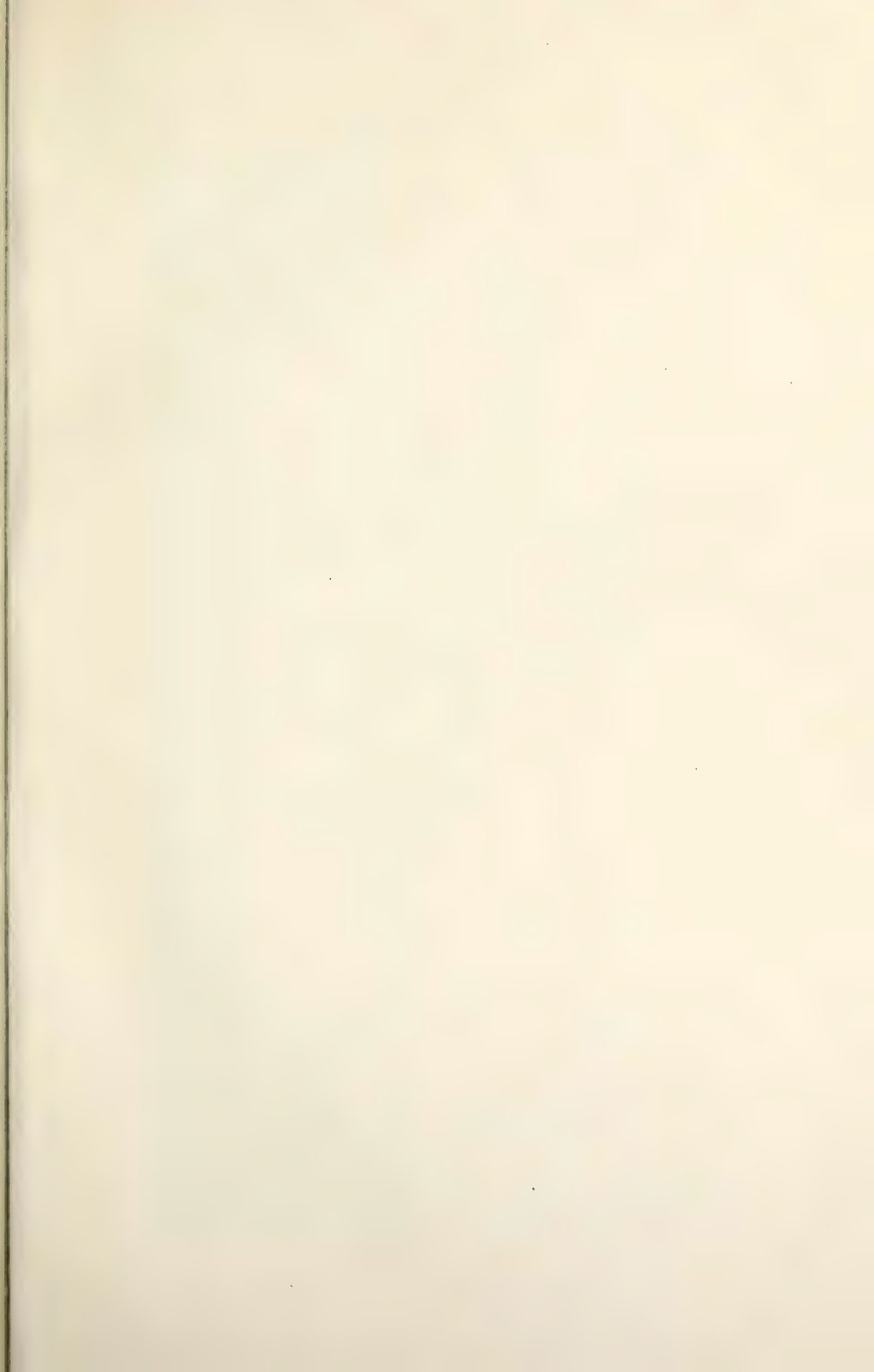
There are besides these, several short sections of highway which it seemed difficult to include in this compendious view of our roads. These roads are in general well cared for and well marked with guide boards at their intersections; and it is believed that any one following the lines of highway here indicated will see that the town endeavored to afford all its citizens the most thorough and abundant facilities for travel in the nature of the case. Large sums of money have annually been expended for repairs and improvements of these highways.

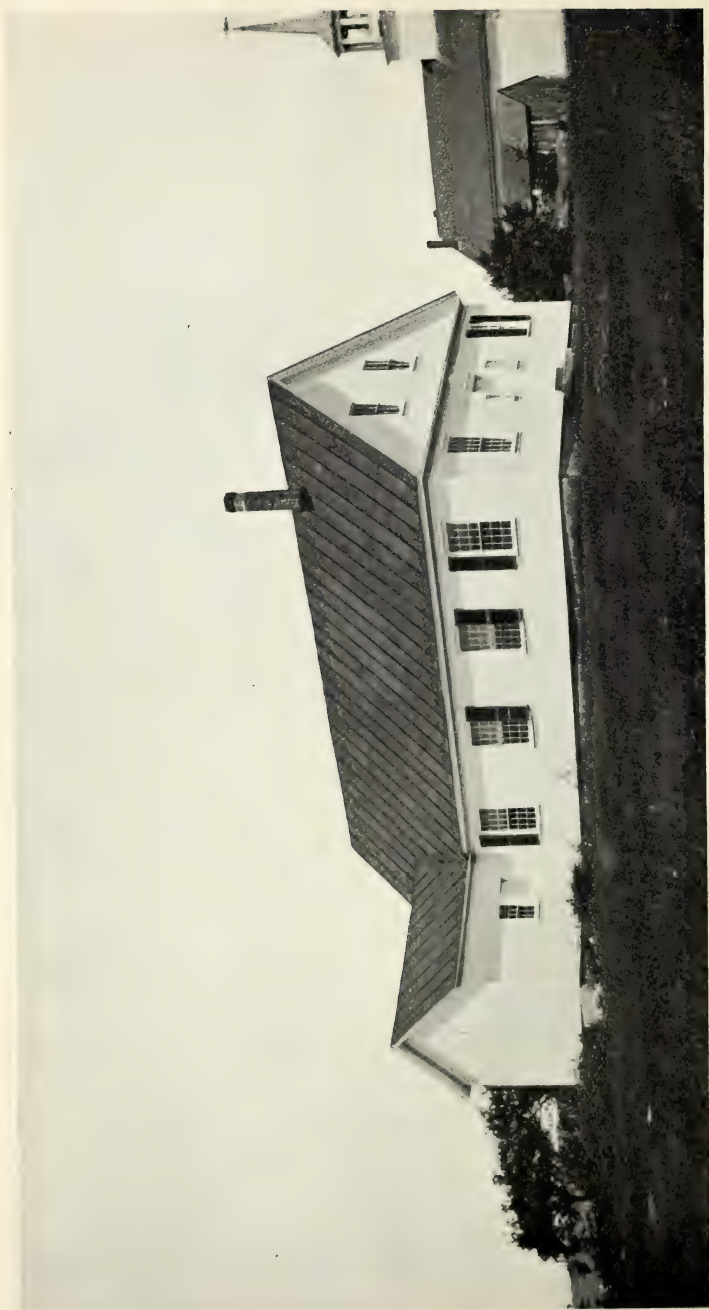
BRIDGES.

The bridges of the town are small, and for this reason not

generally expensive. The care of these seems for a time to have rested largely upon the citizens living in the highway districts where they were situated. The support of these by the people who lived nearest to them became at times, when unusual damage occurred, quite troublesome, and in their estimation an unreasonable tax. An article was therefore inserted in the warrant for a town meeting to be held on May 5, 1818, to see whether the town would vote "to build and support certain bridges" which may be shown "to be an unreasonable tax on the district in which they are situated."* On considering this matter the town voted "to build all bridges in said town that are over ten feet in length"; and further voted that the Selectmen be a committee to view the bridges, "if applied to," and "if, in their opinion, the districts are unable to support the same, then the Selectmen are to proceed agreeable to the above vote."† In harmony with these votes, we find the town again directing the selectmen "to assist those highway districts which are burthened with bridges," by giving them "materials for the repairs of the same as they think best."

* T. R. III, pp. 271, 273. † T. R. IV, P. 8





TOWN HALL, LYNDEBOROUGH.

CHAPTER XXV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE TOWN HALL.

The old meeting-house failed to give general satisfaction as a town hall. Consequently, March 14, 1843,* a committee was chosen to examine the Town House and see what repairs were necessary, and estimate the cost of them; and also to estimate the probable cost of a new house suited to the town's use. David Stiles, Josiah Wheeler, Asa Manning, Peter Cram and Israel Putnam were chosen for this service.

This committee reported April 11, 1843, and gave it as their opinion, † "that a hall thirty by forty feet will be sufficient to seat all the voters which ever will come there, and give them convenient room for all necessary operations; and that such a hall may be set off at either end of the house and well finished with a store for the sum of \$240; and that a committee-room or selectmen's office" included may be supplied for the above sum. Three rooms might also be fitted up as a dwelling, and the house be moved about twenty feet west; the entire cost of such changes and repairs would be about 300 dollars.

They also reported that a new house of the size mentioned, one story high, with the underpinning of the old house, door-steps, etc., would cost 650 dollars. ‡ March 11, 1845, the town voted to build a Town House, and chose William Jones, Josiah Wheeler, and Levi Tyler a building committee. Voted further that this committee dispose of the old Town House, all above the underpinning, and that one half of the proceeds be paid to the pew-holders.

To the latter committee were added two other persons, viz.: Peter Cram and David Putnam, as a committee to locate the house on the common. This committee reported, March 22, 1845, that they have agreed and determine "the location in question to begin directly west of the old Town House, as far as the ledge of rock will admit, thence extending east the length of the house so that the corner of each end shall lay nearly parallel with a line drawn from the new meeting-house

* T. R., IV, p. 470.

† P. 475.

‡ P. 531.

to the well-house near the house of David Stiles, but being a little to the right of said line." This report was signed by

William Jones
Josiah Wheeler
Levi Tyler
David Putnam

The building committee above named was authorized to draw from "the Treasury an amount not exceeding six hundred dollars of the Surplus Money."

An attempt was made at a meeting called on March 31, 1845, to have the town "rescind all the votes relative to building a Town House, passed at the last annual town meeting."* The meeting voted, "to indefinitely postpone" † the article covering this subject, 83 for, and 69 against; and by a vote of 82 to 68, adjourned the meeting indefinitely.

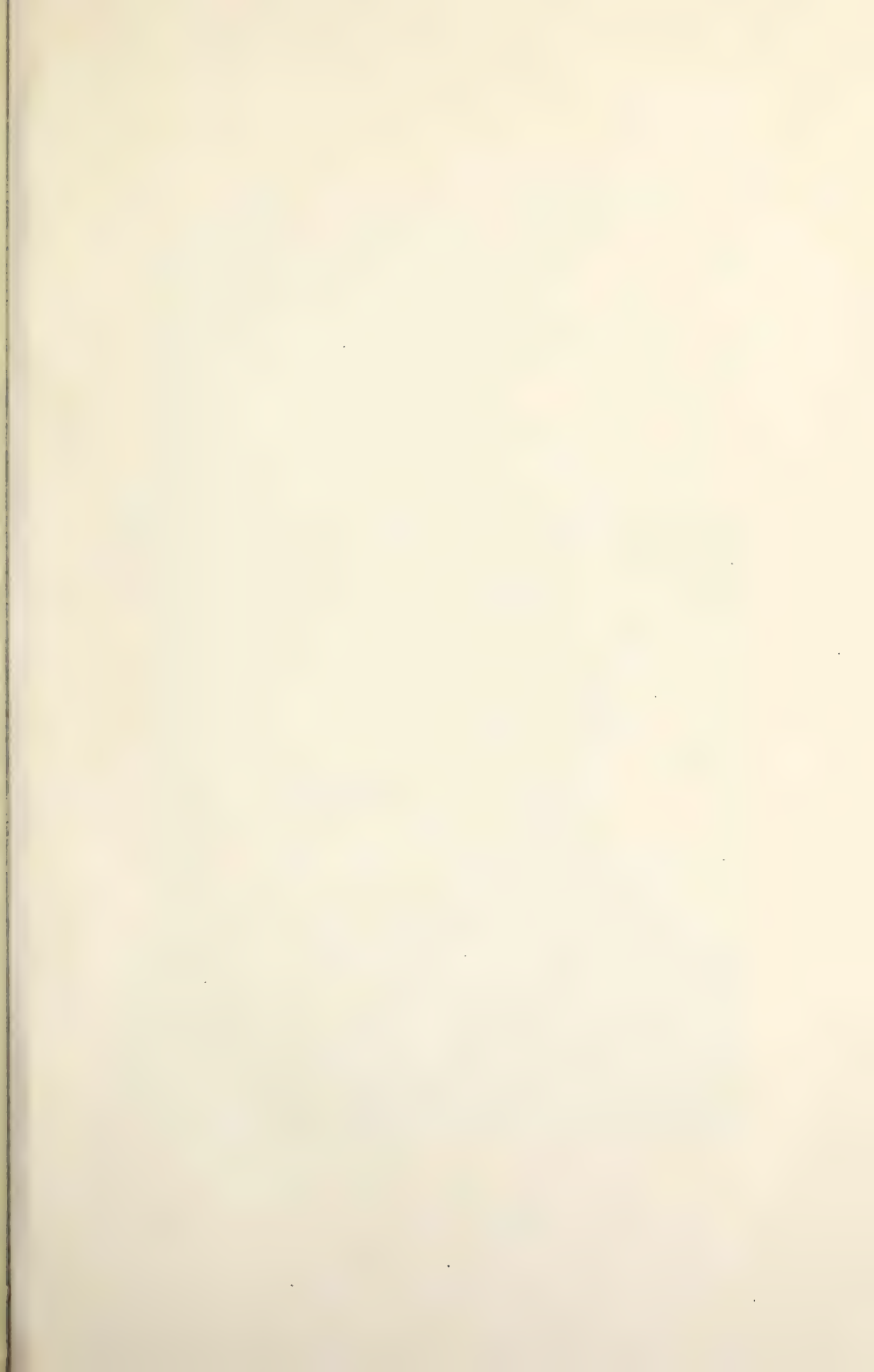
CITIZENS' HALL.

Citizens' Hall, South Lyndeborough, was built in part by the town for the accommodation of a library, and partly by the subscriptions of citizens who desired better conveniences for holding such gatherings and reunions as the Lafayette Artillery, Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, and other assemblies, both military and civic, are accustomed from time to time to enjoy. Before its erection there were two halls in the village, "Tarbell's Hall," over the store, and "Armory Hall," over the railroad station. But both together did not with any comfort contain the people who were usually present at the annual celebration of Washington's birthday by the Lafayette Artillery. This fact showed the people the urgent need of better accommodations in general, which they set out to secure. A site for a hall was purchased, and funds were collected to assist in building it.

A committee of five persons, namely, Jason Holt, C. Henry Holt, B. G. Herrick, Andy Holt and Fred A. Richardson was chosen to have charge of the work. Money was raised and the work was commenced in the spring of 1888. The building is sixty feet by forty, two stories high, and was sufficiently finished for occupancy that year. The lower story contains entry, ante-rooms, a spacious dining hall, and kitchen supplied with fine range and other serviceable appointments; and also, a gun room or armory for the muskets and other equipments of

*T. R. IV, p. 538.

†T. R. IV, p. 539.





CITIZENS' HALL, SOUTH LYNDENBOROUGH.

the Lafayette Artillery. The upper story contains the hall, having a seating capacity of about four hundred, a broad stage and convenient dressing rooms, &c. &c. Connected with the building are a good well, a barn, and the house for the cannon. The artillery company contributed three hundred dollars towards the fund for its erection, and the entire cost was \$2842.91. For the conveniences which it affords the company, they pay a moderate annual rent. It has been used for all kinds of gatherings. Religious meetings were held in it while the church was undergoing repairs.

When Captain Tarbell's golden wedding occurred, Jan. 15, 1889, so large was the number of guests expected, that it was thought best to hold the celebration in the new hall; and this was the first public occasion on which the hall was used, and was one of general interest and unusual good feeling.

Some of our citizens, it is said, were greatly opposed to building this hall, so much so that they never have entered it. But this opposition, like almost everything mundane, has largely disappeared, and Citizens' Hall is now generally considered a great convenience, and a credit to the town.

SCHOOLHOUSES, BY J. A. WOODWARD.

Probably no one cause has ever made so many troubled times in our country communities as the location of the district schoolhouse. Our ancestors as well, perhaps, as ourselves, were exceedingly jealous of their school privileges. They had large families and they naturally wanted the schoolhouse within convenient distance from their homes. They valued education, but they did not want their children to go a greater distance than was just to obtain their schooling. As the schoolhouses became dilapidated and the districts were obliged to build new, there were sometimes lively efforts made to get a little advantage, which was simply human nature.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the first schoolhouse built within the limits of what was District No. 1 was situated near the intersection of the roads leading from the "Centre" to what was afterwards District No. 2. This point is sometimes called "Monument corner." It stood for many years on the north side of the road, and probably accommodated the settlers to the west, as well as those of the middle of the town. The date of its erection cannot be ascertained, but was probably during the Revolutionary war. It was ultimately burned.

The next schoolhouse to be built was located a short distance above the intersection of the roads, near where Frank B. Tay lives, and it is probable that another schoolhouse was built about the same time in the middle of the town, for as early as 1809 two schools were running.

Tradition says there was trouble in the district and they divided. About the year 1850 the northerly school was discontinued and the building sold to Amos Pratt. It is now a part of the L or shed on the David G. Dickey place. Thereafter there was but one school in District No. 1.

Dec. 18, 1809, the selectmen were petitioned to call a meeting of the voters of the district. At this meeting it was "voted to build a schoolhouse of the same dimensions as the house in District No. 3, near Capt. Putnam's," and that "the selectmen fix upon a location for said house." They voted to adjourn for three weeks, and at the adjourned meeting they voted to reconsider all former proceedings. But in the meantime the selectmen had attended to their duty and reported "that having measured the road, considered the situation of each individual as related to travel and estates, are of the opinion that the schoolhouse ought to be built where the "Goodman house formerly stood." Where the Goodman house stood cannot be determined at this day, but it was probably just west of Badger pond. May 19, 1812, the district tried again and voted to build a schoolhouse at "the crotch of the road leading to Eleazer Woodward Jr." This would be near Herman A. Walker's place. A committee was chosen to view the spot and fix upon that one which was most convenient, and it was voted to adjourn to meet at the old schoolhouse on the second Monday in June. Where that "old" schoolhouse stood no one can now tell. Perhaps the schoolhouse near Frank Tay's was meant. But this was not satisfactory, for at the adjourned meeting, June 8, it was voted to reconsider that vote, dismiss the committee, and purchase a piece of ground of Israel Hutchinson Goodridge to build a schoolhouse upon, near the Goodman place, so called—the place that the selectmen formerly pitched upon. It was voted to raise money and have the house built in five months. There was evidently still division of sentiment, however, for Oct. 5, 1812, it was voted to build the house "near the cherry tree on Capt. William Clark's land instead of building where the district voted to." This meeting, by adjournment, "voted to sell the old schoolhouse, reserving the

bricks and mantle-tree." But the end was not yet. This spot was not satisfactory to many, and April 12, 1813, the district voted to call a committee from out of town to decide the question. This committee consisted of William Lovejoy, Robert Clark and John Carleton. Their report was as follows:

"We, the subscribers being mutually chosen and agreed upon by the inhabitants of the first school District in Lyndeboro to examine and fix upon the most suitable ground to build a schoolhouse upon, and having examined the district, heard the observations from its members and agreed to report, and do report that the corner of land owned by the Gould heirs and at the corner where the roads leading from Francestown and New Boston intersect, being about forty rods north of Dr. Benj. Jones' house, if it can be obtained; if not, the nearest convenient ground to it will best accommodate the District and is the most suitable place to erect a school for its members, according to our best skill and judgment." This report is dated April 19, 1813.

The next year, 1814, they built the schoolhouse, but it is pretty hard to tell from the records just where it was located, though it must have been not far from where it stands now. It was the "old red schoolhouse" so well remembered by many of us. It is now used as a tool-house, and was moved to its present location in 1828 at Dr. Nathan Jones' expense. Its total cost was \$350. In 1854 between fifty and sixty pupils attended school within its walls. They had to sit three at a bench in those days, and generally one pupil at the teacher's desk as a place either of honor or punishment.

Feb. 25, 1822, it was voted at a meeting of the district that all those on the northeast section of the district—that is, all on the road leading from the schoolhouse, at the crotch of the road near Mr. Merrill's to New Boston, including Chase Hadley and I. H. Goodridge—have liberty to withdraw from the district and be disannexed from said district, provided they wish to be disannexed therefrom, and the district is to pay them thirty cents on the dollar for what they *actually themselves* paid for the building of said schoolhouse above mentioned, provided they relinquish all right and title to the above house both as individuals and as a district of any name or nature. The records do not show whether the "northeast section" ever took advantage of the offer.

The following transcripts from the records may be of interest for comparison with present expense of schools. In 1836 Dea. Wm. Jones agreed to furnish two cords of good hard wood, fitted for the stove, for \$1.50 per cord, and the next year he bid

off the board of the teachers for the summer term at 62½ cents per week. In those days it was the custom to sell the furnishing of the wood and the board of the teacher to the lowest bidder.

March 29, 1830, Timothy Richardson bid off the wood at \$1.50 per cord. March 8, 1833, N. Jones bid off the wood for \$1.30 per cord. March 13, 1839, voted to receive the scholars from District No. 11 by paying their school tax in this district, and voted not to receive the scholars from any other district. March, 1843, Dea. Wm. Jones bid off the board of the teacher for the summer term for 62½ cents per week, and R. C. Boutwell for the winter term at \$1 per week. There is a tradition that competition was once so keen, and the anxiety to have as long terms as possible was so great, that one man boarded the teacher and paid 10 cents per week for the privilege. The whole amount expended for schools in this district in 1843 was \$72.07.

In 1859 it was decided to build a new schoolhouse more in accord with modern requirements. March 10, 1859, at a meeting of the district it was "voted to build a new schoolhouse the present year." Voted to locate the schoolhouse near the intersection of road, above the present schoolhouse, near the northeast corner of Deacon Jones' field, where he formerly had a hop field. This would be about opposite Herman A. Walker's house. This vote precipitated another controversy. March 29, 1859, the vote was reconsidered, and it was voted to locate the schoolhouse on one-half acre of land laid out in a square in the southeast corner of Oliver Bixby's field east of his garden. Another lot was finally chosen by a committee. It is said that in the former case one of the women of the district went in the night and pulled up the boundary stakes and carried them away. The second location would be just east of where E. K. Warren lives.

April 18, it was "voted to build our schoolhouse and woodshed as far as practicable on the east end of the lot laid out by the committee" and here the house was built. Probably no bleaker or more wind-lashed spot could have been found in the district. The following from the district records is suggestive considering where they placed the house. Voted "to have the committee put up a good strong frame well braced" for the house. John Richardson offered to give a piece of land for the house, opposite the church or any spot in his pasture on the road from Deacon Jones' to the parsonage, but the inhabitants of the north section of the district strenuously opposed going

farther south, and the struggle was a rather bitter one. They paid Oliver Bixby forty-eight dollars for the lot, and David C. Grant built the house. Its total cost was \$721.50 and it contained many modern improvements in schoolhouse furnishing. It served the purposes of the district until April 7, 1892, when it caught fire from a fire running in grass and was burned. That same season the neat and commodious house at the centre was built by the town school district, the law at that time having done away with the old district system.

The date of the building of the house in District No. 2 cannot be given. There are no records and no traditions. It is known to have been built previous to 1820 and it is pretty safe to say it was built soon after the one that stood near Monument corner was burned, or about 1800. It is one of the three oldest schoolhouses in town, though like the other two it has been repaired so many times that practically the frame is all that remains of the original building. March 2, 1850, a committee reported to a meeting of the district that they had attended to the duties assigned them by the district with Messrs. John Gage and David Gage and come to final settlement between the parties, and received from them satisfaction that we are "satisfied" with. It is inferred that there had been some trouble about disturbing the school. The total amount of money expended in this district in 1853 was \$88.40.

As nearly as can be ascertained in the absence of any record, the present schoolhouse in District No. 3 was built in 1857 or 1858. David C. Grant was the builder. The summer that this house was in the process of erection the school was kept at the house of Dea. John Hartshorn. The new house was built on the site of the old one. It is probable that the old schoolhouse was one of the first built in the town. It was in existence in 1800, and as the first settlements in the town were made in the near vicinity it would seem that the first schoolhouse must have been built nearby.

There is no record to show when the first schoolhouse in District No. 4, North Lyndeborough, was built. According to Capt. Peter Clark's "diary" a new one was raised Aug. 14, 1793. This new house stood near the intersection of roads north of the Clark homestead. After serving the purposes of the district for many years, it was sold to Deacon John C. Goodrich and now forms part of the buildings of J. H. Goodrich. It was of rather an unusual pattern, and differed from most of

the schoolhouses of that day. It was some fifty feet long and about sixteen feet wide, with an aisle running through the center of the room from end to end. From each side of this aisle the seats sloped upward to the walls of the house. The boys sat on one side of the room and the girls on the other. In 1820, David Atwood taught the winter term in this house and had eighty pupils.

Oct. 5, 1857, the district voted to build a new schoolhouse and chose Luther Odell, Wm. K. Cochran and John C. Goodrich a building committee. The next year the house was completed in the new lot selected. It was built by Luther Odell and its total cost was \$464.00.

In 1821, Benjamin Goodridge bid off the board of the teacher for eighty cents per week and Daniel N. Boardman bid off the wood for seventy-five cents per cord, said wood to be two feet six in length.

In 1822, they voted to repair the east end of the house and move the chimney, and they voted to set up the attending of the masons to the lowest bidder. Bid off by Luther M. Wheeler for seventy cents per day, and every item of the job was sold the same way.

In those days there was more or less friction as to when the winter term of school should be "set up." Those families having well grown boys wanted their work on the farm and naturally tried to have the winter term commence as late as possible, while those families with younger children wanted it to commence as early in the fall as practicable, to escape snow storms and bad travelling. The record of this and of other districts shows many "reconsidered" votes as one party or the other won or lost. In 1854, the total amount of money expended for schools in this district was \$50.97.

The schoolhouse in District No. 5 used to stand on the road leading from where Mr. Eastman lives, or the Adoniram Russell place, to the Dolliver place, above the intersection of roads. In 1850, after the schoolhouse in District No. 9 was built, this house was removed to its present location, as being more convenient for the district. It has been thoroughly repaired at one time or another. No record can be found of when it was first built. Like all the districts in town, more especially those away from the villages, this one has suffered a diminution in the number of pupils attending school, and for a time it was united with District No. 9.

The early records of District No. 6 seem to show that previous to 1821 there were two schools kept in the district, and that they were taught in private houses.

Dec. 31, 1821, the district, at an adjourned meeting, voted that "We have a school this winter at Jotham Blanchard, Jr.'s, and Samuel Hartshorn's, according to our proportion. . . . Voted to give Hartshorn and Blanchard one dollar a week for house rent and fire wood."

"Struck off the board at the east school to Lieut. Blanchard at 60 cents per week."

"Struck off the board at the west school to Samuel Hartshorn at 74 cents per week."

In 1818 or 1819 the schoolhouse in this district was burned, which probably accounts for the school being kept in private houses. What was saved from this old house was sold at auction Sept. 24, 1821, viz.:

Mantlepiece to Lieut. J. Blanchard, 35 lbs., at 5½¢	\$1.90
1 lot of old iron to J. Howard	1.29
Window to Asa Perham	.43
1 lot of brick, J. Howard	1.00

They seem to have divided the district into classes, for under date of May 24, 1817, it was "voted to receive Mr. A. Blanchard, Mr. Oliver Perham, Jr., and Mr. S. Perham, all as members of this class. Nov. 4, 1819, it was "voted that each head of said class that sends children to school give a 'note' to the clerk for their proportion of wood, at the rate of \$2 per cord, note to be given up when the wood is delivered at the schoolhouse, if in season."

It is evident that all the school districts were beginning to find the custom of bringing so much wood for each pupil sent, rather unsatisfactory.

May 28, 1821, the district voted to build a new schoolhouse. At this meeting it was "voted that the schoolhouse be set in the 'senter' of the district."

"Voted to have a committee to 'senter' s^d district."

This committee consisted of Israel Burnham, Andrew Harwood and Jacob Flynn.

"Voted to measure from the *front door of the houses*."

At an adjourned meeting, Sept. 24, 1821, the "jobb" of building the schoolhouse was struck off to Mr. Joseph Howard at \$149.50.

"Voted that the 'class' do all below the sills."

This schoolhouse has been repaired and improved so many times that probably but little of the original structure remains.

Oct. 20, 1817, it was voted to get one foot of wood to each child, to be brought and cut up before the school is to begin. Those who did not get their proportion of wood for the subscription school last winter are to make up their "rearage." If this does not suffice, "*one foot is to be added to each child.*"

June 29, 1816, it was voted to "lay out one-third of the money raised by the district for a *woman school.*"

May 13, 1823, "voted to hire Betsy Holt if she can be obtained on reasonable terms."

"Voted to have Betsy Holt at \$1.33 per week, and board herself."

Certainly the terms would appear to be reasonable.

The schoolhouse in District No. 7 was built by the selectmen of the town in 1851. Its early history is one of trouble and litigation and divided sentiment. The selectmen of the town at that time were Luther Cram, Daniel Woodward, Jr., and Joseph Chamberlain, Jr., and they proceeded to build the house upon petition of the district, or a part of it, as provided by law. But the district would not accept the house when finished, and lawsuits followed. The selectmen were beaten in the courts, and they had the house on their hands.

The technical cause of their defeat was that the carpenters set the house two feet away from the location voted by the district. Finally, in 1853, the district voted to accept the house, and pay the builders its cost with interest, which was \$533. It has served the needs of the Johnson's Corner people ever since.

March 11, 1854, it was voted at a meeting of the district that Charles Carkin sell the "remains" of the old schoolhouse to the highest bidder; and the "remains" were sold to Rufus Chamberlain for \$4. There is nothing to show when this old schoolhouse was built.

The first school in District No. 8 was taught in a private house that stood north of the French place, in what is now a pasture that belonged to the late George D. Epps of Frances-town. The school was also held in the house afterward occupied by Asa Twitchel. About the year 1810 the schoolhouse was built.

Evidently an attempt was made in those days to locate the schoolhouse on some road as near the geographical centre of the

district as possible. This house was built at the foot of the hill west of where the late E. P. Spalding lived.

It was a type of the schoolhouses of that period. The floor sloped from the north side to the south, the back seats being much higher than the front. A wide and deep fire-place occupied much of the north side of the room. West of the fire-place was a seat and bench with a window back of them — a seat shunned by all the pupils as the coldest place in the room. It was generally occupied by some boy as a penance for wrongdoing. On a small raised platform to the west end was the teacher's table. The door was in the east end, and led directly into the woodshed. The seats and benches were of two-inch pine plank, and the boys of that day thought they were at school to whittle; so, as the most of them had jackknives, as the wood was soft and getting lessons irksome, these benches were soon deeply scored with initials, fly-traps, rude carvings and other devices.

The fire-place would take in a four-foot log. The boys had to cut up the wood, and it is said were glad of the chance during school hours, for the sake of getting warmed up.

April 11, 1860, the district voted to repair its house and to remove it to the top of the hill, at the intersection of roads, near E. P. Spalding's, but so much opposition developed among some of the inhabitants of the district that the vote was reconsidered and the house was repaired where it stood, at an expense of \$200.00. The floor was made level and the house was virtually made new outside and in.

No school has been kept in it for a number of years. In 1850 there were more than forty pupils. The Houston, Whiting, Spalding, Dutton, Manning, Woodward and Whittemore families were largely represented. Now there is not a child of school age in the district that was born there and but three anyway.

The following appears in the records of District No. 9. It is self-explanatory. "Voted that a committee of three be chosen to invite school District No. 1 of Greenfield to unite with school District No. 9 of Lyndeborough, in disposing of the schoolhouse which the two districts have built and occupied as a schoolhouse, on just and honorable terms, and that the committee have power to give a title to the house or receive a title of the same and give security for the payment of whatever they may agree to pay for said house. Jotham Stephenson, Jona-

than Bailey and Jacob Butler were chosen for that committee. No. 9 had evidently made up its mind to dissolve partnership in school matters.

March 30, 1850, the district voted to build a new schoolhouse, twenty-seven feet long and twenty-one feet wide. These dimensions were afterward modified. They also voted to build the house on the spot formerly occupied by John Thompson's dwelling house. The building was erected that year. There is no record of any controversy over its location.

The total amount of money expended for schools in this district in 1849 was \$54.54.

The schoolhouse in District No. 10 formerly stood on the road to New Boston, about fifty rods east of where Charles L. Avery lives. In 1843, this district was united with a part of Francestown for school purposes, and the house was removed to the turnpike near the Francestown line. After the town district system was adopted, it was sold to Harvey Nichols for \$20.00 and was removed. The part of the town annexed to Mont Vernon contained one whole school district. The schoolhouse was situated on the turnpike road near where Edward Averill now lives. It is said there was also a schoolhouse near where Asher Curtis lives, but of this there is no record.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MILLS AND INDUSTRIES.

SAW MILLS AND GRIST MILLS.

The mills in our town fall easily into four divisions, according to the streams on which they were built, or the part of the territory which they occupied. Information about most of these has been kindly furnished by J. A. Johnson, Esq., whose contribution will be placed within quotation marks. Other parts will be either by the writer or duly credited.

1. "On the south branch of a stream known as the Lee Brook, in the northwest corner of the town, is a site of a saw-mill which was built and run by the family of Jonathan Butler."

2. "A short distance below the junction of the Lee brook and the Mountain, or Savage brook, is the site of a saw and grist mill built by John Stephenson. Later, another building was erected by Jotham Stephenson and used as a shingle and threshing mill."

Merrill's Gazetteer, published 1817, states that there were in the town at that time "two grain mills." Farmer & Moore's Gazetteer, published in 1823, credits our town with three grain mills. Probably the Stephenson mill here mentioned was built in the years intervening between the publication of these two Gazetteers, or previous to 1823. We had two grain mills in this part of the town before the earliest date here. The mill owned by Thomas Bradford, west of South Lyndeborough village, and that owned by Ensign David Putnam, east of it, were certainly in operation before the earliest of the above publications was issued.

3. "On the road leading from Lyndeborough to Temple was built the first (and as far as we know, the last,) fulling and wool-carding mill ever in town. It was built by Joshua Sargent. Later, it was used as a door-knob manufactory, and also a grist mill. It was taken down by John Newell, who erected the mill a few rods south of the old mill, and is the one now occupied by Mr. Colburn."

4. "On the Forest road, near the head of the pond known as the Hadley mill pond, Levi Tyler built a saw mill. After running it a few years, he moved it to the site now occupied by buildings known as the Hadley Brothers' mill." It was afterwards operated many years by the late C. Henry Holt.

5. "A few rods south of the road leading from South Lyndeborough

to Temple is the site of a grist mill owned by Thomas Bradford. This site and some of the adjoining land was given the builder with the condition that he should continue to run it as a grist mill, as long as the public good required it."

This site appears to be on the old Lot, No. 39, granted to the first settler of the town, John Cram, by the old Salem-Canada proprietors.* This lot and twenty pound, in Bills of Credit, were given to him, on conditions which he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors. In what connection, or by whom, this condition stated by Mr. J. was imposed has not thus far been ascertained.

6. The Manuel brook took its name from a Mr. Manuel through whose farm it ran, that "now known as the Lucas farm." This brook has also been known as "Furnace brook," from the furnace located on it, a little to the north of the South Cemetery. But older than either of these names is that of "Mill brook," as we suppose, because upon it were built the first mills, both saw and grist mills, in what is now Lyndeborough. This name, so appropriate to the situation, is worthy of retention.

"The first mill site on this stream is near its head waters, on the west side of the road from South Lyndeborough to the Centre of the town. The mill was a saw mill, built and run for many years by Jotham Hildreth, Senior."

7. "A few rods down the stream on the East side of the road is a saw mill built by the late Jonathan Stephenson, and now owned by his son, Willis J. Stephenson."

8. "A short distance from this is a mill owned by Andy Holt. It has been used as a shingle and clapboard mill; and also used for threshing and making cider."

9. "We have very authentic evidence that on or near the site of this mill was built the first grist mill in town, by John Stephenson."

Mr. Woodward thinks the location of this grist mill was probably between the two last-named mills. Dates of the erection of most of these mills are inaccessible. Papers which might have aided to secure these were burned with the old dwelling of Mr. Jonathan Stephenson, which stood on the spot where Willis J. Stephenson now resides.

10. "The next mill as we go down the stream is owned by Edwin H. Putnam, and is a saw and shingle mill."

This mill was owned for a time by Capt. Israel Putnam, who repaired it and made some addition to it. But neither the late

*S.-C. History, p. 21.

Jonathan Stephenson, who died in his 97th year, nor any of the most aged of our citizens, has positive knowledge as to its builder. Deed No. 38, among Mrs. Richards' papers, seems to indicate that it was, at one time, the property of Ensign David Putnam, the great grandfather of the present owner. Possibly it may have been built by Ephraim Putnam, Senior, or by his son, Ensign David.

11. "A short distance from the Putnam mill is said to be the site of the first saw mill built in what is now Lyndeborough. It was built by John Cram, who, it is claimed, was the first settler of the town."

For building this mill, with the full consent of the Salem-Canada proprietors, on this stream rather than on Rocky River, Mr. Cram received from said Proprietors 2nd. Div. Lot No. 39, known as the mill lot, and an additional bounty of £20. (See No. 5 above.)

12. A few rods below this, in the ravine nearly opposite the clay bank, may still be seen the old sill of a mill, doubtless the corn mill of Ensign David Putnam, referred to in Deed No. 38, mentioned in connexion with No. 10 above. A trustworthy tradition states that he was a miller, quite harmonizing with the deed. He is also reported to have had a cider mill on Putnam hill, operated by horse power.

13. Farther down the stream, a few rods below the old sill mentioned as in the ravine, "is a mill owned by E. H. Putnam, now employed as a cider mill. It was built by the Lyndeborough Glass Co., for the purpose of crushing and grinding silex, or quartz rock, for the manufacture of glass."

14. We have glanced at the sites on the two principal streams of the town, and now turn to another part of our borough, even its central and eastern side.

"On the stream known as the Badger brook, the first mill site below the pond, is east of Mr. William Clark's. It was a saw mill and built by Nehemiah Rand."

This mill was probably built during the days of the Revolutionary War. For Mr. Rand lived in Charlestown, Mass., until his dwellings and shop were burned by the British in connexion with the battle of Bunker Hill. He was then the owner of at least some of the land over which that battle raged. When his buildings in Charlestown were destroyed, he removed his family to Lyndeborough, where he previously owned land adjoining the estate of his brother, Rev. John Rand, first pastor of Lyndeborough Congregational church. (See Ponds and

Streams, and Sketch of Nehemiah Rand). The mill was doubtless built after he came to reside in town. This mill was owned at a later day by Major Daniel Gould, who lived on the place now owned by Mr. Fred A. Richardson. After Mr. Nehemiah Rand's decease, John Shepard, Jr., Esq., was executor of his will, and died before the estate was settled. Major Gould was appointed to complete the work, and seems to have purchased the mill, known later as the mill of Major Daniel Gould.

15. "There is a site of a grist mill a few rods south of the road leading from the Centre to Johnson's Corner. The mill was built by Micah Hartshorn."

On this road was a mill known as Johnson's saw mill as early as 1771. See Roads, No. 16.

16. "A short distance down the stream is a saw mill" which was last owned by the late Eliphalet Hardy, "which was also built by Mr. Hartshorn."

17. "There is a site of a saw mill on land now owned by Eli C. Curtis. The mill was built by Joseph Chamberlain, Jr."

After referring to the saw-mill built by Micah Hartshorn, noticed above, Mr. J. A. Woodward adds :

"Next is the site of a saw-mill owned by E. C. Curtis. This mill was in operation until a comparatively recent time."

18. "East of the road leading from Johnson's Corner to Wilton is the site of a saw mill formerly owned by Eli Curtis and run by him for many years, and probably built by him."

19. Mr. Woodward in describing "Trail Brook," wrote :

"Mr. E. C. Curtis is authority for the statement, that below this (last named mill) was once a grist mill, the first built in that section of the town, and that some of the old timbers may still be seen."

20. Mr. Woodward adds, "Still farther down this stream, almost to the Milford line, is the saw-mill owned by the Howards of Milford."

21. We resume Mr. Johnson's description :

"About one-half mile above Purgatory falls is a site of a saw mill on the west side of Beech hill, near Miles E. Wallace's residence. This mill was owned by Mr. Cleaves of Mont Vernon, and was in the territory set off from Lyndeborough to that town."

22. "Tradition says that there was, many years ago, a grist mill at Purgatory falls, and that Micah Hartshorn moved the mill stones from there to the grist mill built by him."

23. "Below the crotch of the brook, not many years since, there

was a saw mill owned by Dimon Pearson. The builder of this mill we are unable to learn."

The Milford History probably refers to this mill thus :

"A few rods up the stream known as Purgatory brook and near the residence of the late D. Pierson was located the old Pierson saw-mill, which for a long time was operated by the Pierson family, but is now abandoned."

24. We come now to the fourth division or group of our old mills, which are found over or north of the mountain. From Mr. J. A. Woodward's description of Cold Brook, we learn that on that stream, "Capt. Peter Clark built a saw-mill back of the house where Henry Holden lives. Traces of the old dam may still be seen. Mr. Clark recorded in his "Diary," that he began to saw at his mill March 15, 1775." He arrived in Lyndeborough Jan. 25, 1775, built his mill in about seven weeks, and sawed in it the lumber for his house which he built near it.*

25. "In the northeast corner of the town, where the Piscataquog river runs a short distance, is the site of a saw and shingle mill. We have no means to ascertain who first built this mill. But it was run, seventy years ago, by Joseph Lewis and Franklin Lynch. In time this mill disappeared, and a new one was built near its site, taking the water by canal from the same pond. The new one was built by Isaac Lewis of Francestown, and was used as a saw mill."

26. "On Cold Brook a short distance east of the road known as the Scataquog road was built a small mill for the purpose of manufacturing shoe-pegs. It was built about seventy years ago by Ebenezer Flint, who lived where Harry Richardson now lives."

Such are the mills and old mill sites to be credited to our town. We now turn to other industries and manufactures.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

The earliest manufactures in our town were conducted by the wives, sisters and mothers, who came into this wild, uncultivated region as the companions and helpers of the brave, hardy pioneers who cleared away the forests, built their log cabins and commenced their plantations upon our hillsides and in our valleys. While the men felled the giant trees, cut and piled their logs, burned off the brushwood, planted their first Indian corn, sowed their garden seeds, and raked into the soil their first sowings of wheat or barley or rye, the women did not sit listlessly

* See Cold Brook, in Ponds and Streams.

in their cabins and "eat the bread of idleness." They cheerfully "laid their hands to the spindle, and their hands held the distaff." They did much of the labor of raising, dressing, spinning and weaving the flax into fine linen. They carded and spun their wool into yarn and wove the same into a fabric, from which those skilled with the needle manufactured warm, comfortable garments for themselves and their households. Even after the wool was carded at the mill of a later day, the rolls were carried home to be spun; and the hum of the old-fashioned spinning-wheel was the most familiar instrumental music of the majority of the primitives homes. The clatter of the loom was frequently heard, and the noiseless industry of knitting, plied by hands which refused ever to be idle, was the mere by-work practised by those busy, companionable dames.

Lyndeborough is especially a farming town. Its streams are too small to furnish great power. It cannot, therefore, boast much of its factories; and of that one which did the most extensive business it has little disposition to boast. Its saw and grist mills supplied the essential comforts of life to its hardy pioneers.

CLOTH MILL.

The nearest approach to a factory came, probably, about the close of the Revolutionary War. During the early years of that war Joshua Sargent came here from Methuen, Mass. He was a revolutionary hero, and served under Capt. William Lee in Rhode Island. He built what was then called a cloth mill, which did not make, but fulled cloth. The cloth, woven by the women at their homes, was sent to the mill to be fulled and receive the final touches to fit it for the apparel of the household. And it may be truthfully said that, fine as are the fabrics of the present day, this early cloth would suffer little in comparison, and would match, if not excel, them in one very desirable quality—durability. It would wear well.

The builder of that mill or factory spent the residue of his life in town. His mill carded the wool into rolls, which were spun and woven by hand, and the cloth was fulled and dressed at the factory. His mill was afterwards owned by Oliver Marble, and later was sold to William Harper. "The Farmers' Cabinet," April 23, 1831, has the following notice:

"The subscriber, having purchased the Clothing Works formerly owned by Mr. Oliver Marble in Lyndeborough, and having improved and repaired the same, offers his services to its inhabitants and the towns ad-

joining; and from an experience of twenty years in the Woolen Manufacturing, he thinks he can confidently assure those who will be kind enough to favor him with their custom, that they may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Lyndeborough, April 15, 1831.

WILLIAM HARPER."

This mill was at a later day given up as a cloth mill, and was changed to a grist mill and a door knob factory. Mr. John Newell, born in Brookline Aug. 30, 1824, bought it, probably about 1845. He took it down and built, a few rods south of the old foundation, the mill which is now owned by Mr. Colburn. Mr. Newell carried on a cabinet shop there for several years. Mr. Daniel Cragin, now of Wilton, served about three years there as Mr. Newell's apprentice, after which he bought the shop, about the year 1857, and Mr. Newell removed to Hancock. Mr. Cragin engaged in the business but a little more than a year, and then sold out and removed to Wilton. His successors in the business were the Gage brothers, brothers-in-law of Mr. Newell, Mr. Jacob Crosby, Mr. Alvaro Buttrick, Mr. Warren Eaton, and for a short time Mr. G. W. Eastman, and its present owner, Mr. Colburn.

FURNACE.

A furnace for smelting iron ore and the casting of various domestic utensils, such as pots, kettles, griddles, etc., was carried on by the brothers, James and Henry Cram, at a point on Mill Brook, just above the present bridge, which crosses it, north of the South Cemetery. The old building is well remembered by some of our aged citizens, and some of the foundation stones are still visible. The ore which was used was said to be bog ore, from the Manuel, now called the Lucas meadows. Probably it was here, also, that iron ore was obtained for the forge in Temple.* Samples of the work done at the Lyndeborough furnace are still preserved among some of the Cram families.

At this forge were also made cut nails, some of the very first to have been made anywhere. Of course the quantity was limited, but the principle and process of thus making nails were nowhere applied and practised earlier than here, as one of our oldest and most intelligent citizens strongly affirms and believes.

POTTERY.

The Rev. F. G. Clark informs us that a pottery was carried

* Blood's Hist. of Temple, p. 165.

on north of the mountain by Peter Clark.* The fact is well attested by Joseph A. Johnson, Esq., who says, "We have no means of knowing when the manufacture of brown earthen ware was first established in town. But in 1826 and a few years later, it was made by the family of William Clark of North Lyndeborough. They had two shops, one situated on the east side of the turnpike, opposite the residence of J. H. Goodrich, and operated by Benjamin F. Clark; the other nearly opposite Mr. Holden's house, and operated by Peter Clark. The clay which they used in manufacturing their wares was brought from Amherst. The wares consisted of milk-pans, jugs of many sizes, bean pots, and pots for baking brown bread, mugs and many other utensils. The mode of manufacture was rather primitive. A ball of clay of the right consistency was placed upon a round, horizontal wheel, which was put in motion by the foot, the utensils being shaped by the hands. When sufficiently dried they were subjected to heat, similar to the burning of brick."

Mr. J. A. Woodward states that "the pottery of Peter Clark and John Southwick" was opposite the house of J. H. Goodrich. Articles of the earthen ware manufactured in those days are still preserved in the families of descendants of the Clarks.

TANNERIES.

1. William Blaney carried on a tannery on his farm about three-fourths of a mile southwest of South Lyndeborough village on the hill road which passed by the Oliver Barrett place, now owned by Mr. George Butler. It was situated nearly west from where is now the cellar of the Blaney house. According to Wilton History,† the Stockwell tan yard in Wilton, "was purchased of John Farrington by William Blaney, deed dated Nov. 13, 1799."

2. Nehemiah Boutwell carried on a tannery in the valley west of the residence of the late C. R. Boutwell. This was on the road between the centre of the town, and what was then known as Putnam Corner, now South Lyndeborough.

3. Another tannery was managed by John Woodbury, north of Badger Pond. Possibly this was the same which had been previously operated by Peter Farnum, who, according to Francestown History was drowned in his own tanvat.

4. At North Lyndeborough, opposite the house of Mr. J.

*S.-C., p. 37.

† Page 172.

H. Goodrich was a tannery owned by Paul Atwood ; and David Atwood did custom shoemaking in the same neighborhood.

5. Still another tannery is said to have been located near where Mr. Moses Fuller lives, on the side of the small stream which flows in front of his house. It was carried on by Mr. Archelaus Fuller, an uncle of Moses. A near neighbor used to buy sheep and kill them largely for the hides and tallow. The tannery disposed of many of the skins.

POTASH WORKS.

1. Mr. Nehemiah Boutwell had potash works near his residence in the valley west of Mrs. Charles R. Boutwell's house. This was on the old road from the meeting-house to Putnam's corner, now South Lyndeborough.

2. Potash was also made by Mr. John Stephenson, on the place now owned by Willis J. Stephenson, a great grandson of John. The John here named was doubtless he who was authorized to call the first town-meeting under the Provincial charter. More than a year before the late Mr. Jonathan Stephenson's decease, he pointed out the spot where his grandfather's ashery stood, which was near an elm tree growing close to the little brook, a few rods north of Mr. Willis Stephenson's residence.

3. Major Daniel Gould, who used to own the place where Mr. Fred A. Richardson lives is said to have had an ashery in a field not far south of his house.

4. The field nearly south of Mr. George Spalding's house is owned by Mr. Fred A. Richardson, and is called " the potash field," because there, the owner's grandfather, Timothy Richardson, made potash.

5. Back of the residence of Mr. J. H. Goodrich, at North Lyndeborough, was a potash shop owned and carried on by his grandfather, Benjamin Goodrich.

BRICK MAKING.

1. The oldest brick yard in town was probably that on the side hill back of Mr. E. H. Putnam's saw and shingle mill. The late Mr. Daniel Cram of South Boston, a son of Benjamin and Olive (Chamberlain) Cram, testified that he worked at brick making in this town when a young man in the year 1820. It cannot be positively said that he labored at that particular spot ; but it is very likely he did.

2. A second brick yard was located near the bend of the road between the clay-pit and the mill brook, east of South Lyndeborough village. The brick were made on land over which the road now passes, and also on land now owned by Mr. Albert Cram. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, father of townsman, Mr. Rufus, is said to have carried on the business at this yard.

3. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is said to have carried on brick-making also near where Mr. G. W. Eastman now lives.

4. The Amherst Cabinet of Oct. 15, 1818, contains Samuel Chamberlain's advertisement of a farm of 100 acres in the west part of Lyndeborough for sale, with good orchard and brick-yard. This brickyard was in the neighborhood of Rose mountain, and was one of the very old ones of the town.

The Farmers' Cabinet of Oct. 11, 1817, gives an advertisement of Jacob S. Gould and John Carlin, stating that they have fifteen or twenty thousand good merchantable brick for sale.

5. When the glass works were started here many of the bricks needed for the construction of them were made on the ground. Some of the land where the brick kiln stood is said to be now covered by the railroad. Mr. Boutelle, the father-in-law of Mr. David P. Hartshorn, was the brick-maker. The clay for them came from the old clay bank near the bend of the road mentioned in number 2 of the above yards. The experienced brickmaker, Mr. Boutelle, said "that the brick made there were as nice as any he ever saw."

THE GLASS FACTORY.

"The Lyndeborough Glass Company" appears to have been formed in 1866, and an act to incorporate it was passed by the Legislature, and approved June 26, 1866. The incorporators were George H. Sanborn, Luther Roby, John Hartshorn, Joel H. Tarbell and Charles F. Eaton. The act enabled them to carry on the business of the manufacture of glass, to purchase and hold real and personal estate not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. Capital stock was to be fixed, and shares were to be one hundred dollars each.

A year later an act to incorporate "The New Hampshire Silex Company" was passed, and was approved June 29, 1867. The incorporators of this company were Luther Roby, Timothy T. Putnam and Charles F. Eaton. The business of the company was "to establish, manage and carry on the manufacturing of silex into sand for glass and fire-brick, and other articles

and substances of which silex or quartz is a constituent part. Place of business at Lyndeborough, or at any other place in the State, etc.; and may purchase and hold real and personal estate not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. Amount of capital stock to be fixed by the company.*

These companies were parts of the same general enterprise. In May, 1868, the stockholders numbered one hundred and eleven. Fifty-three of these were New Hampshire residents. Fifty-one were from Massachusetts, chiefly from the cities of Lowell and Boston; and seven were from the State of Maine.

The factory building proper was a large wooden structure, stated to have been about forty by sixty feet in dimension. It stood on the low, level spot southeast of the store at South Lyndeborough. The various other buildings connected with it were spread over two or three acres of ground. Early in the morning of June 15, 1868, the main building was destroyed by fire, causing the business a serious reverse and much extra expense. The company at once set about rebuilding it and continuing the work. Mr. Charles Foster was employed as master-builder, and Mr. J. D. Putnam was made general superintendent and agent. A brief description contained in the "*Milford Enterprise*" of 1878 states that through the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Putnam, the agent, and Mr. Byron Putnam, the overseer, the reporter "was shown over the establishment." During the past year business in that institution has been good. All kinds of bottles, from the common ounce bottle to the carboy, containing fourteen gallons, are made here. The silex from which the glass is made is taken from a ledge about a half mile distant. The wares manufactured here are sent all over New England and the Canadas.† About fifty workmen were at that time employed, and experienced glass workers affirm that no better glass is made in the country than that which was manufactured here.

But the factory seemed to be unfortunate and unremunerative from the start. No one got rich out of it. Almost every one connected with it complained of having lost more or less money in its employ. In 1886 it suspended operations, and for more than a year afterwards there was much doubt whether the work would ever again be resumed. Mr. Putnam, the agent, died suddenly of apoplexy in February, 1888, and the owner of the factory, Mr. Tripp of Lowell, in the course of two or three years

* Copied by W. H. Grant, Esq., at Sec. of State's office. † See also pp. 104, 105.

closed up the business, selling both the wares and the real estate at great sacrifice and loss.

The old buildings were sold at auction, and one after another of them was taken down and removed. The agent's residence is now owned by Mr. Benjamin Joslin. Another of the old buildings serves him as a barn. What was formerly the office is now a dwelling owned by Mr. J. A. Carlin, while another of the buildings, moved across the highway and much changed, is the residence of Will C. Carlin.

Thus the old glass factory, once so busy and lively, so productive and prominent, has faded and vanished from the scene, leaving us little more than a hazy reminiscence.

ESSENCES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

A somewhat extensive business was carried on in town, in the manufacture and sale of articles bearing the above names. The owner of the business was Mr. Joseph A. Tarbell, half brother of the late Joel H. Tarbell. He was a native of Mason, born Feb. 22, 1844, and came to Lyndeborough with his parents when a child. After the death of his father, in 1851, he spent seven years in the family of Mr. Benjamin Crosby of Lyndeborough. He afterwards changed about from place to place, till he was about the age of 23, when he married and settled on a farm in Hancock. His wife was Amaret, daughter of Joshua S. Lakin. He remained on the farm but a few years, and then purchased the extract business. He commenced operations in West Wilton, but soon removed to South Lyndeborough, where for several years he conducted quite a flourishing business both as merchant and manufacturer. In extracts alone he is said to have done a business amounting to six or eight thousand dollars per annum, and his goods were accounted of a superior quality. They were sold largely by his teamster and salesman throughout all this section of southern New Hampshire and Vermont, and northern Massachusetts, and were said to be favorites in "thousands of New England households." Mr. Tarbell sold his extract business to his brother-in-law, F. B. Richards, and removed to Hancock in 1881, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Richards has been carrying on the business now for about twenty-five years. He is regarded by his townsmen as upright in business relations, and they have honored him by electing him representative to the General Court one term, and to other positions of public trust from time to time.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE "OLDEN TIME" IN LYNDEBOROUGH.

BY J. A. WOODWARD.

If any of the farmers of the Lyndeborough of today were required to go into the largest wood-lot in town, say in March or April, and cut down trees, build themselves log-houses to shelter their families, make clearings and raise crops sufficient for maintenance during the succeeding twenty-four months, they would undoubtedly think themselves obliged to deal with a pretty hard proposition. But that is what the first settlers of Lyndeborough undertook to do in A. D. 1735-1740. Besides, the heaviest growth of wood or timber within the limits of the town now, is not to be compared with the immense trees that constitute the celebrated "original growth."

The building of some sort of house on the lands they had bought was the first task of the pioneer, and it must of a necessity be a log-house. Sometimes these were built by the unaided efforts of the settler and his family, but frequently someone who planned to settle in the neighborhood would "change work," and in that way make the labor of lifting the logs into place easier. These log-houses were often built with one end against a large boulder, this to serve as a backing for the fire-place. Jeremiah Carleton's was built that way and so was Adam Johnson's. The fire-place was usually a mammoth affair, and it needed to be to warm the loosely-constructed house. It was made of stone laid in clay, with a low, wide chimney. Bricks were not to be had at first, and they were not used to any great extent until framed houses were substituted for the rude hut.

One could sit in the corner of these old fire-places and, looking up, see the stars at night. Even after bricks came into general use people still built their fire-places on a generous scale, and the chimneys likewise. Probably the last of those old chimneys to be torn down was the one in the Jonas Kidder house; Jesse Simonds had it taken down. It was 12 feet square at the base and continued at that size up through the second story, in the hall of which was a fire-place large enough to

burn "four-foot" wood. Into these fire-places was hauled an immense back-log, and some of the houses were so arranged as to allow a horse to haul it right into the room, then a somewhat smaller fore-stick was placed, and then smaller wood placed on top, and the result was a roaring fire, that warmed every thing near it, and left the back of the room cold and draughty. Having his house built and covered with split pine shingles, and the hearth-stone warm, the next work of the settler was to make a clearing, and get some land ready for crops.

Usually the trees were felled one by one, but sometimes the choppers would commence on one side of a lot and chop the trees nearly off, and then one or two large trees would be felled against those, and down would go the whole lot. I have heard my grandfather tell the story of one such fall on land north of the mountain. It was not a common practice, however, and was only tried when there was a "chopping bee." There was great danger to the choppers. A sudden gust of wind, or some workman chopping too far into the tree, was liable to set the "fall" going, to the great danger of those engaged in the toil. But it was said that the trees were packed more closely together by this method, and a much better "burn" could be obtained. These fallen trees were allowed to remain until partially dry, and then came the burn. Such a mass of trunks of trees, limbs and dried foliage and twigs made a most tremendous fire, and at this day one wonders what was done to prevent it from spreading into the adjoining woods. Perhaps it did and the settlers did not care.

Of course even after the best "burn" the trunks of the immense trees and the larger limbs remained unconsumed, and then came the log-piling. As soon as enough settlers had come into the town, this part of the work was generally made the occasion of a "bee." The men and boys came with their oxen and axes, and logs were chopped into convenient lengths and hauled together and piled. It was hard, sooty work, and would not appeal to a present-day farmer as very desirable toil; but those men are said to have had great fun and excitement in the logging "bee," and they had the satisfaction of knowing that they were lending a helping hand to a neighbor. Possibly, too, the New England rum, which was always plentifully supplied on such occasions, had something to do with the merry excitement. These log piles were fired, and when consumed, left an immense residue of ashes to fertilize the soil.

The first crops raised were Indian corn and rye, and usually a small plot of flax. The seed must be all planted or sowed by hand, and the tools our forefathers had to use were of the most primitive kind, heavy and cumbrous. A plow was of no use whatever on account of the roots in the soil. The rye was scratched in with a three-pronged implement, and the iron in the hoes would have made a half-dozen of those of the present day. With these tools the corn was covered among the roots and stones, and it would be interesting to know how much they raised to the acre in that virgin soil. It was not until many years later that potatoes were raised to any great extent. This vegetable was slow in coming into general use as an article of food. Mrs. Chase Hadley told the writer that her husband raised two bushels one year and divided them with the neighbors, keeping only one-half bushel for his own family; and that no one wanted them or ate them in those days. That must have been about the year 1800.

Hoes, axes, scythes, etc., were all made by the nearest blacksmiths. The shovels were made from a riven oak plank, blade and handle all one piece, the blade concave on one side and convex on the other, and sometimes shod with a piece of steel. Probably there are none of these old relics in town now, but one of these shovels was kept in Sherebiah Manning's hop-house for years, and was much worn.

Sometime later a very narrow harrow with teeth top and bottom was used to harrow in rye on burnt ground. If the roots threw it bottom side up, the team might still go on and the harrow would do business.

When the roots had decayed to some extent, and some of the larger stone had been cleaned away, plows came into use. These plows were manufactured in the town and were the joint product of the blacksmith and the carpenter. The beam was six or seven feet long, made of oak or ash, perhaps five inches in greatest diameter, tapering toward the team and handles. The "plow irons," made by a blacksmith, were the share, the point and the wing; the mold-board was made of wood, and on this were fastened pieces of steel or sheet-iron to prevent the furrow from wearing it away. About forty years ago one of these old plows was in existence and was used in repairing the highway in District No. 1. It had pieces of old saw plate fastened to the mold-board. The handles were very low, but it was said to do better work than the more modern plows; and

it may be added it took more team to draw it. In the process of time the land was cleared of stone, and the miles of wall were built, wheat and oats and potatoes were raised, hop fields were planted (this last industry to be abandoned when the Western States began to raise hops), and the fields of Lyndeborough practically as they are to-day, were evolved. The single and double walls in town show what was taken from the soil besides crops, and the muscular energy the fathers expended in wresting smooth fields from the forest.

How long the log-cabin period in the history of Lyndeborough continued there are no traditions to tell. They were rough, uncomfortable habitations at the best, and generally contained one room and a small loft, this last reached by a ladder. A hole dug under the hut and reached by a trap-door in the floor, served as a cellar. During the severe winters common to the climate the occupants must have suffered much from the cold, in spite of all contrivances, such as hanging bed-quilts around the fire-place, and the use of the "settle," with its high back. These low houses must have been nearly buried in the deep snow, but doubtless this was a blessing, as it made the interiors all the warmer. Green wood was burned, and this had to be dug out of the snow. None was ever housed in those days, and, in fact, a generation or two passed before woodsheds became common. When the boys got chilly they were sent to the woodpile to ply the axe until they were thoroughly warmed.

It is probable that as soon as saw-mills were established and boards could be obtained, the settlers began to build framed houses. These at first were invariably of one story. The frame was made of hewn timber, much of it seven and eight inches square, almost strong enough to have supported a modern "sky-scraper."

Carpenters always worked by "scribe" rule in those days in framing a building, either house or barn. Square rule did not come into use for almost a hundred years later.

These new houses were loosely-constructed affairs, and it was necessary to retain the generous fire-place, to which was added the brick oven. Then, as the people grew prosperous and forehanded, they began to build the more pretentious two-storied houses.

Nails were very scarce and hard to obtain, and some of the houses had the boarding fastened to the frame with wooden pins. The older part of the house on the old "town farm" has

the boards fastened in this way. The pins are of oak, about three inches long and perhaps three-eighths of an inch square at the head, tapering to a point. This part of the house was built by Eleazer Woodward just previous to the Revolutionary War. Nehemiah Boutwell made nails for years, and many of the houses in town were built with them.

David Stratton built the seventh framed house in Lyndeborough. Such is the tradition, but tradition is silent about the preceding six. The site of Stratton's house was about twenty rods south of where Fred Holt lives.

Much has been written about ambitious youth studying by the light of the open fire or by the aid of pitch pine splints, doubtless all true; but it is also doubtless true that those first settlers went to bed as a rule almost as soon as it was "dark under the table." They had few books, no newspapers, and the out-of-door life, with its vigorous muscular labor in clearing the land, would be likely to promote a drowsy feeling, come night. But if they were inclined to sit up late, the light of the open fire or of a pitch pine torch was all they had at first. There were rude lamps in existence at that day, but they had no means to provide the oil to burn in them. But as they began to have herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, candles came into use, and the making of the year's supply of "tallow dips" was quite an event in the household economy.

Peeled willow sticks about eighteen inches long, and a little less than a half-inch in diameter were provided, and on these were looped six strands of candle wicking of the length of the required "dip." These were placed about a couple of inches apart on the stick. Two small poles were then placed on some support, generally two chairs. These poles were long enough to hold some dozens of candles and were laid far enough apart to allow the candles to hang between. A large kettle of tallow was then melted, and when all was ready, these wicks were dipped in the hot tallow. In withdrawing them of course they stuck together more or less, and then a finger was used to separate them, and the stick was placed on the poles to cool. By the time the last stickful was dipped, the tallow on the first had hardened sufficiently to allow of its being dipped again, and so the process was continued, the candles growing in size, until they were large enough. Usually enough were made at a time to last a year.

Later, candle-molds came into common use. These were tin

molds of the size and shape of a candle, fastened together in groups of a dozen. The wicking was drawn through them and secured by a knot at the bottom. Melted tallow was poured into them and allowed to cool. These candles, it was claimed, were not as good as "dips," being more inclined to run. Although there were "snuffers" in every household, it was a common practice to snuff the candle with the fingers, and it was quite a trick to do it without burning the fingers or putting the candle out. By holding the candle between the eyes and the book or paper, (and incidentally catching the falling grease in one's lap) one could read quite comfortably by its use.

Whale oil lamps were used to some extent in the early days, but they were smoky things and only those who were considered opulent could afford them. Camphene, a highly explosive oil or liquid, was also used for illuminating purposes but was rather dangerous.

In the decade between 1850 and 1860 kerosene oil became the common light, and has continued with many improvements in lamps to the present day.

The writer's father bought the first of this oil in 1858, paying twenty-five cents per quart therefor.

The clothing of the pioneers of Lyndeborough was all home-made, home-spun and woven in a rough loom set up in the kitchen, usually. Wool was not very plenty at first, and about the first crop raised was a patch of flax. This was pulled at the proper time and laid out to rot, as it was termed, then it was cleaned of its seed, and broken with what was called a "flax breaker," a machine which required considerable muscle to operate. Next it was swingled to clean out the coarser parts, combed to get rid of the tow and then was ready to be spun on the "little wheel." Sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and women's dresses, together with shirts for the men, were made from it. The boys had to wear a product made from the tow, coarse and rough.

Some of this linen was figured, and compares very favorably with the linen of to-day. Mrs. E. C. Curtis has some of the table linen made by her grandmother from flax raised on the old homestead in Johnson's Corner. It was spun and woven in the old house on that farm, a house in which was no plastering and no paint. That such fabrics could have been made with the rude looms of the times, almost passes belief. They are as fine in texture and figure as those of the present day.

Some of the designs were called the "American Beauty," "Orange Quarter," etc. Mrs. Curtis also has some towels made by her great-great-grandmother, more than a hundred and fifty years ago, which show artistic design in figure.

All the girls were brought up to card and spin and weave and knit. Forty-two knots of filling, or six skeins, or thirty-five knots of warp, or five skeins, was a day's work of either kind, and fifty cents per week and board was the pay when working out.

Mrs. Asher Curtis, senior, used to milk two cows for an additional compensation of eight cents.

As the sheep increased in numbers, the carding, spinning, and weaving of woollen fabrics was added to the home industries of the forefathers. The hum of the "big wheel" mingled with that of the "little" or flax wheel, and then came the era of the "striped frock," a garment made of wool, belted at the waist, and worn almost universally by the men of two or three generations. It was warm and comfortable and was almost the only outside garment many had. It was worn "to mill and to meeting" and retained its popularity until comparatively recent years. John Richardson was about the last man in the "middle of the town" to give it up. The well-to-do and the poor alike wore them.

Sometimes cotton filling was obtained from the lower towns, and bedspreads and other articles were made of cotton and wool, or with a flax warp made into a coarser fabric for common wear.

Girls made their own wedding outfits in those days, carding and spinning and weaving the wool for blankets, and using their utmost skill in the fineness and the design of linen fabrics. Generally the quantity of table linen, towels, blankets, bedspreads, etc., was enough to last the bride through her married life, for the goods she made wore like iron. The maidens were very proud of their skill, and were not bashful in showing the results of their handiwork. Frequently the all-wool cloth intended for best wear was fulled at some nearby mill and a nap made on it. Joshua Sargent operated just such a mill in town for many years. When the fabrics were dyed the fashionable color was blue, and the aroma of the old dye pot with its bag of indigo was in every kitchen at times.

Of underclothing the men had none, nor indeed wanted any.

Mrs. Asher Curtis, mother of Mrs. Betsey Ann Curtis, solici-

tous for her husband's comfort once made him a pair of good, warm, woolen drawers, and one cold morning persuaded him to wear them. Such an experience was new to him, but he started for the wood-lot with them on. He had loaded his wood and started for market, walking beside his oxen, and he found the drawers uncomfortably warm, so he mounted the load, and in a biting wind with the thermometer below zero, discarded the underwear and never could be persuaded to wear any again.

There has been much speculation in these later days, as to how our present winters compare in severity with those of the "olden time." In connection therewith the following record kept by some member of the Goodrich family and found by John H. Goodrich among the family papers will be of great interest. It gives the number of snow-falls, total depth of snow-fall, number of rains, and time of apple-blossoming for twenty-three years, commencing with 1830.

Years	No. of snow falls	Total depth of snow	No. of rains	Time of apple blossoming	
1830	49	6-4	66	May 1	May 22 Frost to kill apple
1831	55	6-3	82	May 14	buds and corn
1832	54	10	81	May 28	
1833	51	6-10	94	May 6	
1834	53	10-9	103	May 19	
1835	68	7	98	May 27	June 21. A little frosty
1836	58	9	79	May 18	Aug. 4. A little frosty
1837	71	8-9	90	June 1	June 23. Quite a frost
1838	60	4-5	98	May 26	
1839	67	5-9	113	May 16	
1840	58	10-5½	83	May 17	June 2. Frost to kill
1841	51	12-7	111	May 27	
1842	72	7-6	123	May 18	June 2. A flight of snow
1843	66	13-6	94	May 20	June 2. A frost to kill
1844	53	8-7	109	May 15	June 12. Corn killed
1845	75	10	124	May 15	
1846	75	6-6	103	May 9	June 13. A frost
1847	67	7-6	117	May 11	June 15. A fall of snow
1848	53	7-6	120	May 17	June 1. A fall of snow
1849	69	7	91	May 10	
1850	70	11	98	June 4	June 5 and 12. Corn killed
1851	49	6-10	115	May 22	
1852	78	13-6	83	May 25	
1853	72	6-1½	—	May 19	

In the matter of footwear the earliest settlers in town wore Indian moccasins in the winter, and during warm weather men and women, old and young, went barefoot when at home. As soon as they began to slaughter cattle and tan yards were estab-

lished, the hides were sent to the tanners to be made into leather, some of which was sold, and some was brought home to be in readiness for the shoemaker to make up into boots and shoes for the family. The shoemaker travelled from house to house with his kit of tools, and as much footwear was made up as was thought would last the whole family a year. The women's shoes were coarse and heavy like the men's, and it was not until nearly a century after the first settlement of the town that soft and shapely shoes were made for the gentler sex. Oh! those old long-legged, cowhide boots! Men and boys had to wear them. One pair was supposed to last for a year, with the help of the cobbler. Stiff and hard at the best, the snow and cold of winter made it almost impossible to get them off the feet. And the old boot-jack hanging from its appointed peg—how many generations wrestled with that! Sometimes the father's or brother's assistance was invoked, and turning his back to the patient, he would take the foot between his legs, and grasping the boot with both hands, either pull it off or the other fellow out of his chair.

A pot of tallow was kept to grease the boots to make them impervious to water and to soften them somewhat. This worked well when the boots were warm, but when they became cold it made them stiff as boards. After a time long-legged calf-skin boots, sometimes with red leather tops, began to be worn. These were considered very genteel, and as they were rarely worn except to church, they lasted for a long time. One of the deacons in town used to show a pair he had worn for twenty-five years, and they were in pretty fair condition.

In many of the houses there was a "cobbler's bench," and some member of the family could do the repairing, so the boots were patched and tapped almost as long as the leather would hold together.

Among the few blessings of the early settlers was a good appetite. They were valiant trenchermen, and numberless traditions have come down to us of the culinary art of the "olden time." But the truth is, the diet of the first-comers was scanty and plain. All cooking had to be done by the open fire, and this continued until 1835 or 1840, when cook-stoves were introduced. Thus, for a hundred years from the time John Cram made his "beginning," the cooks roasted and boiled and baked over the coals in the fire-place. And this in more senses than one.

The woods abounded in game and the streams with fish, and probably people did not go hungry; but it is a curious fact that our ancestors in this town looked with disfavor on those who spent much time in hunting and fishing, and many sayings derogatory to the man or boy who went strolling around with rod or gun have come down to us. They considered it a sinful waste of time. Doubtless they were compelled to make use of the fish and game, but they much preferred domestic meat. As soon as they could raise and fatten swine, and the flocks and herds increased, they seldom made use of the creatures of the forest. Of course there were exceptions to this rule, and there are traditions of Lyndeborough men who were mighty hunters in their day.

It is said that in the earlier cabins there was a wooden lug-pole extending over the fire and fastened to the side of the chimney. If this should happen to burn off, it was replaced by a new one. On this were hung the pots and kettles, and the housewife used a strong stick to lift them on and off, running a great risk of setting her clothing afire in doing so. But when these log cabins were discarded for the more comfortable framed houses, and more substantial brick chimneys were built, an iron crane extending over the fire, and hung at the side of the fireplace so that it could be swung out from the fire, was devised and was a great convenience. On it the kettles could be examined or taken off with little risk of burns. Cranes continued to be used until cook stoves came, and the old fire-places were bricked up and the hearth-stones became cold. As soon as the settlers could raise corn and rye, brown, or rye and Indian bread, as it was called, was the only bread used. This was not "steamed," as now-a-days, but was baked in large loaves before the fire or in the brick oven, and of course there was much hard crust. This crust, softened with warm water, a little molasses and a little milk being added, made a common and favorite supper dish. For many years wheat flour was not to be had, and when it first did come in use it was so costly that it was considered a luxury which only the rich could afford. Seven pounds was thought to be an ample supply for a year in most families. It was bought in seven, fourteen and twenty-eight-pound lots. When a youth, Mr. E. C. Curtis worked for a man in the haying season who had bought a supply to last through that time, and when the hay was all cut and stored, returned to the store all that remained of the flour. Eli Curtis was the first

one in town to purchase a whole barrel of flour, other than the store-keepers, and the Widow Cressy was the second.

Broths and stews and bean porridge were common articles of diet. Bean porridge was made in quantities to last the family a week or two, as bean porridge was "best when nine days old." Occasionally a veal calf would be killed, and part of the meat loaned to the neighbors, to be returned when they in turn should kill one. Salted meats and salted codfish were the mainstay during the year, and one definition of a fore-handed farmer in those days was one who always had "pork in the barrel and corn in the chamber." Naturally, there was always a craving for "fresh meat," and the settlers looked forward to pig-killing time with lively anticipation of juicy "spare-rib" and "chine" of fresh pork.

Garden vegetables, as we know them now, they did not have, and if the truth be told they did not try to have even the few and inferior kinds then known. Fifty years ago a man who spent much time trying to have a vegetable garden was considered a "putterer;" and if he should have any leanings toward flowers, his sanity was called in question. Pumpkins, squash, beets, carrots and turnips, with the inevitable bed of sage, made up the utmost of their efforts in the garden line in the long ago.

Cook stoves were slow in coming into use in Lyndeborough, as, indeed, they were in other towns. The women were used to cooking by the open fire and looked askance at the new invention. Chase Hadley bought one of the first to be brought into town, and it was set up in the kitchen by the side of the old fire-place. It was two or three years before his wife could be persuaded to use it at all, and she cooked by the open fire and baked in the brick oven more or less as long as she kept house. It was the common thing to set up stoves beside the open fire-place and run both.

Previous to the coming of the cook-stove, there was a contrivance introduced, called a "tin baker," which was thought by the housewives to be a fine thing. My grandfather owned one, but I never saw it in operation. It was made to set up before the fire, and was generally used when there was a "hurry call" for a meal. Probably they have not been used since 1850. But the old brick oven! Never were such pies and cakes and puddings since, as were turned out of that warm cavern! Appetite had nothing whatever to do with the excellency of the viands. They were better, far better, than any baked in a

modern range. Baked beans, brown bread, and Indian pudding comprised the "menu" for Sunday in every family. These could be prepared the Saturday before, and consigned to the brick oven to come out piping hot when wanted. Thus the sin of cooking on the Sabbath was avoided.

It was not until 1835 that friction matches were used in Lyndeborough. They had been invented in England a few years before, but were so costly in those days when money was scarce, that they were not freely used. Therefore, for the first century in the history of the town, the flint and steel and tinder box method was the only one by which to produce fire. But this was a very troublesome way. Skill was required to strike the spark, catch it in the tinder and blow it into flame. There was a flint and steel in most families, but their main reliance was in care that the fire should not go out. It was carefully covered every night. The glowing coals were raked together and covered deep with ashes, and in the morning this heap of ashes would be opened, dry wood laid thereon, and soon a good fire was burning. But sometimes in spite of all care it would go out, and then some one would go to the neighbors to borrow fire. One old lady who lived on the mountain has told the writer of going to John Ordway's, who lived where Charles J. Cummings lives now, to get fire. Once both families happened to be destitute of the necessity on the same morning, and she had to go over to Robert Badger's, where Harry Richardson now lives, to get coals.

Those of us who grumble at getting up cold mornings and starting the fire with matches and good kindling, might reflect upon going a mile or more through the snow and bringing home coals in a kettle before we could have a fire, and be content.

The wood was burned green, and the practice of storing a year's supply of dry wood was unthought of. The wood was piled in the yard, and the day's supply prepared as needed, and it was prepared with an axe too; wood-saws and saw-horses were not much used then. Digging it out of the snow in winter or sweating in wielding the axe in summer, it was all the same. My grandfather built the first woodshed north of the mountain in the year 1820. Possibly this was the first in town.

It was a good many years after the first settlement of the town that tea and coffee became common beverages. Substitutes were used to some extent. Some thought the young and

tender leaves of the raspberry bush, dried and steeped, made a fairly good tea, and bread crusts were browned and made to take the place of coffee, but it must be said that New England rum was plenty from the start.

It is not the province of the historian to moralize on this subject but to record facts, and one fact was that the drinking of liquor was the custom of the time, and was not thought wrong or harmful. Everyone from the minister down to his poorest parishioner kept a supply on hand and drank it himself and offered it in hospitality to his guests. It was provided at funerals, as witness at the funeral of the Rev. Sewall Goodridge the rum and sugar "for the singers" cost \$2.25. It was abundant at weddings; and at log-pilings, huskings and raisings it was freely used. It was considered the height of discourtesy not to offer "spirit" to the minister when he made a pastoral visit. Rum could be bought in the early days for twenty-five cents per gallon. One man who formerly lived in town used to pass the house of a temperance woman, on his regular trips to get his jug filled. She hailed him one day and this colloquy ensued:

"Going after more rum, I suppose?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I wish rum cost ten dollars a gallon!"

"Its wuth it ma'am, its wuth it!"

There were many taverns in town where it was sold and these were duly licensed by the town. They were considered eminently respectable and citizens of standing would call for a glass or mug of "flip." The weighty affairs of town policy would be discussed and settled over a steaming joram of punch at Capt. William Barron's hostelry. The stores all kept liquor for sale, and to treat their customers. At the musters and trainings in addition to the "Spirit of '76" there was generally a barrel or two of rum. It may be said also that the liquors were pure in those days and the heads were strong, and the consequences of drunkenness were not as grave as might be supposed.

This condition of affairs continued until the temperance reform movement in the decade from 1830 to 1840. Dr. Israel Herrick was one of the leaders of that movement in Lyndeborough. He says of himself: "I went into this movement with my whole soul, without regard to my reputation or pecu-

niary loss, and I thank God he so directed me and gave me strength to do it."

With the help of others he carried forward the crusade against dram drinking until the practice was pretty generally abandoned. But years before this was brought about, the apple orchards planted by the settlers had begun to bear, and they bore cider apples. Out of a large orchard, but two or three trees, perhaps, would bear fruit fit for eating; so the "cider apples" were made into cider and rum was supplemented by this beverage. Almost every one stored many barrels of it in his cellar. One family put forty barrels of apple juice in the cellar in the fall. It was all gone in April, and the men were in the market trying to swap labor for cider.

There were cider mills on the following farms:

Ephraim Putnam's, where Frank Pettengill now lives; David Putnam 2d's, near where Edwin H. Putnam lives; Gideon Cram's, where Luther Cram lives; Uriah Cram's, now called the Putnam place; one on the Ellingwood place; one at Eben Bachelder's; one at Jacob Wellman's, where George Carson lives; one at Timothy Richardson's, where F. A. Richardson lives; one at Andrew Fuller's, where Moses C. Fuller lives; one at Solomon Cram's, where Willard Rose lives; one at Benjamin Jones', where Mr. Wilson lives; one at the Deacon Goodrich place, North Lyndeborough; one at the Stephenson place; one at the farm where H. H. Joslin lives, and doubtless some others in the "olden time." There is not an old-fashioned cider mill in town now. All have been destroyed. They would be something of a curiosity to the boy or girl of to-day.

Sections of a hard wood log about two feet long and nearly the same in diameter were prepared. Holes were mortised in one of them, and tenons or projections to match the holes were set into the other. These rollers were set upright in a strong frame and made to revolve one against the other by a long sweep fastened to one of them. This sweep was quite a stick of timber, and was crooked in order that one end might come near enough to the floor so a horse could be hitched to it. A hopper led the apples against the rollers, or "nuts," as they were called. A boy was generally perched on the frame to scrape the pomace from the rollers (scraping the nuts, it was called), the horse travelled round and round in a circle, and with much creaking and noise the fruit was crushed, the juice and pomace falling into a vat below.

The pomace was placed in the press with big wooden scoop shovels, the layers separated with straw ; pressure was applied with wooden screws, some of them six or eight inches in diameter. These were turned by levers, and thus slowly, very slowly, cider was made in the "olden time." But if all traditions are true, it was not "slowly, very slowly" imbibed.

Now, it is said that the cider made in those days was better than that made today, for the "pressing" was allowed to stand over night in the vat, and acquired a heavier "body" and better color and flavor. Cider and apples were the standard refreshment offered to evening visitors for a good many years, and by that same token, to day-time callers as well. Some of the old "cider mugs" shown in antique collections held a generous measure, and the "boy" whose duty it was to draw cider made many journeys to the cellar.

When not in use the old cider mill was a favorite play-ground for the children. Its cumbrous machinery, its pleasant, musty, fruity smell, its opportunities for hiding, had a fascination for boys and girls. Many a middle-aged man raised in the country has a glad memory of the old cider mill on the farm.

In recent years comparatively little cider is made in Lyndeborough. Andy Holt made it for a number of years at the old Stephenson mill, which he purchased, but none is made there now. Edwin H. Putnam has the only mill in town now where it is made to any extent. He has facilities for making "cider jelly," and does quite a business at that. His is a "grater" mill, and the juice and pomace are carried directly to a hydraulic press. A load of apples may be carried to this mill, and the cider made "while you wait."

Sometimes the cider press was used in pressing hops. There were many hop-yards in Lyndeborough up to about 1860. Dea. William Jones had one on the hill north of his house, and on the opposite side of the road from this was the hop-yard of Samuel Jones. Thus that hill came to be known as Hop-Yard hill. Sherebiah Manning had a hop-house and press on the Benj. Jones place, and there were other farms where hops were raised. The opening of the fertile lands of the West killed the industry in this section.

The question is sometimes asked now-a-days: Do people enjoy themselves in these days as well as they did in the "olden times"? One old lady of whom the writer asked the question replied: "Well, I don't know. Folks had a proper good time

when I was a girl—better than they do now, I guess. They did not seem to have so much to worry about.” It must not be supposed that the people who built up the town of Lyndeborough did not have their pleasures, in spite of the privations and hardships of pioneer life ; but it is a curious fact that about all of the early amusements were somehow connected with work. Something must be accomplished. Laziness was a sin, and to be called shiftless was a deep disgrace, while many grave faults were condoned or overlooked in a person if only he were “smart to work.”

So they had log-pilings, huskings, raisings and chopping-bees. The women, their quiltings, paring-bees and spinning-bees ; and in each and all was the element of work.

Before the practice of shocking corn, now so general, came in vogue, the farmers used to “cut the stalks” just above the ear. These were cured for fodder, and the remainder of the corn plant was allowed to ripen in the field. Late in the fall this was cut up and carried to the barn, and an immense pile made, the length of the barn floor. Rough-and-ready seats were placed along one side, stacks of doughnuts and pies were made, invitations were sent around, and everything was ready for a “husking.”

Almost every one came, young and old of both sexes, bringing lanterns, which were hung on pitchforks placed in the haystacks, to help illuminate. Hoarded ears of red corn were surreptitiously placed in the pile. Then there were busy hands and busy tongues, shouts of laughter as red-ear forfeits were paid, now and then a wrestling match, until the pile of corn dwindled away, and the carriers of baskets to the chamber found their occupation gone. Then to the house and big kitchen, where there was a bountiful supper of baked beans, brown bread, doughnuts and pies (probably not a dyspeptic there), coffee and cider, and perhaps just a little rum for the aged. And that was a Lyndeborough “husking” of the long ago.

Since the custom of shocking corn or cutting and binding in shocks in the field obtained, there have been very few huskings in town.

The old-fashioned barn was not quite like those of the present day, and most of those built in the early days were much smaller. The “big door” was in the side, and the barn floor ran from side to side, with the “tie up” and scaffold at one

end and a big "bay" in the other. One entire side of the barn was pinned together and raised, and as the timbers were large and green, it took about all the help in the neighborhood to raise it into place.

No matter how busy the season, or what work was on hand, all the men and boys dropped everything to attend a "raising," and women, too, for that matter, as much help was required to feed such a crowd of hungry men. The boss carpenter was the man of the hour and the work was performed under his direction. Reliable men were stationed with iron bars to guide the tenons into the mortises in the sill; as many men as could get a hold grasped the "band," as it was called, and raised it as far as they could; another contingent stood ready with pike poles to push it still farther up, and thus steadily it was raised until the tenons slipped into the mortises and it was pinned and secure.

There was some excitement in raising the heavy mass of timbers and now and then a wavering as one side or the other was raised faster, but there are no traditions of any serious accident happening on such occasions in town.

In modern barns where the barn-floor runs from end to end, the "bands" are smaller. In the old barns the timber was generally hewn, and the boring for mortises and pins was done by the old pod augur. They were put together, however, in such workmanlike manner that it has always been a hard matter to tear them down.

These raisings were the occasion of many feats of daring by men on the frame, and for many a wrestling match. After the roof was on and everything done, refreshments, both solid and liquid, were in order and in the very early days they did not wait until all was finished before serving liquids.

The first barn raised in Lyndeborough without rum was that of Dea. William Jones. It was in the beginning of the "temperance reform" movement and the deacon resolved to be the pioneer in raising a barn without the use of liquor. The frame being in readiness, word was sent round giving notice of the day of the raising, and the neighbors turned out in full numbers, as usual, to give their assistance, but were somewhat amazed and disconcerted when it was whispered that this was a temperance affair, and that no rum or other liquors were to be supplied. Not much was said however, and they manned the first band, and, raising it a few feet, began to shout, "Bring on

your rum ! bring on your rum ! ” No rum being forthcoming they lowered the timbers to their former place and sat down to rest. After a short time they again raised the band a little way, some of the men bearing down to counteract the efforts of some who were willing to lift it to its place, and again the demand was made for rum. The deacon then told them that that barn was going up without rum or not at all, and they deliberately returned to their homes. The deacon then hitched up his horse and scoured his own and the neighboring towns until he had secured a full complement of temperance help, and in a day or two the barn was raised.

Rev. Mr. Claggett was the originator of that form of entertainment called the “sociable.” This was a gathering at the different homes to spend the afternoon and evening. Notice was generally given from the pulpit and all attended. The young people pre-empted one or two rooms to themselves where games were played and the older ones had the parlor or best room where the news of the day was discussed, and where they compared notes of the crops and of the live stock. During the Civil War these sociables were merged into Soldiers’ Aid societies and the young men held the yarn and the girls wound it into balls, and the women knit stockings or made “comfort bags” to send to the “boys in blue” at the front.

For many decades the annual donation party to the minister was a social event in the life of the town. Its ostensible purpose was to help out the meagre salary of the pastor, though many “outside the fold” were wont to hint that it impoverished him, for the visitors ate up more than they carried. But it was a popular idea and almost everyone attended, bringing as a gift almost anything from a link of sausage to a load of wood. Whatever the Rev. Mr. Claggett’s real opinion of a donation party was, he never gave any sign other than of unalloyed pleasure in meeting his people on these occasions. He had a gracious and cheerful greeting for everybody. No one escaped his notice, from the aged grandsire to the smallest tot present.

The party was held at the parsonage generally in the winter season. Many came in the afternoon and remained to tea, and in the evening the house was filled to overflowing. Supper was served to all, whether they came early or late. The pastor’s wife took special pains to see that the young people had a good time, and entered into the spirit of fun in the games with the

liveliest of them. The old-fashioned donation party is a thing of the past, the last one in this parish being given to the Rev. Mr. Sawin in 1878.

But the most popular recreation among the fathers was the singing-school. There were singing-schools in Lyndeborough as early as 1820, and they did not begin to decline in favor until comparatively recent years. People loved to sing in the old days, and were willing to strive to learn how. And then the merry sleigh-rides to and from the school in winter evenings! Some young men would load the horse-sled or pung with a bevy of young lady acquaintances, and generally manage to adroitly spill the lot into a snow bank once or twice before they reached their homes again. Many a courtship began with an invitation to go to singing-school.

Almost every one went either to sing or to listen, and Lyndeborough became celebrated in all the towns about for its number of good singers. And the town furnished some good teachers, too, Ira Houston, Daniel Woodward, Jr., and Eli Clark Curtis among the number. The earliest singing-school of which the writer can get any tradition was held in the hall of the old Jonas Kidder house, where R. C. Mason now lives. They were held in the hall in the old store-house at the Centre for a number of years. (The seats running around the sides of this hall were in place when the house was burned, in 1870). It is needless to say that the pupils graduated from these schools into the church choir. The decadence of the singing-school in Lyndeborough commenced about 1860.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OLD DEEDS.

We give below epitomes of a number of old deeds. Some of these are based on records transferred a few years ago from Exeter to the office of the secretary of state at Concord. Others are from records at the county registrar's office in Nashua; and still others are from the original documents, kindly lent the compiler by their present owners.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1. (1743, January 5.) Samuel Leman Jr. to Benjamin Gould of Chelmsford, Mass., (Bond) on Second Division Lot No. 68, drawn by Benjamin Gould on Right of Isaac Williams, heir of his uncle, Jonathan Williams. Consideration, 5*£*. O. T. bills.

No. 2. (1743, January 15.) John Cram bought of Joseph Blaney, Esq., of Salem, Mass., Second Division Lot No. 41 for 20*£*. (Recorded Vol. VI. 105.)

No. 3. (1744, January 30.) Samuel Leman, Jr., sold to Melchizedeck Boffee 90 acres of Second Division Lot No. 68.

No. 4. (1745, December 31.) Samuel Leman, Jr., to David Stratton, about 40 acres of Second Division Lot No. 68. Consideration 25*£*.

No. 5. (1753, February 23, Vol. 88, p. 403.) John Cram deeded to Ephraim Putnam Sixty acres of Second Division Lot No. 41, bounded as follows: "South by line of Lot No. 30; West by line of No. 40, coming within 16 rods of its northern corner; then runs 80 rod East; and then runs South 16 rod, and from thence East to the N. W. corner of the barn, and from thence to the corner of the Southwest Flanker of the Fort, and thence south to a Pople Tree . . . and so a straight line to the South line of said lot."

(Fort.) This gives clear evidence of the existence of the Fort, commanded for a time by John Cram, and later by Ephraim Putnam, his son-in-law, who married his daughter Sarah.

No. 6. (1757, June 17, Vol. 73, p. 416.) Adam Carson of New Boston to William McNeal, Jr., his heirs &c., a part of Lot No. 48, beginning at the N. W. corner of said land "runs S. two degrees E. by land of William Carson, 120 rod, then E. 4 degrees N. 40 rod, then N. 2 degrees W. 120 rod or poles to a black birch marked, then W. 4 degrees S. to the bounds first mentioned, containing about 60 acres, for 250*£*. in O. T. bills."

No. 7. (1759, February 1, Vol. 66, p. 328.) Jonathan Cram, Jr., to John Rand, 130 acres, being Lot No. 57, Second Division, for 60*£* sterling; bounded Eastwardly on Lot 127, Westwardly on Lot 58, Northwardly on Lot No. 70, Southerly on 56.

No. 8. (1759, July 27, Vol. 62, p. 466.) Carson (Adam?) to Jacob Wellman, a lot of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the N. E.

corner of Home Lot No. 48, thence 40 rod S. to an upland black birch, then W. to a stake and stones standing 20 rod from the W. side of said lot; then N. about $16\frac{3}{4}$ rod, then N. 42 degrees W. to a stake and stones, then E. to the bounds first mentioned, containing 11 acres.

No. 9. (1762, August 28, Vol. 87, p. 415.) Nehemiah Rand of Charlestown, Mass., received a Deed from Samuel Wells of Boston, of Lot No. 71, containing 130 acres, in consideration of 27£.

No. 10. (1763, March 10.) Benjamin Lynde to Joseph Blaney, Second Division Lot No. 63, bounded N. by Lot 64; E. by Lot 62; S. by Lot 50; W. by the Masonian Proprietors' Land.

No. 11. (1763, June 10, Vol. 87, p. 412.) John Rand, Clerk, to Nehemiah Rand, in consideration of 35£., "Lot No. 127, of 130 acres, bounded westwardly on Lot on which I live, No. 71." Signed by John and Sarah Rand.

No. 12. (1764, January 18, Vol. 73, p. 132.) John Carson of New Boston to Stephen Whiting of Dedham, Mass., a lot containing about 7 acres.

No. 13. (1764, February 23, Vol. 71, p. 305.) James Richardson of Salem, Mass., Heir of Major Joseph B. Richardson of Woburn, Mass., sold to Benjamin Lynde six sevenths of James Richardson's two Rights, the other seventh having been given to Joseph Bevins for settling, and what was sold for taxes.

No. 14. (1764, December 1, Vol. 74, p. 313.) Stephen Spaulding of Derry, to David Stratton of Lyndeborough, 70 acres, more or less, bounded thus: Beginning at the N. W. corner of Lot No. 68, running S. to its S. W. corner; from thence running E. 49 rod, 4 ft., from thence N. across the lot to a rock maple tree on the N. Line of said lot; thence running E. $12\frac{1}{2}$ rod to a white maple and heap of stones &c.

No. 15. (1764, April 25, Vol. 72, p. 514.) Edward Bevins, Jr., to Benjamin Lynde, in consideration of 16£ L. M., home Lot No. 18, at gun hill bounded north on Lot No. 28, E. on Lot No. 19; S. on Lot No. 5, and W. on Lot No. 17, and contains about 68 acres, and is the Lot bought of said Lynde.

No. 16. (1765, May 30, Vol. 79, p. 407.) Stephen Putnam, Carpenter, of Danvers, Mass., to Edward Spaulding of Nottingham West, for 40£., L. M., 260 acres, being Lots No. 113 and 122.

No. 17. (1765, September 25, Vol. 78, p. 261.) Mrs. Martha Birne, grand-daughter of Major Joshua Hicks, through Benjamin Lynde, Benjamin Pickman, John Bickford, Benjamin Goodhue and Joseph Blaney, Committee for Lyndeborough, sold to James Grant Lot No. 47, being one half of the commons for said lots.

No. 18. (1765, Vol. 72, p. 414.) Daniel Mackey of Salem, Mass., in consideration of 13£. 6s. & 8d. deeded one fourth part of two Rights to Benjamin Lynde, which Rights were set off to Major Joshua Hicks, deceased, (the home lot No. 47, having been given to William Carson for settling.)

No. 19. (1766, May 1, Vol. 99, p. 343; Vol. 91, p. 58, is a bond from Kidder to Lynde.) Benjamin Lynde, for 31 Pound L. M., deeded to

Jonas Kidder, Lot No. 105, Second Division, bounded N. by 112, belonging to Glover, E. on Lot No. 106, S. on Lot No. 94, Ordways's, West by No. 104, Asa Stiles's; the same containing 130 acres.

No. 20. (1766, June 13, Vol. 78, pp. 256 and 268). William Thompson of Merrimack to Benjamin Lynde, in consideration of 33*£*. 6s. 8d. L. M. 2nd. Division Lot No. 65, bounded N. by No. 80, E. by No. 66, S. by 62, and W. by 64. This was a bond for the payment of said sum before the date specified.

No. 21. (1766, June 13, Vol. 78, pp. 266 and 268.) Peter Russell of Merrimack 200 acres for 53*£*. 6s. 8d. L. M.

No. 22. (1767, September 30, Vol. 79, p. 273.) John Rand to Moses Barron of Bedford, Home Lot No. 34, containing 60 acres for 9*£*. L. M. and Lot No. 126 containing 130 acres.

No. 23. (1768, May 16.) James Boutwell, to Nehemiah Rand in Lyndeborough, 2nd. Division Lot No. 57, containing 130 acres.

No. 24. (1768, June 3, Vol. 98, p. 398.) Remised, Released &c. from Barron (See No. 22.) to Nehemiah Rand, Home Lot No. 37, (called 34, in Vol. 79, p. 273.) The consideration the same.

No. 25. (1768, August 23.) Stephen Putnam sold to Benjamin Lynde for 4*£*. the *common lands* of a Right which he "had in the township of Lyndeborough which remained after the Second Division Lots were sold to Spaulding and others." (For Stephen Putnam see No. 16, above.)

No. 26. (1768, November 7, Vol. 99, p. 457.) Jonathan Burton of Wilton, to Benjamin Lynde, his heirs, &c., Lot No. 19 in range 5, containing 50 acres.

No. 27. (1768, December 21, Vol. 98, p. 142.) (Grant.) Benjamin Lynde to Osgood Carleton, Second Division Lot No. 56, containing 130 acres.

No. 28. (1769, November 1, Vol. 90, p. 294.) Reuben Spaulding of Nottingham West bought of John Glover for 92*£* L. M. the two Second Division Lots No. 112 & 123, bounded E. by No. 111 & 124; S. on Lot No. 105; W. by 113 & 122; N. by 2nd Division Lot No. 5, or otherwise as by plan, containing about 260 acres.

No. 29. (1770, April 28. Rockingham Records, Vol. 100, p. 318.) Benjamin Goodhue of Salem to Daniel Whittemore of Danvers, Mass., Second Division Lot No. 124, containing "about One Hundred and Thirty acres of Land as the same was allotted & Laid out to s^d Goodhue, & Bounded as by the plan of said Proprietors of Lyndeborough, vizt: South on Col^o Pickman's Lot, No. 111 West on M^r Blaney's or his assigns, Lot No. 123. North on Col^o Pickman's 2^d division, Lot No. 4, & Easterly on s^d Cap^t Goodhue's other 2^d Division Lot No. 125. . . s^d Goodhue doth covenant with s^d Daniel Whittemore . . . that he is lawfully seized in fee of the premises . . . and that s^d Goodhue will warrant and defend the same . . . from any persons claiming under the Proprietors of Mason's Grant." This deed bore the official signature of "Benj^a Lynde, *Jus. Pea.*" and was recorded "11th Oct. 1770."

The sum paid was "Two Hundred Dollars or Sixty pounds lawful money."

DEEDS FROM OFFICE OF COUNTY REGISTRAR.

No. 1. (1761, February 5.) Benjamin Lynde, Benjamin Pickman, John Bickford & Benjamin Goodhue sold to Captain Jonathan Cram for his son Jacob, Home Lot No. 29, containing 60 acres; bounded E. on Lot 28, S. on 17, W. on common land lying between Lot 29 and E. line of No. 2 township. Lynde, Pickman, Epps, Bickford & Goodhue, in capacity of Proprietors' Committee, sold it for taxes, & Jonathan Cram was highest bidder.

No. 2. (1767, Apr. 8.) Ebenezer & Elizabeth Coston to James Boutwell of Amherst, 130 acres, more or less, Lot No. 57, bounded E. on Lot No. 127; W. on Lot No. 58; N. on Lot No. 70; S. on Lot No. 56.

No. 3. (1771, March 22.) James Hutchinson to John Bradford of Amherst, Home Lot No. 18, bounded N. on Home Lot No. 28; S. on Home Lot No. 5; E. on Home Lot No. 19; & W. on Home Lot No. 17.

No. 4. (1772, March 9.) Melchizedeck Boffee, for 100 £, Lot No. 68, in Second Division, to Thomas Boffee; Beginning at the west side of the road leading from John Kidder's through said Lot to Deacon Benjamin Cram's, &c. (Benjamin Cram is said to have lived on the place of the late Dana B. Sargent, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Putnam.)

No. 5. (1773, August 14.) John Johnson & Adam Johnson to James Boutwell, Home Lot No. 58, bounded N. on common land; E. on land of Jacob Wellman; S. on land of Wm. Carson; W. on land of — Ross.

No. 6. (1774, July 30.) Andrew Fuller & Mary of Lyndeborough to Philip Besom of Marblehead, Mass., Second Division Lot No. 51, of 130 acres, bounded N. on 2nd. Div. Lot No. 62; E. on 2nd. Div. Lot No. 52; S. on 2nd. Div. Lot No. 48; W. on 2nd Div. Lot No. 50.

No. 7. (1775.) Jesse Putnam of Lyndeborough, to Philip Besom of Marblehead, Mass., in consideration of 50£, 2nd. Div. Lot No. 49, of 130 acres.

No. 8. (1777, April 14.) John Rowe deeded to Thomas Boffee for 40£, a part of Lot No. 60, in 2nd Div. containing 30 acres more or less.

No. 9. (1781, March 14.) Benjamin Cram to John Boffee part of Lots No. 59 & 54, beginning at N. W. corner of No. 59, &c.

No. 10. (1794, October 3.) Sewall Goodridge to Wm. Blaney, land adjoining Wilton N. Line, running W. to the S. E. corner of No. 6; thence N. on east line of No. 6, to the S. W. corner of land of Jonathan Chamberlain Jr.; then E. on Chamberlain's land & South line, &c.

No. 11. (1796, September 20.) Benjamin Lewis of Milford, to John Besom of Lyndeborough, 13 acres more or less, bounded by the N. line of Aaron Putnam's lot, &c.

No. 12. (1770, February 20, Vol. 7, p. 44.) Melchizedeck Boffee to John Rowe 65 acres of Lot No. 60; consideration 50 dollars.

No. 13. (1770, August 13, Vol. 2, p. 387.) James Andrews of Boxford, Mass., & Sewall Goodridge, Clerk, of Lyndeborough, grant to Adam Johnson of Lyndeborough, Home Lot No. 62, bounded as follows, N. by common land; W. on Solomon Cram; S. on Widow Carleton, & E. on Capt. Goodhue; estimated to contain 60 acres more or less, consideration 14£, L. M.

No. 14. (1770, August 1, Vol. 5, 155.) Sold Home Lot 62, & 2nd. Div. Lots No. 48 & 49; consideration 20*£*, L. M. See the preceding record.

No. 15. (1770, August 29, Vol. 7, 125.) James Andrews of Boxford, Mass., & Sewall Goodridge of Lyndeborough to Benjamin Jones of Amherst, in consideration of 38*£*, 13s., 4d., L. M., Lot. No. 49, 2nd. Div. containing 130 acres, bounded S. on land of Robert Hooper, W. on Proprietor's land, N. on land of Ephraim Putnam, E. on land of David Carleton.

No. 16. (1770, Vol. 5, 155.) Powers to Goodridge in consideration of 100*£*, Sterling, part of Lot. No. 86, 2nd. Div. containing 62½ acres.

No. 17. (1771, Vol. 2, p. 423.) James Andrews of Boxford, Mass., to John Savage of Marblehead, Mass., in consideration of 106*£*, 13s., 4d., Lot No. 98, 2nd. Div. containing 130 acres; bounded S. on Col. Pickman No. 83, W. on No. 99, N. on No. 101, Stephenson; & E. on No. 97.

No. 18. (1771, Dec. 30, Vol. 10, 168.) Jonathan Chamberlain Jr., to Samuel Chamberlain, part of Lot No. 32, 2nd. Div., containing 60 acres, in consideration of 26*£*, 13s., 8d.

No. 19. (1772, January 10, Vol. 7, 43.) Josiah Abbot to Andrew Fuller, Esq., part of 2nd. Div. Lot No. 86, containing six acres, for 7*£*.

No. 20. (1772, May 6, Vol. 2, 237.) Joseph Blaney of Salem, Mass., in consideration of 40*£* deeded to Thomas Pearson, first division Lot No. 3, bounded W. on No. 4, N. on No. 20; E. on No. 2; & S. on common land, or town line.

No. 21. (1775, December 5, Vol. 10, 160.) Josiah Abbott, Blacksmith, in consideration of 90*£*, L. M. deeds to pieces of land in Lyndeborough, the one, beginning at the S. W. corner of land that he lives on, which is the N. W. corner of David Stratton's land, & runs 82 rod N. on Moses Stiles' E. line; thence E. 2 degrees N. on Josiah Abbot's land 50 rod; thence N. 11 degs. E. on Abbot's land, 10 rod to a stake & stones by the road; thence Eastwardly by the S. side of the road to Kidder's W. line; thence S. on that line 92 rod; thence W. 87 rod, by land of David Stratton, being part of Lots 77 & 78, in the 2nd. Div., to contain 47 acres more or less.

No. 22 & 23. (1783 & 1785, Vol. 14, 355—357.) John Rowe deeded to Jonathan Chamberlain Jr. 50 acres in 1783; and deeded to Ephraim Bixby of Westford, Mass., Apr. 6, 1785, Eighty acres, adjoining lands of Chamberlain & Philip Besom, being parts of Lot No. 48 in 2nd. Division.

No. 24. (1781, May 30.) Josiah Bowers of Billerica, Mass., deeded to Jonathan Butler of Lyndeborough, in consideration of \$300, Lot No. 81, in the 2nd. Division, containing 130 acres.

HEADINGS OF DEEDS IN COUNTY RECORDS. COLLECTED BY DAVID C. GRANT.

No. 1. (1765, June 5.) Benjamin Pickman of Salem, Mass., to Jeremiah Carleton of Lyndeborough, N. H., a Warrantee Deed of 70 acres being Home Lot No. 44, which he bought of Nathaniel Putnam.

No. 2. (1770, June 15.) Adam Johnson to Rachel Johnson, Home Lot No. 39.

No. 3. (1770, December 17.) Josiah Woodbury of Salem, Mass., bought of Benjamin Goodhue 2nd. Div. Lot No. 125.

No. 4. (1771, September 6.) Robert Hooper to Daniel Epps of Danvers, 2nd. Div. No. 108. Warrantee Deed.

No. 5. (1770, July 18, by W. H. Grant, Esq.) Eunice Carleton, Executrix, to Jeremiah Carleton of Newburyport, Mass., Executrix's Deed of Home Lots 43 and 44 in Lyndeborough, N. H., with house, barn &c. (See No. 13, below.)

No. 6. Benjamin Epps of Lyndeborough, N. H., to Peter Clark of Lyndeborough, N. H.—W. D.

No. 7. (1771, November 17.) David Carleton sold to John Boffee, both of Lyndeborough, 2nd. Div. Lot No. 48, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. M.

No. 8. (1768, May 9.) Sewall Goodridge to Josiah Abbot, part of 2nd. Div. Lots 77 and 78, a part of the Gage Farm.

No. 9. (1769.) Ephraim Powers to Josiah Abbot, part of 2nd. Div. Lot No. 86.

No. 10. (1768, April 19, Vol. 6, p. 111.) Deed of Jonathan Cram, Moses Stiles and Phebe (Cram) Stiles, Benjamin Cram, Ephraim Putnam and Sarah (Cram) Putnam to Jonathan Chamberlain for and in consideration of supporting our brother, Joseph Cram, being part of Lot No. 41, 2nd. Div. of lots, 75 acres.

No. 11. (1770, September 15.) Benjamin Lynde to James Andrews, 2nd. Div. Lot No. 98, containing 130 acres.

No. 12. Melchizedeck Boffee to John Boffee; Vol. 20, 74; and John Boffee to Melchizedeck Boffee, Vol. 24, p. 231.

No. 13. (1766, July 18.) Robert Hooper of Marblehead, Mass., to Jeremiah Carleton of Lyndeborough, N. H., Home Lot No. 43, in consideration of his full settlement and five shillings. (Compare this with No. 5.)

No. 14. (1771, March 22.) James Hutchinson to John Bradford the Southeast end of Home Lot No. 18, lying partly on Gun Hill, so called, containing about 15 acres.

No. 15. (1773, December 30.) Benjamin Goodhue to Nathan Cram, Second Division Lot No. 64, containing 130 acres.

No. 16. (1772, January 20. W. D.) Benjamin Lynde to John Bradford Lot No. 5. on Gun Hill, and bounded northerly on Lot of Edward Bevins, Jr. (See No. 14, above.)

No. 17. (1770, August 10.) Jeremiah Lee of Marblehead, Mass., to Melchizedeck Boffee of Lyndeborough. W. Deed. of Lot No. 49, being land which Joseph Swett requested said Boffee to clear and settle, containing 60 acres; also 40 acres of Lot 29, 2nd. Div. to wit, at the westerly end of same.

No. 18. (1770, Vol. 2, 381.) Adam Johnson from Sewall Goodridge, Home Lot No. 62.

No. 19. (1772, April 11, Vol. 2, p. 430.) Adam Johnson from Sewall Goodridge 1st. Div. Lot No. 58.

No. 20. (1767, February 18, Vol. 28, p. 27.) Benjamin Lynde to John Carkin, husbandman, in consideration of a settlement made at Lyndeborough, and five shillings L. M. grants Home Lot No. 35, containing 60

acres, and is the lot on which sad Carkin has built and lived 7 or 8 years, and lyeth between Col. Pickman's lot on the E. and the ministry lot No. 34, on the west.

No. 21. (1773, Vol. 3, p. 529.) William Lee of Francestown, bought of Pickman Lot No. 61, in Lyndeborough, commonly called Peal's Lot.

No. 22. (1773 or '74, Vol. 7, 36.) William Lee bought of William Pickman.

No. 23. (1774, Vol. 2, 538.) William Lee to Daniel Clark, Lot. No. 36.

No. 24. (Vol. 2, 249.) Osgood Carleton from David Badger.

No. 25. (Vol. 2, 259.) Osgood Carleton from Benjamin Cram.

No. 26. (1779, Vol. 8, 24.) Mr. Lee sold to James Boutwell, part of Lot 66, 2nd. Div.

No. 27. (1779, April 20.) William Lee and Sarah his wife, to Nathan Parsons. W. D. of Lot No. 66, 2nd. Division.

No. 28. (1795, March 30, Vol. 35, p. 464.) John Grant bought of John Blaisdell in 1795, and on the 30. of March 1795, bought of Samuel Parker 1-14th part of all the common lands.

DEEDS OF DAVID PUTNAM.

No. 29. (1788, May 29, Vol. 20, p. 336.) Thomas Boffee, to Amos Whittemore and David Putnam, all gentlemen, and of Lyndeborough, in consideration of 174*£*. L. M., a tract of land containing about 150 acres, a part of 2nd. Div. Lots No. 68, 59 and 60. (Vol. 20, p. 337.) The same premises, on same date deeded by John Gowen, of Wilmington, Mass., to Thomas Boffee.

No. 30. (1785, May 2, Vol. 20, p. 100.) Aaron Putnam to David Putnam in consideration of 250*£*. parts of 2nd. Div. Lots No. 41 and 44.

No. 31. (1775, March 14, Vol. 6, 116.) Deacon Ephraim Putnam to David Putnam in consideration of 60*£*. L. M. 2nd Div. Lot No. 50, containing 130 acres more or less. Sworn to before Andrew Fuller. J. P.

No. 32. (1786, January 7, Vol. 20, p. 101. Nathan Hasseltine to David Putnam in consideration of 3*£*. a tract of about 3 acres, being a part of 2nd. Div. Lot No. 30.

No. 33. (1787, September 5, Vol. 20, p. 102.) John Putnam of Lyndeborough to David Putnam in consideration of 12*£*. a tract of land being a part of Lot No. 41 in the 2nd. Division.

No. 34. (1789, February 9, Vol. 24, p. 99.) John Putnam to David Putnam in consideration of 100*£*. a part of Lots No. 41 and 44, 2nd Division.

No. 35. (1789, October 30, Vol. 24, p. 96.) Stephen Goodhue of Salem, Mass., to David Putnam of Lyndeborough, in consideration of 45*£*. L. M. all that part of 2nd. Div. Lot No. 43, which our late father, Benjamin Goodhue, did not sell to Moses Stiles.

No. 36. (1813, August 30.) David Putnam to David Putnam, Jr., in consideration of Eight Hundred Dollars, three tracts of land containing 60 acres, duly described. Attested and acknowledged, Jan. 5th, 1814, in presence of Daniel Putnam, Justice of Peace.

No. 37. (1818, December 1, Vol. 1, 124, p. 423.) David Putnam, Jr., to David Putnam, Mortgage Deed, &c.

This was in consideration of property of his parents valued at one thousand Dollars deeded to him on certain conditions which he accepted and pledged himself to fulfill, involving their support during their natural life. The father died within two years, and the mother did not survive very long.

No. 38. (1815, May 19, Vol. 107, p. 592.) Ephraim Putnam Jr. of Lyndeborough, to David Putnam Jr., in consideration of \$75, a tract of land 48 by 50 rods of Lot No. 45, in the Second division.

No. 39. (1816, November 12, Vol. 119, p. 571.) Ephraim Putnam Jr. of Lyndeborough, to David Putnam, Jr., of Lyndeborough, in consideration of \$35, a tract of land on the east side of second division lot No. 45, adjoining on the north the land sold to him as by preceding deed 38, forty-eight rods by twenty-seven.

No. 40. (1818, August 22, Vol. 121, p. 51.) Ephraim Putnam Jr. to David Putnam Jr., both of Lyndeborough, a tract of land 48 rods wide extending north about 65 rods, being the northeasterly part of second division lot No. 45, consideration \$60.

No. 41. (1820, March 24, Vol. 126, p. 408.) Timothy Putnam to David Putnam Jr., both of Lyndeborough, portions of second division lots No. 41 and 44, situated mainly west of the road leading from Daniel Putnam's to the meeting-house. Consideration \$1000. Witnesses Abigail Putnam, Sarah Clark.

(Mrs. Richard's Papers)

No. 42. (1820, August 12, Vol. 128, p. 533.) Jonathan and Sarah (Putnam) Clark of Lyndeborough, in consideration of \$100, paid by Abigail Putnam, quit-claim to her &c. all right and title to "property which our honored father, David Putnam, died possess of," (viz.) all our right to the saw and grist mills, together with about three acres of land adjoining said grist mill—bounded as follows: South by the stream on which said mill stands; west, by land of Pierce and Marshall north, by land of David Putnam; east, by land of Jonathan Town.

Mrs. E. H. Putnam's papers.

No. 43. (July 25, 1838, Vol. 198, p. 1.) John Carlton of Lyndeborough to Mariah Putnam of Lowell, Mass., part of second division lot No. 41, estimated about 70 acres, together with the buildings thereon, consideration \$1500.

This deed states that John F. Holt owned land once the property of Daniel Chamberlain; that Henry Cram's land adjoined the graveyard; that Joshua Sargent's land was north from the corner of Harvey Holt's land; and that there were two mill privileges in the tract, one improved by Uriah Cram and Israel Putnam, and the other deeded to Henry and James Cram.

The above deed was witnessed by Israel Fuller, Jr., and Lewis Cram; it was signed by John Carlton and Miriam, wife of John Carlton.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CELLAR-HOLES AND OLD BUILDING SITES.

NORTH LYNDEBOROUGH, CENTRE, JOHNSON'S CORNER, ETC.,
BY J. A. WOODWARD.

Directly opposite the house of J. H. Goodrich at North Lyndeborough was the pottery of Peter Clark and John Southwick.

A little to the north of this is the cellar-hole of the Southwick house.

In the southwest corner of the same field was a blacksmith shop kept by one, Peabody.

A little to the east of this site is the cellar-hole of Peabody's house.

On the road a little to the east of the Peabody cellar-hole is the site of the Union Lecture house.

Still farther east is the cellar-hole where Dea. Peter Clark's house stood. This is on the town line.

Opposite the house of John H. Goodrich was once a tan-yard owned by Paul Atwood.

A little to the south of this tan-yard was the blacksmith shop of Jonathan Thayer.

James McCauley once occupied a house on the south end of John H. Goodrich's buildings. This house was bought by Phineas C. Kidder and is now the house owned by Frank Gardner.

Back of John H. Goodrich's house was once a potash shop owned by Benjamin Goodrich.

North of John H. Goodrich's, on the turnpike, was the house of Daniel Holmes.

West of the Holmes house was the house of Jotham Searles.

Near the house of Horace D. Gage is the cellar-hole of the house of Isaiah Parker.

East of the cemetery at North Lyndeborough is the cellar-hole of the house of Ruth Senter.

On land of Levi P. Bailey is the cellar-hole of Benjamin Senter's house.

On land of D. B. Whittemore, near the old road by Harry Richardson's, is the cellar-hole of the house of Jotham Wilkins.

On the road from L. P. Bailey's to the centre was a mill, on Cold Brook, owned by Capt. Ebenezer Flint.

On the hill west of the schoolhouse in District No. 4 was a log-house. This hill now goes by the name of Log-House hill.

Opposite Irwin D. Wilder's barn was once the house of Thomas Boardman.

On top of the hill west of Irwin D. Wilder's was the blacksmith shop of Charles Whitmarsh. His house stood opposite. This was moved later to where the house of D. E. Proctor now is.

South of the old Proctor place is the cellar-hole of the house of John Proctor. This is on the side of the mountain, and he is supposed to have been the first settler there.

A cellar-hole near where the John Proctor house stood is where Seth Allen once lived.

On the Needham place is the cellar-hole of the house of Benjamin Bullock.

Near where D. B. Whittemore lives was the house of Jonathan Whittemore.

Near the No. 8 schoolhouse was a house once occupied by the workmen of Benjamin Jones. To the west of No. 8 schoolhouse up the hill was the Oliver Whiting farm; the buildings now entirely removed.

Still farther west was the Dea. Samuel Houston place. The building site is marked by two rows of Lombardy poplars, some of them of great age.

South of this place about a quarter of a mile is the old Reuben Dutton homestead. Reuben's son Benjamin also lived there. Benjamin's widow was the last occupant, and the buildings were torn down soon after she left.

East of the Dutton place is the old Woodward homestead. Daniel Woodward was there as early as 1800, and at that time there was an old house on the side of the road opposite where he built the brick house. Sumner French was the last occupant. House burned.

A few rods east of the Woodward place was where Ira Houston lived. It was from here that he emigrated to the West.

North of the Ira Houston place, in a pasture, is the site of the house where Capt. Levi Spaulding of Revolutionary fame lived.

Between the Hill place and D. B. Whittemore's was the house of Samuel Whittemore.

Just west of Harry Richardson's is a cellar-hole, owner unknown. Robert B. Osgood lived there in 1860.

Not many rods north of Frank B. Tay's is the site of the old District No. 1 schoolhouse. It was on the east side of the road.

South of where Charles D. Riley lives was a cellar-hole; owner unknown. Grannie McMaster is said to have last occupied the premises.

There is a cellar-hole in Everett Hutchinson's pasture; former owner unknown.

Cellar-hole on George W. Parker's place. Warren Damon occupied the premises once. House burned.

Cellar-hole in the Fitch pasture. Mollie Curtis lived in the house that stood there.

Cellar-hole of the house of Joseph Melendy. House burned July 4, 1879.

There is a cellar-hole on land of Harvey Perham heirs. The house was once occupied by Lizzie Bevins.

Cellar-hole on the place known as the "Creesy" place, near H. H. Joslin's.

Cellar-hole in the Cummings' pasture on Winn mountain. Occupants unknown. There is a tradition that one of them found money in a tea-kettle secreted on the premises, and appropriating it, left for parts unknown.

Cellar hole on the road to Greenfield, past the Pinnacle house. Known as the Joslin place. Oscar Joslin last occupant.

Cellar-hole on land of E. C. Curtis, near the foot of the hill, on what was an old road from where he lives to the Johnson Corner road.

Cellar-hole on the road south of where Wm. Richardson lived. Eli Curtis lived there.

Cellar-hole on the road past Luther Cram's place, known as the Ellingwood place.

Cellar-hole on the road from Foster Woodward's corner to the Annie Fish place. Charles P. Cummings last occupant. Known as the Israel Cram place.

On same road, cellar-hole on land of Andy Holt. Stiles last occupant.

Cellar-hole on Rose mountain, where James Grant lived. David C. Grant born there.

Cellar-hole on Rose mountain, where Abram Rose settled.

About twenty rods south of the David Holt place was where David Stratton built a house, said to have been the seventh

framed house built in town. This house was moved to near where the present buildings stand, and many years ago was torn down.

Oliver Holt built a house in what is now land of B. G. Herick's. Known as the Holt field. It stood near the brook.

Cellar-hole on road from the Ryerson place to No. 5 school-house, where Samuel Hodgeman lived and where he was killed by lightning. He was the last occupant.

Cellar-hole south of the Hodgeman place. A man named Stiles once lived there.

Cellar-hole about 20 rods north of Hodgeman's place. Upton said to have lived there.

Foster Woodward was the last occupant of a house that stood near where Joseph Blanchard's barn stands. Samuel Woodward lived near by. The railroad passed through the site.

West of where Brandy Brook crosses the road to the Centre was once a dwelling. Ruins of the old stone fire-place still to be found. The builder or occupants are unknown. This is on land of Joseph Blanchard. On land of Moses Fuller, between Rose Mountain and the Pinnacle, is the site of a set of buildings. One or two old apple trees still stand there. A man named Hardy once lived there. Further to the north on the old road or bridle-path to the Dutton place over Rose Mountain is the site of the Starrett place. The Rose place, the Grant place and the two places just mentioned are all that can be traced of the farms on Rose Mountain. The situation of all these farms is about as bleak as any that can be found in town. It would be interesting to know just why these settlers chose such exposed places for homes.

On the Forest road northeast of Winn Mountain is the cellar-hole where John Woodward settled. Jotham Stephenson afterward lived there, last occupant unknown.

On Woodward hill, so called, Joseph Putnam lived and the old cellar-hole may still be seen.

Further along this road on Woodward hill was where Samuel Woodward lived and where his children were born. The cellar-hole may still be seen. North of Samuel Woodward's place was the land of Eleazer Woodward, on which were buildings. He never lived there but used to cut the hay on the place, and send some of his boys there to feed it out in the winter to stock kept there, the boys boarding themselves. Israel Woodward used to say that the wolves used to come around nights and

howl, and sometimes they were obliged to sit up all night to protect the sheep.

In the Johnson corner district, on the road to Purgatory falls, is the cellar-hole where Mark Morgan had a house.

Further on is the cellar-hole where the Towns family lived, father and son.

Still farther to the east is a cellar-hole where a man named Curtis lived. Said to be no relation to the Curtis families in town at present.

On the road to New Boston, in what was a part of Lyndeborough since set off into Mont Vernon, is the cellar-hole where Amos Pearsons lived.

Next north is the cellar-hole where John Stearns, father of Daniel, Seth and John, lived.

Further on is the cellar-hole where Mr. Chamberlain lived.

Next is the cellar-hole where Ephraim Kidder lived.

Next is the site of the John Rand house.

Next is the site of the Edgar Rand house.

And last is the cellar-hole where Oliver Senter lived.

On the old road towards Milford is the cellar-hole where John Carson lived.

Still farther southeast is the cellar-hole where Levi Curtis lived.

In that section of the town is a cellar-hole in what is called the Buxton pasture. Occupant unknown.

Between the Haggett place and the brook is the cellar-hole where David Butterfield had a house.

West of the Rose place is the site of the house where James Marshall lived. There was formerly a road running west from the Rose place to the present South Lyndeborough road. The Marshall place was on this road.

Further west was the site of the William Abbott house.

At the foot of the hill west of the Boutwell place is a cellar-hole. Who first built there is unknown. Adoniram Woodward, David Cram and many other families once lived there.

OLD CELLARS NEAR SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH,
BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

A citizen well acquainted with all parts of the town has often said that there are, it seems to him, more old cellar-holes in the town than there are inhabited dwellings. Be that as it may, we find several such ruins near South Lyndeborough, which invite a passing notice.

1. On the farm once owned by Ephraim Putnam, the first of that name in town, was an old cellar, of which the oldest citizens of three generations ago could give no satisfactory account. David Putnam, Jr., who was about eighty years old when he died, knew nothing of its origin or owner. It was then on Dea. John Hartshorn's land about thirty rods south of his house. In cultivating the field the cellar has been filled up, and no trace of it is now visible, though it is well remembered.

2. The old cellar of Ephraim Putnam's house, last occupied by Capt. Israel Putnam, is on land now owned by Mrs. E. H. Putnam, at the corner of the field, nearly opposite the summer cottage of Mr. Lawrence of Cambridge, Mass. The house which stood over this cellar was torn down July 23, 1883. Its lower story was found to be lined with brick between the boards and the lathing. The brick were doubtless used in this way as a defense against the bullets of hostile savages in colonial days. The house was two stories high in front, while the rear roof was like that of a shed, leaving the back of the house but one story, and sometimes low at that. Mr. A. S. Conant, the carpenter who took down the frame, vouches for the brick lining.

3. There is at present no indication of a cellar on the spot, where, according to the Wilton History,* Nathan Hesselton, Jr., was born. The buildings of the glass factory covered the spot, as vouched for by the late David Putnam.

4. It would be a satisfaction if we could as readily name his neighbor, who lived about thirty rods to the southwest. In the pasture now owned by H. E. Emery is a cellar concerning which little more can be learned than its existence. It was east of the road which led from the saw-mill of Nathaniel Putnam to the original center of the town. The lane which led to this place crossed the Mill Brook by a bridge whose abutments are still in a good state of preservation. One tradition is that a man named Wilkins lived there. Southeast of this cellar are

two circular spaces whose rims are slightly elevated above the common level.* These circles show that some one used mattock or spade in the days of their construction. The circles are about 30 feet in diameter. The lot in which these remains are found was Second Division lot No. 30, and belonged to the original proprietor, Joseph Blaney; and a part of this lot was sold to Hesselton. (See Deeds of David Putnam, No. 32.)

5. On the old road to Wilton Center, which after crossing the Bradford bridge, west of South Lyndeborough, turned abruptly to the left, passing through land now owned by W. N. Cheever, lived a few families who cannot well be ignored. About forty rods southwest of the abrupt turn above mentioned is an old cellar which might easily escape notice, if not specially pointed out. This marks the spot where lived William Abbott, grandfather of our townsman, W. H. Abbott, and also, maternal grandfather of Mr. John C. Carkin.

6. Following this road nearly a south course, up a very steep hill, a person comes to the line fence between William Blaney and Jonathan Chamberlain, Jr., which line the road follows over into Wilton. On the east side of this road on a spot commanding a fine view east and northeast, a century ago stood the dwelling of Capt. William Blaney. The old apple trees and the walls of his fields and garden and the ruins of the cellar all indicate a once finely cultivated farm. His title of captain is said to have come from following the sea.

7. Westward from this site, stood the home of Jonathan Chamberlain, Jr.; and the ruins of the cellar are on an elevation from which he could look across a little valley to the home of his father-in-law, Benjamin Cram, Jr., the place now occupied by Mr. Frank Winn.

8. Turning southwest from the residence of Frank Winn a road down the little valley about an eighth of a mile comes to the old cellar on the south side of the road, over which was the house of Mr. Jacob Woodward, owned recently by his son Jacob Newton Woodward.

9. West of this last mentioned cellar, is that of Jacob Dascomb, once prominent in town affairs, having served four years as town clerk, 1798 to 1802, and said to have been a Revolutionary soldier of the Massachusetts line. He was father-in-law of Col. Timothy Putnam.

10. On the old road, a short distance east of Mr. Rufus Cham-

* A suggestion is that these may have been coal pits, where charcoal was burned.

berlain's is the old cellar of Mr. Amos Wilkins's house. It is near the northwest corner of land now owned by Mr. W. N. Cheever.

11. Still farther east on the same road, and also on land of the same owner, is the cellar of Thomas Lakin's house. It is on the south side of the road.

12. About as far east from the Thomas Lakin cellar as that is from Amos Wilkins's, is the cellar of Moses Stiles, one of the very early settlers. He married Phebe Cram, the sister of Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Chamberlain, Sr. The cellar is on the land of Mr. Rufus Chamberlain, and owned perhaps by his ancestor, Jonathan, in Moses Stiles' day. The cellar is on the north side of the old road, between it and the road which passes the cemetery. Mrs. Stiles was a daughter of John Cram, the first settler.

13. As far east of the Stiles place as the latter is of the Thomas Lakin place is the cellar of Abel Lakin a brother of Thomas. It was in Abel's barn, which caught fire while he was attending an ordination in Mont Vernon, in 1809, that his two children and one of his brother's perished in the flames. The farm now is owned by Mr. W. H. Abbott.

14. In Emery Holt's pasture sixty rods or more southeast of his house is evidently a very old cellar. None of our citizens have now any knowledge of its builder.

15. There is also in what is called the Burton pasture, on the west side of the Wilton road, a very ancient cellar. The person who lived there is unknown to the present generation, though the land on which it stands is now Mr. W. A. Burton's, and has been Burton property for several generations.

CHAPTER XXX.

CEMETERIES.

BY J. A. WOODWARD.

In the absence of all records, it would be hard to determine which of the burial places in town was the first. From the fact that the first settlements in Salem-Canada were made on and near Putnam Hill, one would be led to infer that the South cemetery was most likely the first to be laid out. On the knoll where the pine trees stand in this yard is the grave of Sarah, wife of Lieut. Thomas Boffee, and the headstone bearing the date of Sept. 9, 1772.

In the cemetery at Johnson's Corner is the grave of Aaron Carkin, the headstone giving the date of his death as Nov. 19, 1777. In the cemetery at the "Centre" is the grave of George Gould, the date of whose death is Apr. 29, 1783.

These dates would indicate that there was probably but few years difference in the time of the laying out of these three yards. Tradition says that most of the first burials in town were those of children, the exposure and privations of pioneer life making the mortality among infants large. Who was the first adult to be buried in any of the cemeteries in town is, to the writer, unknown, and there are no records and no traditions to tell. John Badger was the first within the limits of Salem-Canada without doubt.

It was not the custom of those early days to arrange the burial places with the ultimate view of beautifying and adorning them. Neither can it be learned that any lots were sold, each family selecting such a lot as it desired.

The mountains and hills, and the rugged character of the land of the town, made it inconvenient for the early settlers to have one central cemetery, and so the places of sepulture were located so as to be convenient for the various communities. In many towns of the state the cemetery adjoined the church, and the cemetery at the "Centre" was probably located as near the church as the nature of the ground would permit.

The older headstones in all the yards are of slate, a material which seems to withstand the corroding effects of weather rather better than granite or marble, though some of those old

headstones are so covered with lichens and moss, as to make it difficult to decipher the inscriptions.

There are several out of the way places in the town where the dead have been buried. One is in the northwest corner of the field back of the house of Moses C. Fuller. Some of the members of the Chamberlain family are buried there.

There is a tradition that there are graves on a knoll east of the old town farm, though there is nothing now to show such to be a fact. Dr. Bartlett is buried on "Crooked S. Hill." His story is told elsewhere.

JOHNSON'S CORNER CEMETERY.

This was land taken from the farm of Amos Wilkins, the first settler on what is best known now as the Kilburn S. Curtis place. There are no records to show whether the land was bought or donated for the purpose. The town has kept the walls in repair and cared for the grounds to some extent, but it was never deeded to the public. Here lie many of the first settlers of that section of the town,—the Wellmans, Carkins, Mannings, Perkinses, Clarks and others who were the pioneers in that vicinity.

The cemetery on the Forest road near the Benjamin Crosby place is a private yard controlled by the Butler, Stephenson and Crosby families. It is said that a man named Thompson, who died of the small pox, was the first man buried there.

SOUTH CEMETERY.

The first plot of land appropriated for this burial place contained one half acre. Who was the first owner of the land cannot now be told; most probably one of the Cram family, perhaps John Cram, the first settler of the town.* There are no writings to show when it was first set apart as a burial place for the dead, but it must have been very early in the history of the town. In comparatively recent years Peter Cram gave a deed of the balance of the land, that is, more than a half acre, to Joel H. Tarbell and Timothy T. Putnam and their associates, and by them it was deeded to the town. About the same time this deed to the town was given, Rufus Chamberlain gave a deed to the town of a strip of land on the south side of the yard, on condition that the town build a good wall next the road. This condition was accepted and the wall built. On this strip stands the

*Joseph Blaney, Esq. who drew home Lot No. 3, drew also 2nd. Div. Lot 41, and was the first owner. See Schedule, p. 53, and also old deed No. 2, p. 482. John Cram bought of Blaney, and was first settler.

monument erected to the memory of the soldier dead of the civil war.

Some of the Revolutionary soldiers are buried in this yard, Lieut. Jeremiah Carleton, Abram Rose, the Boffee family, many of them, and the Putnams, Crams and Chamberlains, of the early settlers.

THE WHITTEMORE CEMETERY.

Daniel Whittemore came into possession of his lot of land in 1770. Lot No. 124 was deeded to him April 28 of that year, Benj. Goodhue being the grantor. Mr. Whittemore died in 1776 and was the first one buried in this little cemetery, and all of his descendants who have died in town have been buried there. There is strong evidence that some fifteen or twenty outside that family have also been interred there, among them Capt. Nathaniel Bachelder.

Daniel B. Whittemore, the great-grandson of the Daniel before mentioned, says that "most of the families in this vicinity buried their dead there previous to the establishment of the cemetery at the Goodrich corner," and that "this lot was discarded largely on account of the difficulty of digging graves, in consequence of there being so many large rocks in the soil."

NORTH LYNDEBOROUGH CEMETERY.

This burial place was probably established about the year 1775, and was on land of Nathan Brown. While there is no deed showing the fact, the land was undoubtedly given by him to the community for a public cemetery. Sept. 15, 1869, Mr. Nathan Brown, of Roxbury, Mass., gave a deed of ninety-five rods of land as an addition to the old yard, and citizens of the vicinity gave money and labor to put in a fence and gate in this new part. In 1895 the town laid out over fifty dollars in building wall and repairing old wall.

The oldest gravestone bears the date of May 8, 1793, but Mrs. Benj. Punchard, who died in 1775, was buried there. The headstone of Eliphalet Senter was made of a common boulder, and the inscription was cut out by some member of the family and is dated 1793. This must be the first instance of what is now so common a practice, that of selecting a large granite boulder as a monument.

It is here that the Punchards, Bullocks, Gardners, Browns, Eppeses, Senters, Boardmans, Whitmarshes, Proctors, Atwoods, of the older settlers of this part of the town are buried. Many

of the Lewis family are buried here also, and there is a record of Mr. Eppes' negro, Jennie, being buried here. Whether she was a slave or not is not now known.

PERHAM CORNER CEMETERY.

This cemetery was probably established when this section of the town was known as Bevins' Corner, but alas! like all the others, it has no records to aid the historian, and its age as a burial place goes beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were graves there which time had almost obliterated as early as 1820.

The oldest headstone is dated about 1790. It must have been a public yard from the beginning.

THE CENTRE CEMETERY.

There have been more burials at this yard than at any other in the town, but there is no deed to show how the town came into possession of the land, though tradition says the land was bought of James Boutwell. Probably a larger plot of land was bought than was needed for there are records to show that the town sold part of the land back to Mr. Boutwell.

Some hold to the tradition that the land was part of the "common land" over which the town and Mr. Daniel Gould had a controversy, but this is doubtful.

The town has made a number of appropriations for keeping in repair the walls of this yard. The present iron gates were presented by Mrs. Robert Hawthorne, formerly Miss Abby J. Boutwell. The gates and granite gateposts were put in place about 1892.

The land was never laid out in lots, and the graves have in many instances been dug without regard to order. There is one central walk in the cemetery, curbed with granite, but nothing further to mark the boundaries of the lots, except in a few instances where the owners have improved and beautified them.

It is in this yard that the Rev. Sewall Goodridge was buried, and many others of the Goodridge family; George and Daniel Gould, and their wives; Capt. William Barron and Olive, his wife; Capt. Peter Clark, and many of his descendants; Jacob Richardson, the first of the Richardson family to settle in the "middle of the town"; the Woodwards, Duttons, Holts, Hildreths, Dea. David Badger and Robert, his brother, the Hadleys, Fullers, Sargents, Boutwells, and many of the Jones

family. These names of the early settlers, men and women of note and influence in their day, are recorded here.

The easterly part of this cemetery is thickly crowded with graves, and many are in the westerly half, more in this part being unmarked by headstones. It is to be regretted that the cemetery was not laid out with well defined walks. Sloping towards the setting sun it might have been made a beautiful burial place, with the range of mountains in view toward the west, which in life the sleepers loved so well.

THE WEST OR DOLLIVER CEMETERY.

This is situated just north of the No. 5 schoolhouse. The land was donated by Mr. John Dolliver, and the first burials there were those of Mr. Dolliver's first wife and Samuel Hodge-man. They were interred there the same day. This was in 1860.

This cemetery is like most of the other burial places in that the town has no deed of the land, but has assumed the care of it.

There is also an old burial lot near the old Dolliver place where many persons were buried. There is said to be but one headstone standing, that erected to the memory of one of the Blaney family. Many of the other headstones were of slate and are now broken in pieces. No record or tradition can be gathered now in relation to this yard, but it must have been one of the first places of sepulture in town.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OWNERS AND TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH. BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

The village now known as South Lyndeborough was, previous to 1830, called Putnam Corner. The name was given in consequence of the number of Putnam families who dwelt in this part of the town. At the date mentioned above, there were but five dwellings in the place, although authorities differ a little as to this. The places named were the residence of Daniel Putnam, Esq., now the parsonage; the residence of Ephraim Putnam, 3rd, the father of Captain Eleazer Putnam; the building which was then the residence of Mr. Ebenezer Pearson, later changed to a tavern; the house of Mr. John Putnam and his sister, both unmarried; and the house which stood where the cottage of Mrs. Dorcas A. Holt now stands.

The second of the houses here named used to stand a few rods north of the present residence of Mr. W. P. Steele, and the old cellar of it is covered by the railroad. The house was removed across the road to the site now occupied by Tarbell's store and was used as a store by William Holt for a time, who was the first merchant in South Lyndeborough. It was afterwards moved across the street to the place where the R. R. Station now stands. It was again removed and now stands as the dwelling of Mr. Ward N. Cheever.

Mr. Ebenezer Pearson, a shoemaker, lived then where Mr. Andy Holt now lives, but in the old house which was enlarged and changed finally to its present form and proportions. Mr. Pearson's shoe shop was near the ground on which the B. & M. freight house now stands, but a little north of it. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Ephraim Putnam whose home was where Mr. Pettingill now lives. Mr. Pearson removed to where Mr. A. T. Ford now lives, a place not included in the forementioned five houses. His son-in-law, Ephraim Putnam then took the Pearson house, enlarged it, raised its roof, remodelled it and fitted it for a hotel about 1835. It was then called "The Forest House," probably in honor of the "Forest Road," recently built. Its first landlord was John J. Martin, who kept

it only a short time. Mr. E. B. Crocker of Amherst was his successor, and also stayed but a short time.

January 15, 1839, Mr. Joel H. Tarbell married Esther, the daughter of Mr. Ephraim Putnam, and they commenced life in the hotel, and conducted the house nearly fifteen years. Soon after becoming landlord he was appointed postmaster; and he kept both the post-office and a country store in that building. Later he bought the stock of merchandise of Mr. Gilman P. Fletcher, who had been trading here but a short time, and he afterward built a new store. He continued in trade till 1857, and retained possession of the hotel. About that time he sold his new store and stock to Mr. William W. Young of Chelsea, Mass., and for several years after that devoted himself to farming on the homestead of his father-in-law.

Among the later occupants of the hotel was Mr. William Tarbell, a brother of the owner, who kept it but a short time. Its proprietor was dissatisfied with its management, and, it is said, took down the tavern sign.

After Mr. William Tarbell withdrew, the Shattuck brothers, cousins of the Tarbells, tried the business for a little while, but gave it up.

After that the house became for several years a tenement house, in which the families of Mr. John Emery, Mr. Charles Tarbell (half brother of owner), Mr. John Gage and Mr. John Woodward found a temporary home.

Mr. Hiram Tarbell, another half brother, afterwards tried keeping it as a tavern, and gave quite an elaborate opening banquet. But the business proved insufficient to support the house, and its occupant retired after two months.

Mrs. E. P. Wallace conducted it as a boarding house for several years after that; and her house was well patronized and had many summer guests. Her daughter, Miss C. M. Wallace, assisted her mother in its management, was a talented lady, a graceful elocutionist, and much sought as a reader. She was also a successful teacher, and in 1878 was chosen superintending committee of schools. Mrs. Wallace's house was called by the city people, "The Pine Grove House," on account of its "proximity" as a writer of those days expressed it, "to three delightful pine groves." Her health failed and she left the place.

The house was kept after that as a summer boarding house for a few years by Mrs. E. M. Swasey, and its last manager as such

was Mrs. M. J. Curtis. Mr. Tarbell was interested always in its orderliness and success, and in its last years as boarding-house, its guests overflowed all its accommodations, many finding lodgings in the vicinity and taking meals at its tables.

The place was sold to Mr. L. P. Hadley in 1888, and has since been used chiefly as a farmhouse. Owing to the sudden decease of L. P. Hadley Dec. 28, 1902, the place was for sale, and Mr. Andy Holt bought it in 1904, occupies it, and has added furnace heating, bath room and other modern improvements. It is pleasantly situated, near the railroad station, post-office, store and the Baptist church. The reporter above referred to wrote, "A piazza surrounds the house, and a huge ash tree said to be a hundred years of age gives it a splendid shade on a summer's day."

The fourth house of those mentioned was the home of Mr. John Putnam and his sister Betsey, familiarly called Uncle John and Aunt Betsey; it stood where W. S. Tarbell's house now stands. The main part of the house was taken down, and the ell was removed down the hill westward, and formed a part of the house lately vacated by Mr. Andy Cram. The house of W. S. Tarbell was built by the late Mr. Byron Stacey, son-in-law of Mr. J. H. Tarbell. After Mr. Stacey's death it was purchased by Mr. C. F. Tarbell, and became Mr. Walter Tarbell's by inheritance.

The fifth house of those mentioned was that which was occupied by Solomon Cram, a blacksmith, who came here from Roxbury, Vermont, about 1829. The house stood on the spot now occupied by Mrs. Dorcas A. Holt's cottage. He built the blacksmith shop, the first in the village, which is now carried on by Ward N. Cheever. This was the only such shop in the place till about ten years ago, W. H. Abbott built his shop, and about two years ago, Herbert A. Cheever built his.

In addition to these five, we may now notice the dwellings of more recent date. The house south of the railroad station on the Forest road, or main street, is Mr. William P. Steele's. It was built by his father-in-law, Captain Eleazer Putnam, about 1830, and was bequeathed to his daughter, Adeline, who is Mrs. Steele. Many transient visitors to this village find here homelike accommodations.

Opposite this is the house so long the home of the late C. Henry Holt, postmaster about twenty-four years, where he kept the post office. The house was built by Dr. Jonas

Wheeler, whose daughter, Mary A., was the first Mrs. C. H. Holt. It is now the home of Mr. T. M. Beal, who married Miss Ardella, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Henry Holt. This house and grounds became her portion of her father's estate.

The adjoining place on the south is the home of Mrs. Dorcas A. Holt, widow of George Washington Holt, who was for a brief period a merchant in this village. The house is open more in the summer, as a resort for her relatives and her son's family, who here seek summer rest and recuperation.

South of this and opposite the blacksmith shop is the house owned and occupied several years by Mrs. W. H. Abbott. It was built by Mr. Joseph H. Ford. Here dwelt, for a time, Rev. Mr. Hussey, the Universalist minister, who preached to the believers in universal salvation, and occupied the Baptist meeting-house a portion of the time, for religious services. It was also the home of Mr. Jeremiah Hartshorn, and of his widow, Aunt Ruby, and of Harriet Russell, and of Mrs. Abigail, widow of Capt. Israel Putnam. It was for many years the property of Mr. J. H. Tarbell, who made to it the addition of the two-story part nearest the street.

The next house on the street going south is Mr. W. N. Cheever's, already described as that of Ephraim Putnam, 3rd., removed from its former foundation when the house of Capt. Eleazer Putnam was built, for a time used as a store, the first in the village, and later removed to its present place. Mr. Cheever has lived here since 1861, when he came from Lunenburg, Mass.

A few rods south of this, across the street, is the house of Mrs. Martha M., widow of the late Charles M. Butler. The main part of her house used to stand with side facing the street. At that time it contained a shoemaker's shop, and also a little store, which were kept by Mr. John J. Martin, a former landlord of "The Forest House."

The ell of this house had previously been a separate building, and contained a basement part. In this lived Mrs. David Gage and her mother for a time; and here, also, Mrs. Ephraim Hildreth Putnam spent her last days.

Very close to this on the south is the residence of J. A. Johnson, Esq. The house was built by Mr. Francis Johnson, father of its present owner, is adapted for two families, and is occupied by both Mr. Johnson, himself, and his son-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Bishop.

South of this, and on the other side of the street, is a new house, built in 1903, by Herbert A. Cheever, who learned the blacksmith business from his father, worked for him several years, and is now occupying a shop independently. His shop is near his house.

Nearly opposite the shop last named is the dwelling of W. H. Cheever, brother of Herbert. He bought a small building and lived in it a few years, and built later the two-story part, using the old part as the ell. He has now a pleasant, comfortable home.

Still farther south and across the street is the home of Mr. John C. Carkin, who is employed by D. Whiting & Co., and has charge of the milk-house, and of their grain and feed supplies. The house was built in 1857 by Mrs. David Gage, and was sold to Mr. Olney P. Butler about 1865, and purchased by Mr. Carkin from the heirs of Mr. Butler.

On the same lot, a few rods south, is the old house in which John's father, Mr. David Carkin, lived several years. It is now owned by Fred Carkin, grandson of David, and second son of John.

Nearly opposite the last-named house is that of Mr. Edwin Wilkerson. It was built by Mr. Olney P. Butler in company with Mr. Hiram F. Blood of Wilton. It was for several years the home of Mr. George Butler, Olney's son, who sold it to Messrs. Byron Putnam and Walter S. Tarbell. Andrew J. Marshall occupied it a few years as tenant, after which it was purchased by its present owner. It has recently reverted to the Byron Putnam estate.

The next house below, on the road towards Wilton, was built by the sons of Major William Richardson whose wife was a daughter of Squire Daniel Putnam. After their father's decease, the sons removed to Milford where the next station on the B. & M. railroad, west of Milford village, is named for them, "Richardson's." The house was afterwards rented to several families, among whom were Mr. Joseph Blanchard, Mrs. Colby, whose son, John Freeman Colby, Esq., of Boston and Mont Vernon, won distinguished honor in his profession.*

* Here also lived Mr. Tidd whose daughter, a native of Lyndeborough, won great praise for her presence of mind a few years ago, as a teacher in Somerville, Mass. Discovering the great building in which she was teaching was on fire, she hastily but quietly informed the other teachers to arrange their scholars for fire drill, and got them all out, almost before they discovered any fire. None of the hundreds of pupils were injured, and her prompt action saved both the pupils and the building. The school board publicly thanked her afterwards for her heroic service.

For the longest period in its history it has been the home of the Ross family, Mrs. Sarah Ross, widow of Samuel Ross, a veteran of the Civil War, and her children. It is now owned by Mrs. Clough of Lynn, Mass., as a summer residence.

The next house south, on the opposite side of the street, is that of Mr. George Ross, one of the fore-mentioned Ross family. It was built by Mr. Nathan Fish, the father of Mrs. Joseph Blanchard. It was the first house built by Mr. A. S. Conant, after learning his trade of house carpenter. .

The last house in Lyndeborough, on the direct road to Wilton, is Mr. James Colson's. It was built by Mr. Quincy Young, who sold it to Mr. Orin Cram. The latter willed it to his son Nelson, who sold it to Mr. Colson. In 1905 it was purchased by Miss Ellen B. Churchill.

Before reaching Mr. Colson's house, a road turns to the left leading by where the glass factory used to stand. On this road the first house is that of Mr. George Winn, which he bought of Mr. Samuel Ross. This was used as a boarding house when the factory was in operation, and was managed by Mrs. Cutter, the mother-in-law of Samuel Ross, son of above named veteran.

A little farther along, on the right hand, is the dwelling of Mr. Benjamin Joslin, R. F. D. carrier No. 1. It was built by the late Mr. J. D. Putnam, agent, and apparent proprietor of the glass factory. After his decease the house was for a time occupied by his daughters, Misses Emma D. and Grace E. Putnam. It was finally sold to Mr. George Butler, who improved the grounds, added the granite curbing, and, after making important changes in and about the house itself, sold it to Mr. Joslin, its present occupant.

Next to this on the same side of the road is a small house, formerly the office of the glass factory, which Mr. Willis H. Draper bought and changed to a dwelling, in which he lived several years. He removed to Nashua, and the house is now owned by Mr. J. Alonzo Carkin and occupied by his brother, Fred Carkin.

Turning from the latter house towards the village again, the house on the right is Mr. Willie C. Carkin's, who sold it to Mr. Harry Draper, and recently bought it back and now occupies it.

Continuing still towards the R. R. station, the house on the left is Mr. H. E. Emery's. It was built by his uncle, Morris M. Emery, who lived in it several years, and died in March, 1886. His wife died in 1887, and the house became the prop-

erty of his nephew above named, as the only male heir of the Emery family.

Across the street, nearly opposite, is the house of Mrs. Sharpe, widow of the late Joseph Sharpe. The house was built by Mr. William Young, who lived in it a few years, then sold it to Mr. Sharpe, and removed to Manchester.

The next house on the same side of the street is Mr. Milo Burton's. He is foreman on this section of the B. & M. railroad. The house was built by the late J. H. Tarbell, Esq., about the year 1877. It was for years the property of Mr. Edward Hall, who repaired and made important changes in its interior, and later removed to Antrim. Mr. Burton bought it of Mr. Hall.

Nearly opposite Mr. Burton's, across the street, is Mr. W. A. Barden's house. It was built by Mr. L. P. Jensen, an active, worthy citizen, a member of the Congregational church, and for several years the efficient superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School. He was a carpenter by trade. In 1892, he sold his house to Mr. Barden, and removed with his family to California.

Very close to Mr. Burton's house is that which was originally built on the same plan, and by the same person, J. H. Tarbell, Esq. It was for several years owned by Mr. Mullin, a glass worker, who, after the closing of the glass works here, removed to New York State. It was let a few years to Mr. A. J. Marshall; afterwards, it was bought and occupied by Herbert A. Cheever, and after a few years, was sold to Mr. S. S. Harts-horn, its present owner.

The next house across the way, and set back from the street, is that built and occupied by the late Mr. Byron Putnam. It is now the property of his adopted daughter, K. Frances Putnam, who is now Mrs. James A. G. Putnam.

Passing under the railroad bridge still west, the house on the right hand, reached by two sets of steps ascending the terraces, is the home of Mrs. Ann M., widow of the late John M. Emery. Mr. Emery was for many years a successful teacher of both vocal and instrumental music. He built the house, lived in it many years, and died in it Sept. 6, 1891. It was first a cottage of a story and a half; but a few years ago bay windows were added, and an increased elevation of the front gave more room within, and gave the whole a finer appearance.

The next place on the opposite side of the street, is the resi-

dence of Mr. Albert S. Conant, a veteran of the Civil War, and a house carpenter, whose hands have been employed on many of the houses in our village. His dwelling has often accommodated two families. Among its tenants were Charles H. Wilson, Mrs. George Bishop, Edward Hall, Mrs. Octavia Shedd, W. H. Cheever, Mrs. Letitia McGinley, W. H. Dolliver, Thomas Ross, J. A. Carkin, Miles Wallace, Hartwell Stephenson, Will Carkin, twice, Roy Burton, Frank Haley, Mrs. Addie M. Heath, W. H. Abbott, Dustin Wheeler, and John E. Dolliver, twice.

Nearly opposite Mr. Conant's is the residence of Mrs. Fanny Putnam and her sisters, the Misses Clara and Harriet Brown. It was built by the late John Fletcher Holt, whose widow, Mary A. (Brown) Holt obtained a life lease of the place. The present occupants were her sisters, and were living with her when she died, Jan. 29, 1897. The place then became the property of Miss Flora M. Holt, grand-daughter of John Fletcher Holt, and was purchased from her by Mrs. Putnam, its present owner.

We return again to the railroad station. The house was built by Mr. J. H. Tarbell as an armory for the Lafayette Artillery. It occupies a portion of the ground on which the Baptist meeting-house originally stood. Mr. Tarbell offered to give the Baptists the lot on which their meeting-house now stands for their old lot, and also agreed to assist them in moving their house to its location. The offer was accepted, and the building now used as a railroad station was erected in 1863. When the Wilton railroad came through, Mr. Tarbell sold the place to the railroad company. The building contains a tenement in which resides the station agent, Mr. E. A. Danforth, who has held his position about thirty years. Over the main part of the building is a hall, used by the Lafayette Artillery until Citizens' Hall was built. It was known as "armory hall."

The next place north of the R. R. station is the Baptist meeting-house, described more fully in the history of the church.

North of the Baptist meeting-house is a lane running eastward, on the south side of which and directly in rear of the meeting-house is a building used as a storehouse by Mr. Everett Cram. On the north side of this lane are first several horse-sheds. Then eastward is the residence of Mr. James Colson. The main part of the house was formerly a meat market, and

stood across the street in front of W. H. Cheever's house. It was then the property of Mr. Albro Wilson, who sold it to Mr. Albert Cram and moved to Milford. Mr. Cram kept the market a short time, assisted by Mr. D. B. Sargent, after which he sold it to Mr. J. H. Tarbell, who moved it to its present location. He sold it again to Mr. Miles Wallace, who kept it himself, and let it to various persons, viz.: Roy Burton, Andrew Marshall, Jason Holt, and Will C. Carkin, who finally bought it, and changed it to a dwelling. Byron Putnam accepted security on the property and the ell was added by his co-operation. Mr. Carkin lived in it but a short time and moved to Nashua, when it came into Mr. Putnam's possession. After his death his heirs sold it at auction. It was bought by Mr. Milo Burton, who sold it to John Dolliver, who recently sold it to Mr. James Colson, its present occupant.

The next house, near the pine grove, is Mr. Albert Cram's, who built it about the time that the railroad came into the place. Unable to get a lot on either of the thoroughfares, Mr. Joel H. Tarbell sold him the lot on which he built his home. His niece, Miss Irene Cram, was brought up by her uncle, and married Mr. Walter Patterson, and they have their home in Mr. Cram's house.

The dwelling next north of the Baptist church is the so-called "brown cottage," now the home of Mrs. Edwin Swasey. The late Joel H. Tarbell gave Mrs. Swasey, his sister, the use of this property during her life. Mr. Tarbell bought one of the buildings which the R. R. company wished to dispose of, removed it to this location, and remodelled it into a dwelling house, having Mr. Albert Cram as mechanic.

For a time Mr. Tarbell fitted up a small dry goods store in the front part of the house, and stocked it for his grand-daughter, Miss Minnie Stacey. But the business did not seem to pay, and so was soon given up. The rooms were again changed into living apartments, and were occupied a while by Mrs. E. C. Tarbell and son, Charles H.; and also, by Mr. Dustin Wheeler and J. A. Carkin. They are now the home of Mr. Roy N. Putnam, our postmaster.

Passing by the "Pine Grove House" already described, and going toward Greenfield, less than half a mile from our post-office are four more dwellings, which are part of South Lyndeborough. The first of these is Mrs. George Willis Hadley's house, two-story, built in 1899 and 1900, near the railroad cross-

ing, west of the cut. It is of modern construction and appointments, and a good windmill forces water from the well into all parts of the house. It is a handsome dwelling, and the first one in our vicinity to be furnace heated.

Farther west, on the same side of the street, is Mr. Charles Clement's home, a pretty cottage, newly painted in 1904. Mr. Clement is a house carpenter, who built his house in 1877, and lived here until 1893, when he removed to Mass. He was employed several years on the bridge building department of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. But last year he returned, and is now occupying his own house. During his absence the house was let to several tenants, among whom were Mr. Dustin Wheeler, Mr. Dana Hadley and Mr. John Dolliver.

Opposite Mr. Clement's is the house of Mr. George M. Cram. It was built by Mr. Levi Tyler in its present form, and Mr. Cram has lived in it about thirty-two years.

The road which branches from the Forest road to the centre of the town, between Mr. G. M. Cram's house and that of Mr. Joseph A. Blanchard, has on it three dwellings. The first of these is about three-fourths of a mile from the Forest road, and is the Kidder place, now the home of Ethan A. Woodward. Mr. W. married Elizabeth Rebecca Kidder, the only living child of Mr. Franklin H. Kidder, and through his wife and also the good will of her parents, he, after his wife's decease on July 20, 1904, became possessor of that part of the original Kidder estate. The succession was John, Ephraim, Thomas, Franklin Holt, Elizabeth Rebecca (Kidder) Woodward.

On what was also a part of the John Kidder place is the home of Fred Moore, son of Harriet Moore, whose mother was Martha Harriet (Kidder) Moore, wife of Cyrus Moore. The latter is credited with having built the house in which his grandson now lives.

Next north of this lives Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Deacon S. S. Cummings. The house is now the home of one of her grand-daughters, Mrs. Hayford, who has two children. Deacon Cummings died in 1897, and Mrs. C. keeps possession of the home. The house was built by Mr. Francis Johnson, the father of J. A. Johnson, Esq.

Next west of Mr. Cram's is the residence of Mr. Joseph A. Blanchard, nearly in front of a road which comes in from the southwest to the Forest road. The place is said to have had three dwellings on it. A little to the north of the present house

was one in which Mr. Daniel Cram used to live. He sold out to Mr. Samuel Woodward, the father of the late Foster Woodward. Mr. Levi Tyler was next owner, who built the present dwelling and sold to John Lynch, who again sold to Mr. Luke A. Lucas, Mr. Blanchard's predecessor. He, the latter, has been the longest occupant of it. He was a soldier in the 8th N. H. V., and was in the battle of Port Hudson.

On the same road farther west is the home of Elmer E. Blanchard, son of Joseph A. He succeeded Frank Eaton, whose parents died on the place and were carried to Somerville, Mass., for burial. The place had been previously owned by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a member of the Baptist church, called "Baptist Joe," to distinguish him from brickmaker Joe, who was called "Brick Joe." The latter was the father of our townsman, Mr. Rufus Chamberlain. The Eatons bought the place of Mr. Byron Putnam, from whom Mr. Blanchard also bought it.

A short distance farther on, the old road passed up the hill a little west of north, to the Jotham Hildreth place, home of both father and son of that name. The old road passed by the Hildreth place and continued nearly the same course, and came out at the Forest road near the No. 9 schoolhouse. After the late Jotham Hildreth's death Mr. Herbert Wilkerson bought the place and sold it to the late Mr. Humphrey Gould, whose family have greatly improved the house and its surroundings, make it their permanent home and also entertain summer guests.

Near this house on its north side, is a road which crosses the old road and passes down the hill, crossing the Forest road near Mr. Edward Dolliver's, and descending a steep hill, turns sharply to the left, at its foot, and crosses the B. & M. R. R. A little farther on, it crosses the Rocky River. At this point in early days was Sargent's mill, a wool carding and fulling mill. Later a cabinet shop was carried on here, by John Newell and still later by Daniel Cragin, now of Wilton, who for a while had Mr. Albert Cram as a partner. He sold to Mr. Gage, and the latter to Mr. Jacob Crosby, who died suddenly while owner. After his death Mr. Alvaro Buttrick bought it and carried it on a number of years, and sold it to Warren A. Eaton. The latter carried it on till his health failed and he removed to Somerville, Mass. He had made a number of improvements in the way of repairs in both the mill and dwelling. The property was

bought by Mr. George W. Eastman, who managed it but a short time, and sold out to its present owner, B. W. Colburn.

The next neighbor west of this is Mr. G. W. Eastman. By trade he is a jeweller and repairs clocks, watches, etc. He came to the farm for his health and has added to his farm work the management of a green house, doing considerable business as florist. He also works at his trade as opportunities offer. His place was previously the home of the late Adoniram Russell.

The straight road up the hill northwest of Mr. Eastman's leads to Mr. William Dolliver's. His predecessor was David S. Draper. Thomas J. Draper afterwards lived with his father, David S., took care of him in his last days and succeeded in ownership of the place. After the latter's decease Mr. Dolliver bought it.

West of the last named William Dolliver, lives his brother, Samuel Dolliver, in the old home of his ancestors. The house is reported to have been built by John Beason who came here from Marblehead, Mass. in 1775 with his father, Philip. The latter was the grandfather of the late Capt. John Dolliver, who lived and died where his son Samuel now lives.

Starting again from the village of South Lydeborough, at the western crossing of the railway, a short piece of the highway passes southwest from the Forest road towards Temple. After crossing the track of B. & M. R. R., the first house, now occupied by Mrs. Dale, was the residence of the late Joel H. Tarbell, Esq., and here both he and his wife ended their days. It was formerly both the store and the residence of Mr. William W. Young who sold his entire property to the R. R. company, and returned to Chelsea, Mass., about 1874. The R. R. company sold the store to Mr. Tarbell who was its original builder. He moved it back from the railroad and changed it wholly into a dwelling, occupying it till his death, in 1891. His wife, also, Mrs. Esther Putnam Tarbell, continued to reside here till she died, in November, 1901. After this, Mr. Andrew J. Marshall, a civil war veteran, with greatly impaired health, lived in a part of the house, and died in March, 1902.

Mrs. Dale became the next tenant and continues so in 1905.

The next building is the hair-dressing shop of Mr. John Page, put up about the time that the location of a glove factory was anticipated in our village.

The next place is the home of Mr. Roy Burton, who bought

the place of Mr. Andy Cram. The latter lived here many years, and made considerable addition to it. Here lived Mr. Joel Tarbell, father of Capt. Joel H., and also Mrs. Abigail Hadley.

Near this, on the opposite side of the street, is the home of Mr. A. T. Ford, whose wife died here a few weeks ago. On this ground was an old house occupied in 1835 by Ebenezer Pearson, Jr., the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Joel H. Tarbell. It was later the home of Mr. Joseph H. Ford. The old house was torn down and the present one built by Mr. A. T. Ford, who is a carpenter and wheelwright, and has a small shop near his house. Other tenants were Dustin Wheeler and Mrs. Letitia McGinley.

Close by Mr. Ford's shop is the blacksmith shop of Mr. W. H. Abbott.

Still westward on the south side of the road is the house said to have been built for the miller who conducted the Bradford grist mill. The house stands a little away from the roadside, and previous to 1840 was the home of Elijah Upton, who married first, Alice Putnam, and second, Sally Bradford, daughter of the mill owner. It became afterwards the home of Salathiel Lidson Wheeler, and is now the property of his widow, who lives with her daughter Minnie, the wife of George Blanchard, in Greenfield.

Fred A. Carkin was living here when in June, 1904, he became the victim of a mysterious and almost fatal accident. He was assisting to kill and bury a horse when a bullet glanced from the animal, struck Mr. Carkin in the chest, and, as was supposed, lodged near his spinal column. Much sympathy was felt for him and his family of wife and six little children, and the kindly assistance possible was extended generally. He lingered long on the boundary, seemingly between life and death, but has survived till now, July, 1905, and is able to perform some light kinds of labor.

The house is much out of repair, and is at present vacant.

After ascending the steep hill west of the river, one comes to the residence of Mr. Isaac Lowe, where reside also Mr. Jason Holt and his son-in-law, Mr. John Curtis. The buildings are pleasantly situated and comparatively new. On this place, about a century ago, lived Thomas Bradford, son of Capt. John Bradford of Amherst, and brother of Ephraim Putnam Bradford, the long time pastor of the Presbyterian church, New Boston. Thomas Bradford came here from Hancock about 1803. He

was the owner of the grist mill above mentioned. Both he and his wife died on the place. His son, James C., lived with his parents, and received the place for the service rendered them in their last days. James afterward sold the place to Andrew Tyler, and Mr. Tyler again sold it to Mr. Charles Tarbell, his brother-in-law, who lived on the place several years, and sold to Mr. Lowe, the present owner.

The next place southwest is Mr. Benjamin Martin's. He came here from Hancock about three years ago, and has again sold his place and is about to leave town.

The house was built by Mr. James C. Bradford. Others who made their home here for a time were John Emery, William Young, Charles Young, F. H. Hallett and Mr. Martin.

Again ascending a steep hill to a kind of landing, we reach the home of Mr. Frank Winn, on the south side of the road. He purchased the place a little more than a year ago, from Mrs. Houghton of Boston, who had owned the place as a summer residence for about two years. She bought the place from Mr. George Murch, who had owned it about ten years, having bought it of Mr. Edward Weston, who was the successor of his father-in-law, Mr. Artemas Woodward. Mr. Woodward built the barn, one of the large, fine barns of the town. Mr. Murch was a carpenter and made additions to the house and repaired it much. He also built the carriage house.

Walter S. Murdo and wife, Hattie D. (Steele) Murdo lived here a short time, as tenant for Mrs. Houghton; as did also Mr. Richard Cram and wife.

This is known as one of the very old places of the town, begun by John Cram, Jr., son of John, the first settler, and afterwards owned by Benjamin Cram. It is said that three Benjamin Crams lived here at one time.

Rising another steep, westward from Frank Winn's place, one comes to Mr. Pettingill's place. He married Clara N., daughter of the late Mr. William Ryerson, March, 1897, and has since been a resident on this place.

It is the old place of Ephraim Putnam who came here from Danvers, Mass., and who, to distinguish him from two others of the same name in the town, was called "Danvers Ephraim." He owned a large tract of land in Lyndeborough. He died May 11, 1821, aged 76. His son Ephraim succeeded him in the old homestead. He was known as Ephraim 2nd. He married Esther, daughter of Ebenezer Pearson, Jr. They were

the parents of Mrs. Joel H. Tarbell, whose maiden name was Esther Putnam. Mr. and Mrs. Joel H. Tarbell lived on this place several years after the death of Mrs. T's parents, and sold the place to William N. Ryerson, whose widow still lives in her old home with Mr. and Mrs. Pettingill.

Going still westward the next place is that of Mr. Azro D. Cram. The house was built by Mr. Jonathan Putnam, brother of Ephraim Putnam, 2nd, for his son, Jonathan Putnam, Jr.

Still westward and up another quite steep hill, fifty or sixty rods away, is the home of Mr. J. C. Miller. This was first the home of Jonathan Putnam above named, who lived and died there. His son, Ephraim Hildreth Putnam, commonly called "Hildreth" Putnam, lived here with his parents, and also after their death. He sold the place to Benjamin F. Tenney, and the latter sold it to Solomon Cram, the father of Azro, above named. Mr. Orin Cram, one of his sons, lived here with his father, and after his father's death sold the place to Mr. Benjamin Gould, who sold to Mr. Miller, its present owner, and went to California. This is very near the height of land on this highway.

After passing Mr. Miller's, a person will descend quite a steep way and then come to a level spot where once stood a dwelling. This was the home of a Mr. Hodgeman, who married the oldest daughter of Mr. Solomon Cram. Mr. Hodgeman was killed by lightning here, and his widow afterwards married Alban Buttrick.

The next building on that road is the schoolhouse of district No. 5. The road passes on westward a short distance and intersects with the road which runs from Lyndeborough Centre past the Hildreth place toward Temple.

South of this last intersection are two others before the main road reaches the Wilton line. The first turns southwest and passes the home of Mr. Foster, who bought the place about two years ago. He is a painter and paper-hanger as well as a farmer. He bought of Mrs. Thomas Dale. Others who had previously lived there were Samuel K. Russell, George H. Blood and John Fletcher, who probably built the house. It is the last house before reaching the Temple line.

An eighth of a mile farther south a lane turns to the right to the home of Marshall B. Richards. The place was occupied about a century ago by Jedediah Russell, a revolutionary soldier, and afterwards by his son, a soldier of 1812. It was owned

later by Herman Wright, Edward D. Smith and its present owner.

On the southward road a short distance away, are the fine buildings of W. W. Burton, the last before reaching the Wilton line. Here at the southwest corner of our town is one of its fine farms. The place contains 273 acres and was owned by the present Mr. B's father, Dexter Burton, in his day prominent among the military men of this district.

Commencing again at E. W. Dolliver's intersection on the way towards Greenfield, the first house is that of Mr. Sewall M. Buck, a painter and paper-hanger by trade. His house stands back from the highway, and was formerly the home of Capt. William Dutton, who married Sarah, daughter of John Beason, and they brought up a large family on this place. The Dutton heirs sold the place to Israel Cram, and he bequeathed it to the Congregational church, whose agents, N. T. McIntire and Peter Clark, sold it to Mr. Buck, a civil war veteran, and an upright, industrious citizen.

Nearly west from Mr. Buck's is the cellar of what was known as the "The Mountain House," conducted for a time by Mark D. Langdell, who was succeeded by several others. Its reputation was none of the best; and when it burned to the ground, there was very little lamentation over it among law-abiding citizens, it is said.

Nearly opposite this, between the small cemetery and the intersection of "the gulf road," is the house known as the Crosby house. It is now owned by Roy Burton, son of John Hale Burton, and son-in-law of Mr. S. M. Buck. It is at present the home of Mr. Holden, who married the owner's sister. It was previously the home of Abram Wright, John Flint, William Dolliver, and perhaps others, but took its name from Benjamin Crosby, a worthy and highly esteemed citizen.

About half a mile away on the direct road to Greenfield is the old cellar of the house of John Stephenson, who appears to have been the son of the John Stephenson who called the first meeting under the town charter. He built the mill on Rocky River which has now disappeared, though traces of the old mill dam remain. The place is thought to have been owned previously by John Woodward and Chase Hadley.

Next on the Forest road towards Greenfield, and standing far back from it on the right hand is the house of Mr. George Newton. The old road was crooked and went near the house.

The Forest road avoided the bends and left the houses sometimes inconveniently situated. It was formerly the home of Harvey M. Newton, Mark Hadley and perhaps Thomas Boffee. The place is the last in Lyndeborough on that road. For Thomas Boffee see pp, 174 and 175.

The old road to Peterborough, after crossing the bridge near the site of the Stephenson saw-mill, passes up by the house of Jotham Sumner Stephenson, a grandson of the builder of the mill. The house was for a time the home of his aunt, Mary Stephenson. He bought the place of Josiah Swinington, who built the house and for a time lived in it. To distinguish him from his father, Jotham, he is known as Sumner Stephenson.

Passing south through Mr. Stephenson's door-yard, twenty or more rods away, is the old building for many years the dwelling of Job and Betsey Swinington. They were among the constituent members of the Baptist Church. (p. 338.) The old building is no longer used as a dwelling, but serves as a poultry house.

Passing on still west on the Peterborough road from Mr. Stephenson's there is the old cellar of a small house built by Olney Butler ; and next is a house now occupied by Leon Draper, a son of the late James Draper of Greenfield. It was built for a harness shop by Horace Butler, and was later the home of Lucinda Searles, who died in March, 1888. The house has been unoccupied much of the time since, till Mr. Draper found a home in it.

The last house in Lyndeborough on this old road is that occupied by Mrs. Emery, a widow, and a sister of the last-named Leon Draper. Till a recent day this place was the property of the late Dr. James Butler of Lempster, a son of Jacob Butler and grandson of Jonathan Butler, a Revolutionary hero. (See Roll p. 176.) This house was doubtless built by Jonathan, and was in the hands of his grandson till within a very few years. The barn connected with this house has a historic interest. It was the old town house which served the Congregational Church as their third meeting-house, and was only given up after they built their present church, in 1837. It was afterwards sold to Jacob Butler, who took it down, piecemeal, and transferred it to its present site. The mechanism of it reflects no whit of discredit upon its builders.

Between the bridge over Rocky River and the house of Mr. Sumner Stephenson a road turns to the right, which is a con-

tinuation of the gulf road. There is on it but a single dwelling before the Greenfield line is reached, and this has been vacant much of the time in years past. It belongs to Mr. William Fish, who bought it of Everett Swinington, its builder. Everett and Josiah were sons of Job and Betsey Swinington.

This accounts for nearly all the places on the west side of the town whose owners' post-office address was South Lyndeborough until Rural Free Delivery was established, March 1, 1901.

We return again to the village and commence at the schoolhouse in District No. 3. The lot was given, as we have heard, for a schoolhouse. The old schoolhouse was burned, and this present house has been its successor since about the year 1859, and was then reported by the superintending committee, Rev. E. B. Claggett, as "an excellent house." But that was long ago.

One of the five ancient dwellings of the village was the parsonage. It was built by Daniel Putnam, Esq., previous to the year 1800. That year, on the occasion of a military muster, he was licensed to keep a tavern for forty-eight hours. The builder of the house was a carpenter by trade and lived in this house, as did also his son, David Johnson, commonly called Johnson Putnam. Johnson was for a time organist at the centre church. The Baptist Church held its meeting in this house when the council convened which decided upon its recognition.

After Squire Daniel's death, the house had many tenants. To name them in order is hardly to be expected. We give the names obtained, viz.: William Holt, called "honest Billy," the first merchant, after selling his store lived there; Ezra Dane, also a merchant; George W. Hutchinson, the Christian minister; William Duncklee, Joseph H. Ford, Morris Emery and William Young, of whom it was bought for a parsonage in 1876. Since then all the pastors of the Baptist Church, S. B. Macomber, William R. Warner, H. G. Hubbard, Gaylord B. Smith and D. Donovan have lived in it.

The nearest neighbor east of the parsonage is Mr. C. H. Tarbell, son of C. F. Tarbell, deceased, and grandson of the late Capt. Joel H. Tarbell. The house was built by J. Alonzo Carkin in 1893. After occupying it a short time, he moved out of town. It was then let for a time to Dustin Wheeler, and was afterwards purchased by Walter S. Tarbell, who sold it to his brother, C. H. The latter added the two-story ell part and the neat veranda at front and east side.

Farther up the road on its north side is the homestead of Deacon David Putnam. The house was built by Deacon David, who died in 1870. David Putnam, his son, made alterations in it and added to it, but a few years ago arranged to have the place carried on by his eldest son, Algernon W. Putnam. The latter, in 1903, greatly enlarged the house by building the two-story central part, which, with the western wing, he occupies, while his parents reside in the eastern part.

Still farther east, on the brow of the long hill, south of the old road to the centre, is the neat, well-kept cottage of Mr. Lawrence of Cambridge, Mass. From the broad veranda added by Mr. Lawrence to this fine cottage, may be obtained one of the broadest, pleasantest views afforded by any point in our town. To the west and southwest are the grand old mountains, and to the south are the Wilton highlands, cut by the turbulent Souhegan, winding its course through Milford and Amherst toward the valley of the Merrimack and the sea.

Mr. L. bought the place from Capt. McIntire of Hyde Park, Mass., who had owned it a few years. He got it of C. Henry Holt, whose second wife was Hattie Lowe, daughter of Mr. John Lowe, and whose only daughter, Effie Holt, was sole heir to the property. Mr. Holt took care of his wife's parents in their closing days, and had charge of the estate on behalf of his daughter Effie, who received the avails of the sale in due time. Mr. Lowe had purchased of Lorenzo Holt, a carriage painter, who was a brother of C. Henry, and removed to Peterborough. He bought the house from the builders of it, John F. and Harvey Holt.

Nearest neighbor east of Mr. Lawrence is Mr. E. H. Putnam, whose place is doubtless one of the oldest in town. Who built the house does not seem to be known to the family occupying it or to our oldest inhabitants. At some point on this place, John Cram, so far as present evidence indicates, the first settler in Lyndeborough, built his home in 1736, or thereabouts. Tradition credits him with having command of the garrison-house, or fort, a command which seems to have been transferred to his son-in-law, Ephraim Putnam, after he sold him the place. Ephraim Putnam took possession in 1753, the year that the town took the name of Lyndeborough. The house in which he first lived here was destroyed by fire, but he built a new house. Neither the date of the fire nor of the erection of new house has been positively ascertained. Valuable records are said to have

been consumed in the old house. It was in the house of Ephraim Putnam that "the first meeting in Lyndeborough in the interests of a settled ministry" was held Sept. 3, 1756. The new house was, very likely, that in which his son, Ensign David, lived, who was also deacon of the church at the centre. It seems to have been Ensign David who, after attending a council called for the ordination of a pastor which refused to ordain on account of unsound doctrinal views, said, "We have had a flustration instead of an ordination."

Col. Timothy Putnam, a son of Ensign David, also seems to have lived in it for a time. Joshua Sargent also owned the place once, and lived here with his daughter Ruthy and her husband, Captain Israel Putnam, and here he ended his days. The house stood on the corner, nearly in front of what is now Mr. Lawrence's summer cottage, until July 23, 1883, when it was torn down, and found lined with brick between the boards and lathing of the lower story, perhaps both a reminder and successor of the old fort of Indian war times.

A few rods in front of this house a road turned sharply to the west and passed on to the house of David Putnam, Jr., a son of Ensign David Putnam. David, Jr., built the old house on what is now the D. P. Hartshorn place. He sold out to John Hartshorn, David P.'s father, whose wife was Susanna B. Putnam, and then built the house where the present Deacon Putnam and his son Algernon live. After John Hartshorn took possession, he built the "Hillside House," and was for many years a thrifty and prosperous farmer. This is said to be the first place in Lyndeborough to entertain summer boarders, and the house has been filled many seasons with influential and honored guests.

A short distance east of the above house is the home of Mr. F. B. Richards, a brother-in-law of Mr. D. P. Hartshorn. Mr. R. built here soon after his marriage to Miss Lizzie Hartshorn, and considerate of the filial spirit of his wife, who wished to live near her excellent mother, concurred with her in locating near her old home. Mr. R. and family have been the sole occupants of this place, including Mrs. R.'s portion of her father's estate.

Returning again to the intersection of the road, to the place once fixed upon as the centre of old Salem-Canada township, where was the home of John Cram, the first settler, we may delay a few moments for a glance at his family and connections. Whether by purpose or accident, the estates of his children seem

remarkably near his first home. It is quite probable this was the house of Ephraim Putnam which was burned. His oldest son, Capt. Jonathan, lived over the hill southeast of Mr. Luther Cram's, on what is known as the John A. Putnam place. His daughter Phebe married Moses Stiles, who lived southeast of his home, and almost within hailing distance. His son Joseph owned the place now known as the Emery Holt place. His daughter Huldah married Ephraim Woodward, and lived toward the north part of the town. His son John settled in Wilton, where Ephraim Putnam first settled, almost in sight of his father's home. It looks as though he might have exchanged places with his sister's husband, with his father as intermediary. Sarah Cram married Ephraim Putnam and came back to live in the old home. Elizabeth, twin sister of Sarah, married Jonathan Chamberlain, Sr., who received seventy-five acres of lot 41, for taking care of Joseph Cram and giving him Christian burial. The most likely conjecture about the building of the house in which Edwin H. Putnam now lives is that it was built by Jonathan Chamberlain, above named. The house seems to be on lot 41 and on the part of it deeded to him. Benjamin Cram, also a twin son, settled in Lyndeborough, probably on the place where Percy H. Putnam now lives. Thus the Crams, Stiles', Woodwards, Putnams, Chamberlains and others whom we cannot now name, were drawn together and united with each other, and large sections of their estates were not only in plain view, but also widely contiguous. Thinking then of the central point again, the oldest house, unquestionably, on Putnam Hill at present is Mr. E. H. Putnam's.

Many years ago a very aged man called at the place that he might once more see the home of his early days. It was a Mr. Herrick who had gone west and returned to visit his native place. Here lived Timothy Thurston Putnam, who was Albert Hardy's successor, and here at an earlier day lived John Carleton. A complete list does not seem at this date attainable.

About northeast from Mr. E. H. Putnam's, and in plain sight from the dooryard is the home of Mr. Emery Holt and also of his eldest son, Harvey and family. The main part of the house faces the road, and is two-story in front. Extending back from the rear of the two-story part is an older part which is one-story, and connects with the other buildings. A structure older than either of these was taken away to give place for the present one. This was built by John F. Holt who lived here

himself, and whose father lived in the older part. Joseph Cram, a son of John, the first settler, is said to have owned the place first. It seems to have been owned later by both Daniel and John Chamberlain,* who were probably grandchildren of Elizabeth (Cram) Chamberlain, Joseph's sister, who, with her husband, had the care of her brother in his last days, and aided in giving him "Christian burial." It joins the Manuel place on the southwest, and in the pasture southeast of the house is found a very ancient and almost obliterated cellar hole. Mr. Emery Holt bought the place of his kinsman, John Fletcher Holt, and has lived here many years.

About a half-mile northeast of Mr. Emery Holt's the road divides, the right hand branch going toward the meeting-house and the left hand going very nearly north towards the Stephenson homestead, now occupied by Mr. Willis J. Stephenson. This name seems to be variously pronounced and spelled, as if Stimson and Stinson. The schedule attached to the Masonian Charter, and the charter itself, each, contains the name in one of these forms. From these records it is evident that David Stinson or Stimson owned a share in the town, numbered, Home Lot 48 ; together with Second Division Lots 58 and 59, before it was chartered under the name of Lyndeborough, that is, before Dec. 5, 1753.† The Rev. Frank G. Clark wrote, that "David Stephenson and wife settled on the farm still called by that name, and owned early in the history of the town the lots north and northwest."‡ Mr. Stephenson's house was built by his father, the late Jonathan Stephenson, who passed away in his 97th year ; long a prominent man in the business and counsels of the town, selectman, town clerk, overseer of the poor and town representative. He built on the site of the former house which burned down, and in which many of his valuable papers were destroyed.

Retracing our way back to the road which passed the furnace and the cemetery, the next dwelling is that of Mr. Rufus Chamberlain, south from the cemetery. Mr. Chamberlain built the house in which he lives. It stands on the farm which contained 75 acres, deeded to his great grandfather, Jonathan Chamberlain, by the Cram heirs, on condition of his supporting his brother-in-law, Joseph Cram, and giving him "Christian

*The late Mrs. S. P. Hartshorn testified that "John Chamberlain made nails at the iron furnace" before Henry and James Cram 2nd. carried it on. He was probably the maker of those referred to on page 457.

† See Charter, p. 48, and Schedule, p. 53.

‡ S-C., p. 27.

burial." An older house had been removed from this site to make place for the new one. In the old house had lived Henry Cram, who owned and operated the furnace, and also his son Peter, who was a capable man and an honored citizen. The latter sold his place and later went West to live. It was afterwards sold to Mr. Chamberlain who now has passed his eighty-sixth milestone, and is honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.

The next place is Mr. Luther Cram's. Here he has cultivated his ancestral acres and built the fine house in which he lives. It stands on the brow of a broad hill which overlooks the South village nestling in the basin to the westward. It is reached from the west by a beautiful avenue shaded by fine maple trees of his own planting, adding a special charm to the place of his nativity. The view obtained from his summer house, a little to the south of his dwelling, is unsurpassed even among the many grand and pleasing prospects of the town. He is now one of the sturdy, aged men of our town, clear-headed and liberal minded. Though he looks somewhat old, "his age is as a lusty winter, frosty but kindly." He is one of the history committee, and has assisted much in securing the publication of the history of his native town. He has served the town in all the principal offices within its gift.

The place next south of Mr. L. Cram's is Mr. Elbert Barrow's. Mr. Barrow is a son-in-law of the late Mr. E. J. Hardy, and came here from the West about three years ago, and bought the place on which Mr. Charles Carr had lived. The latter bought of Mr. Nello Tarbell, who had lived on it about a year. It had been sold to him by Albert Cram of the fifth generation from the first settler. The house was built by James Cram, 2nd, Albert's father. Mr. Barrow, since coming here to live, has added to his estate, which is partly in Wilton, about fifty acres more of Wilton territory.

The next place going east was formerly that of Uriah Cram, a Revolutionary minute-man, and grandson of the first settler. The cellar of his old house which was two story (see Revolutionary roll, p. 182), is but partially covered by the new building erected by the late John A. Putnam, whose widow now occupies it. She was Louise Cram, daughter of Joseph, and granddaughter of Uriah Cram. Here her sister, Harriet Russell, ended her days in November, 1900. Her grandchildren, the Misses Bertha and Susie Chenery, have here a home with her.

The barn connected with this house covers a portion of the cellar of the old house of Capt. Jonathan Cram, the eldest son of John, who came here from Massachusetts soon after his father came. He was a prominent man in town. Five sons and two daughters were settled in Lyndeborough, Jonathan who later lived in Wilton, David, Jacob, Solomon and Uriah. The daughters, Elizabeth and Rachel, married respectively, John Carlin and Ephraim Putnam 3rd. Jonathan is said to have served in the French and Indian war before coming to Salem-Canada.

The place east of his is known as the Ellinwood place. Samuel Ellinwood lived in school district number three in 1808, and Samuel Ellingwood and Ira S. Ellinwood were reported in 1819 as having produced certificates that they were "members of the Baptist Society." (See page 337.) Samuel is reported to have lived to a great age and died on this place. There remains only the old cellar now to show where his house once stood.

Southeast of this place near the Wilton line was the place called the "Russell Place." The Russell who lived there was probably Jedediah, Jr., as given in the tax list of school district number three in 1808. There is now no dwelling on the place; but the old cellar shows where it once stood.

PLACES IN DISTRICT NO. 6.

As one passes out of school district No. 3, towards district No. 6, the first habitation reached there is that of A. A. Melendy. This is another of the old places of the town. On it lived Jacob, son of Jonathan Cram. He was one of the petitioners for the provincial charter in 1763, married Isabel Hutchinson, and was prominent in trying to have the meeting house nearer the settlers in that part of the town. This resulted in his having the preaching at his house a fourth of the time. (See page 282.) His successor on the place was his son-in-law, Andrew Harwood, and then his grandson, Andrew Harwood, Jr., Dexter K. Holt and A. A. Melendy.

Mr. Melendy's next neighbor towards Milford is Mr. E. E. Lowe. His predecessor was Daniel Austin and his again, Persons Holt. Before Mr. Holt was Samuel Hartshorn, whose father was John Hartshorn, born in Lyndeborough March 26, 1756, married Sarah Batchelder, born in the same town, June 26, 1762. This was the original Hartshorn place.

The next place east was the Eben Batchelder home. He is said to have come from South Reading, Mass., where he married Betsey Dix. He seems to have been the father-in-law of John Hartshorn whose farm adjoined his. Mr. Batchelder's successors were Charles Harvey Holt and William P. Holt.

The place of Mr. George W. Parker is the next on the road; and many think it the most famous fruit farm in New Hampshire, if not in New England. He made the cultivation of fruit a specialty, and by his success in this line has given not only his own townsmen but those of other towns and of a wide section of the country a genuine surprise. He raises apples, peaches and plums, and the finer varieties of these and his harvests in bearing years are rich and remunerative. The skilful management of his place is quite a marvel, and does credit to the owner and to his town.

On this place is also a mineral spring whose medicinal properties in many cases produce marked results. Its medicinal property "is due to three things: its carbonate of magnesia, its great purity, and the suitable proportions of its constituents." The carbonate of magnesia which seems to be the most prominent constituent is described as "antacid, laxative and antilithic."

Mr. Parker's predecessors on this farm were, probably, Edward Bevins, Jr., a Revolutionary hero, who is said to have been the pioneer settler on or near that place. (See Old Deeds No. 15, p. 483.) The section of the town in which this farm lies was in the early days known as Bevins' corner. In this connexion a story of feminine prowess is told which seems too good to miss. "Sally Bevins was accustomed to assist her neighbors at hay-making and harvesting. And once, on her return home, she heard her pig squealing vociferously. Satisfied as to the cause of it, she seized a good, stout fire-brand and sped to the rescue. She overhauled the burdened foe, engaged him with her brand, and though his claws cruelly tore the flesh from her shoulder and upper arm, so that she carried the marks to her grave, she yet proved victor, routed the bear and saved her pork."

Such was the pluck shown in many of our early settlements. Others who succeeded in possession of that place were David Perham, Josiah M. Parker and its present owner, who appears to have surpassed all others in rendering it productive.

Mr. Harry R. Chase lives on a part of what is called the old

Blanchard place. The first of that name on it was, perhaps, Lieutenant Jotham. His successors were Asa, and Asa, Jr., the father of Mrs. G. W. Parker, Mrs. Chase and also Mrs. C. G. Hatch. Mr. Chase is living on what has been called the Asa Blanchard farm.

The next place is the home of Mr. Hodgen. Before him, it was that of Charles Savage. He was preceded by Charles and H. M. Tarbell who bought of Ezra F. Melzar. The latter married Susan E., daughter of James Pearson who came to Lyndeborough in 1829 and removed to Milford in 1856, where he died, 1879. Mr. Pearson left the farm soon after the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Melzar, and the latter sold it and removed to Milford about nine years later. The place is known as the Pearson place.

The McAllister place is the name by which Mr. Elmer B. Parker's farm is now known. Mr. Parker married Lula E. McAllister whose father, George S., died March 22, 1904, and the young people are now carrying on the place. The place was sold to Mr. McAllister by Dexter Kendall Holt. Its present owner, like his father, George W. Parker, is a fruit grower, and rivals his father's skill in its cultivation.

Next to this is what is known as the Emerson Batchelder place. It has been for many years the home of his son, John C., who made a specialty of grape culture, and raised great quantities and wonderfully fine samples of that fruit. He departed this life Aug. 11, 1904, and his son George is continuing the work of his famed father. On the place are two sets of buildings, and it has been justly noted for its excellent grapes.

The next house is the last in Lyndeborough before reaching the Milford line, and belongs to Mrs. Charles Leroy Hutchinson. The place was previously owned by Israel Porter Holt, and was then called the "Porter Holt" place. Before that it was owned by Milo Robbins, and earlier still by Russell Robbins.

Returning again to the road which goes from Mr. Harry R. Chase's to Wilton, a small dwelling near Mr. Chase's is the home of Mr. J. W. Chute. David Perham has been named as the builder.

On the road from Perham corner to Wilton, the first turn to the right leads to the late Mr. Harvey Perham's place, now the home of his widow and youngest son and daughter. The son is carrying on the place, which seems to have been part of the old Perham homestead. The succession traced back seems to

be John, Harvey, John, Oliver 2nd, Oliver, revolutionary hero. (See Roll, pp. 194, 195.)

A short distance northwest of the Harvey Perham place is that of John A. Bullard. It was previously owned by Charles Tarbell, whose predecessor was Jonathan McIntire. It was the home of John Perham, father of Harvey.

Farther along on that road is the Joseph Perham place. Mr. Perham is said to have been a large man, and to have worn more than a number twelve boot. He was a brother of John above named. His place was the last on that road before reaching the Wilton line. His successor was his son Rodney. After him came Sylvester Small. After Mr. Small's day the place was divided into two parts; one of these was purchased by Mr. Baldwin, postmaster at Wilton, who has built a fine house on it, and the other part, south of the road, was bought by Mr. George M. Hartshorn, who owned it a few years and then sold it to D. Whiting & Co., of Wilton.

Returning to the Wilton road by way of Harvey Perham's, the nearest place is that of his late brother, Otis, who was unmarried. Mr. Albert Foster is the present owner, and occupying the house with him is his son-in-law, Fred H. Tarbell.

The last place in Lyndeberough on this Wilton road is that built by Mr. Edward Powers, deceased. Mr. Fred H. Tarbell bought the place and lived there until after the death of Mrs. Foster, his wife's mother, when he moved his family into the home of Mrs. Foster's father.

DISTRICTS NO. ONE, TWO, FOUR, SEVEN AND EIGHT.

BY J. A. WOODWARD.

It would be impossible at this date in the history of the town to give an absolutely correct record of the transfers of the farms. We say "impossible" because in many cases the deeds of the early transfers were never recorded, and in other cases were not recorded until twenty or more years after the transactions took place; and tradition is not a very safe basis upon which to build a record.

We submit the following record as only approximately correct. Much of the information was secured while trying to "climb the family trees" of the people of the town; from transcripts of records at Exeter and Nashua made by John H. Goodrich, Esq., and from tradition. Except in a few instances no attempt was made to record the changes in ownership of abandoned farms.

DISTRICT NO. I.

The Ordway place.—John Ordway first built here. Timothy Ordway, Timothy Ordway, Jr., Walter Ordway, Amos W. Barden, Hadley Bros., Derastus Emery, Frank E. Cummings. Present house built by Amos W. Barden.

The Moses Chenery place.—This was a part of the Ordway farm. John Ordway, Enoch Ordway, Moses Chenery, Moses Chenery heirs, Charles J. Cummings.

The Hadley place.—Joshua Hadley was the first settler on this land. The farm has always been kept in the Hadley family. Chase Hadley, Franklin Hadley, Levi P. Hadley, Mrs. Minerva Hadley.

The Amos Pratt place.—This place was also a part of the original Ordway estate. The name of the first builder on the land is unknown. Amos Pratt, John J. Balch, David G. Dickey, Mrs. Minerva Hadley.

The "Old Town Farm."—Eleazer Woodward took a deed of this land from Robert Hooper, Aug. 10, 1770, and was the first settler and builder thereon. Eleazer Woodward, Jr., town of Lyndeborough for fifty years as town farm, George E. Spalding, Martin Whitney, Milford Five Cents Savings Bank, Jacob A. Woodward. The town remodeled the house but retained a part of the original Woodward building.

The Nathan Richardson place.—Robert Badger was the first settler on this land.* Nathan Richardson, Harry J. Richardson.

The Isaac P. French place.—William Barron took a deed of this land from Rev. Sewall Goodridge, Sept. 28, 1768. Mr. Barron built and kept a tavern here. Isaac P. French, Oliver Bixby, Samuel Jones, Dexter Holt, George T. Woodward, Charles Keyes, Frank B. Tay.

The Fiske place.—This land was chosen by the Rev. Sewall Goodridge, according to the terms of his settlement. He was the first settler and built the present house. Israel H. Goodridge, Ebenezer Fiske, Ebenezer Fisk heirs, Fred Hill (tenant), William E. Fiske, William C. Wilder.

James H. Karr place.—Dea. David Badger was the first settler here. He took a deed of the land from Samuel Wells, Dec. 4, 1771. The deed called for 100 acres of land "exclu-

*There must have been a transfer between Badger and Richardson but of this we can get no record.

sive" of a pond. Sarah Badger, William J. Herrick, James H. Karr.

The Manahan place.—The name of the person who first built here is unknown. The land was originally a part of the Dea. David Badger farm. Samuel T. Manahan, James Grant, Daniel Woodward, Jr., Cyrus Jaquith, M. C. Clough, Percy Goddard, Charles D. Riley.

The Herman A. Walker place.—Dr. Israel Herrick built the house now standing on this farm. Dr. Nathan Jones, Benjamin Jones, Nathaniel Jones, Samuel Jones, Julien E. Wright, Herman A. Walker. Mr. Walker remodeled the house and built the new barn in 1898.

The Dr. Benjamin Jones place.—Dr. Benjamin Jones built the brick house standing on this land. It was the first and only house ever built on the place. The splendid elm trees standing in front of the house were set out as saplings the year the house was built. Dea. William Jones, George E. Spalding. Mr. Spalding tore down the old "hop house" and barns and built the present commodious barns.

The Bixby place.—Rev. Nathaniel Merrill built the house on this place for a parsonage. The land was given by Benj. Lynde either to the church or to the town, or to Mr. Merrill. (In the absence of any record in the church, town, or society's books it is hard at this date to say to which he gave it.) Robert B. Tupper, Oliver Bixby, John C. Ordway, Samuel Dolliver, Thomas A. Williams, Edward K. Warren. Mr. Williams and Mr. Warren kept a store in the house, and it was the last abiding place of the post-office at the "Centre" before that office was discontinued.

The Richardson place.—George and Daniel Gould took a deed of lot 70 Dec. 5, 1775, and of lot 69 July, 1783. The grantor was John Gould. Daniel Gould first built on this land, or more precisely, on lot 70. He kept store and tavern there for a number of years. Jacob Richardson then bought the place. Timothy Richardson, John Richardson, Fred A. Richardson. About 1857 John Richardson tore down the Gould buildings and erected the present house, ell, and later the barn.

The Parsonage.—Built by the Congregational Society in 1837 and occupied by the pastors of the Congregational church ever since.

The Old Store house.—Built by Daniel or George Gould in the decade 1780-1790. It was George who probably built the

house, as Daniel built on the Richardson place. But Daniel lived in the house at one time. It was one of the historic houses of the town. It was a large, square, two-storied building, with a long ell in which was kept the store. Town meeting day the store was thronged by the townspeople to buy the famous gingerbread of those days, and to purchase other special bargains offered by the storekeeper "for that day only."

It was the rendezvous of competitive hunting parties, and if the traditions are true, the hunters used to buy, beg and steal game just the same as now. It was there that the men and boys of the vicinity resorted at evening time to swap stories, hear the news, wrestle, pull stick and practice other athletic sports almost unknown to the boys of the present day. In the second story of the house was a large hall where singing schools were kept. After the death of the Goulds the place changed hands once or twice, of which changes no record can be obtained. In 1830 it was the property of Israel H. Goodridge, then Daniel Woodward, Jr., Daniel Woodward, Sr., William J. Herrick, William W. Curtis. The buildings were burned, as recorded in another chapter.

The Capt. Peter Clark place.—With Nehemiah Rand when he came to Lyndeborough from Charlestown, Mass., was a young lad named Nehemiah Frost. This Frost afterward married Irene, a daughter of Rand. Mr. Frost built the house on this place and was the first settler on the land. After Frost, David Farrington, Robert B. Tupper, Esq., then David, or as better known, "Esquire" Stiles, Capt. Peter Clark, W. H. and B. J. Clark, William H. Clark.

The Dr. William A. Jones house.—This house was built by a stock company for Dr. W. A. Jones. The people desired to keep a physician in town and there was no convenient tenement for him to live in, so this house was built. On the removal of Dr. Jones from town later, the place was sold to B. J. Clarke. S. D. Rand, Belle L. Boutwell.

The Wheeler house.—Built by Josiah Wheeler about 1810. George E. Winn, Frank Joslin, Mrs. Jennie Frank, Walter Stewart.

The Nelson Kidder place.—Nehemiah Boutwell built the first house on this place. Nelson Kidder came to Lyndeborough, bought the place, tore down the old house and built the present cottage. He built a blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the street. Thomas A. Williams, C. R. Boutwell, George Kimball.

The Capt. Henry Clark place.—It is only a tradition who built the house which formerly stood on this land. This tradition says that when Ebenezer Coston sold his place to James Boutwell he reserved this small plot of land and built a house thereon. When torn down it was one of the oldest houses in this section of the town. A store was kept there for a time, and Dr. Israel Herrick had an office there when he returned to Lyndeborough at the solicitation of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill. Widow Creecy, Capt. Henry Clarke, Ovid Fowler, C. R. Boutwell.

The Boutwell place.—Jonathan Cram, Jr., was undoubtedly the first settler on this land. Dec. 24, 1760, he deeded it to Rev. John Rand. Rand sold it to Ebenezer Coston, and Coston deeded it to James Boutwell, Apr. 8, 1767. James Boutwell evidently bought and sold considerable land at one time and another. There is a record that he took a deed of a lot of land from Asahel Brunson, paying therefor 3,000 "Spanish milled dollars." This farm has been owned since 1767 by some member of the Boutwell family. James Boutwell, Nehemiah Boutwell, Rodney C. Boutwell, Benjamin J. Boutwell, Charles R. Boutwell, Mrs. C. R. Boutwell.

The large, square house was built by Nehemiah Boutwell and was remodeled by Charles R. Boutwell.

The Dutton cottage.—Franklin Hadley built this house as home for his aged father and mother. For some reason they never went there to live, and the place was sold to Eliza Chamberlain. Betsey E. Dutton, C. R. Boutwell, Rev. O. E. Hardy.

The Nancy Miller cottage.—Nancy Miller bought of John Richardson the old store-house of Daniel Gould, had it removed to this place and remodeled it into the present building. This was about 1850.

The Abram Boutwell place.—Leonard Morse had the old shoemaker's shop of "Esquire" Tupper moved to this place and remodeled. Abram Boutwell, Frank Joslin.

The Raymond place.—J. Hartshorn built the house on this place. Henry M. Stayner. William B. Raymond bought the place in 1844 and has lived there sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond have lived together man and wife sixty-nine years, a record that is rarely equalled in New England to-day.

The Stearns place.—The house on this place was built by William Abbott. Charles Maynard, John Stearns, Frank Stearns.

DISTRICT NO 2.

The John Chenery place.—The widow McMaster built the house on this place. Eliza McMaster, John Chenery.

The Dr. Israel Herrick place.—Dr. Israel Herrick bought this place of Jonas Wheeler. The house on the place was burned after Dr. Herrick bought it; whether Jonas Wheeler built the old house or not is uncertain. The probabilities are that he did not, but at this date there are no traditions and no records. The old buildings were burned as recorded elsewhere, and Dr. Herrick replaced them with new. Benj. G. Herrick.

The Lafayette Herrick place.—David Woodward, 2d., built the brick house on this place. Between Woodward and Karr there were changes of ownership of which I have no record. James H. Karr, Lafayette Herrick, Indianna Herrick.

The Dea. McIntire place.—So far as is known, Joseph Kidder or some member of the Kidder family first settled on this land. It was deeded to John Kidder by Ephraim Powers, June 15, 1772. Joseph Kidder built the house or part of it which stands on the land now. Nathaniel Tay, Elias McIntire, Nathaniel T. McIntire.

The Israel Woodward place.—Benjamin Fuller first built on this land; then a Mr. Hackett, Israel Woodward, Hannah Woodward, Wilkes H. Hadley, Mrs. Martin.

The Fuller homestead.—Nov. 11, 1767 Sewall Goodridge deeded to Andrew Fuller part of Lot 86, 2nd. division. Jan. 10, 1772 Josiah Abbott deeded to Andrew Fuller the remainder of Lot 86. Nov. 20, 1773 Joseph Blaney deeded to Andrew Fuller Lot 5, 2nd. division.

Andrew Fuller was the first settler and builder on this land and the farm has been handed from father to son until now. Andrew Fuller, Jr., Moses C. Fuller. This is one of the farms owned by a direct descendant of the first settler.

The Pinnacle House estate.—David Woodward was the first settler on this land and built a brick house thereon. John and David Gage, John W. Burnham, Edward W. Duncklee. Mr. Duncklee built the large summer hotel known as the Pinnacle House.

The Isaac L. Duncklee place.—Thomas Holt, — Floyd, Isaac L. Duncklee, Clintie Duncklee.

The David Holt homestead.—William Holt and David Stratton settled on this land together. They built a log-house and occupied it one winter. William Holt then removed to an

adjoining lot now owned by Benj. G. Herrick. Stratton remained and built the seventh frame house in Lyndeborough. He soon sold out to Holt, and the latter came back to this farm and it has remained in the family possession ever since. William Holt, Oliver Holt, David Holt, Andy Holt, Fred Holt. Most of the present buildings were erected or improved during the ownership of David Holt.

The Harvey Holt place.—Dr. Benjamin Jones was the first settler on this land, and also the first settled physician in town. He took a deed of this land of James Andrews Aug. 29, 1770. He sold the place to his son Joseph, and built the brick house at the "Center." Harvey Holt, Henry H. Joslin.

The David C. Grant place.—Melchizedeck Boffee first made a home on this lot, taking a deed of the same from Jeremiah Lee, Aug 10, 1770. The next owner was John Boffee, his son. James Grant bought the farm but between Boffee and Grant there was probably a transfer of which we have no record. James Grant, David C. Grant, Arthur Grant, Frank H. Joslin.

The Foster Woodward place.—Foster Woodward bought this land of Levi H. Woodward and erected the present buildings. Eliza and Josie Woodward.

The "Houston" Woodward place.—This land was originally part of the Stephenson estate. When Eleazer Woodward, Jr. sold his farm to the town, he bought here and built a house and barn. Levi Houston Woodward, Dana B. Sargent, Mrs. Dana B. Sargent, Mrs. Mattie Putnam.

The Williams Woodward place.—Williams Woodward built the cottage on this place. Levi H. Woodward, Harriet — Myra Davis, Lizzie Hilt.

The Stephenson homestead farm.—John Stephenson was the first settler on this land and the ownership has descended from father to son to this day. John Stephenson was one of the early settlers and this farm was certainly improved by him as early as 1755. John Stephenson, John Stephenson, Jr., Jonathan Stephenson, Willis J. Sephenson. John Stephenson took a deed from B. Lynde Dec. 20, 1764 of Lot 55, 2nd division and March 5, 1780 he bought of the same party Lot 56, 2nd division. Nov. 2, 1768 he bought of Benj. Cram part of Lot 59.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

The Watkins place.— This place was probably first improved by some member of the Kidder family. Either Phineas, Phineas, or Phineas C., known as "Old Phineas," "Middle Phin-

east" and "Young Phineas"; then Oliver Watkins, David Upton.

The Old Parker Tavern stand.—Jonathan Parker was the builder of a log house on this land. Isaiah Parker, Charles Parker; then a number of transient occupants; George R. Barnes.

The James W. Merrill place.—William Loring, Manley Kidder, who built the present house. James W. Merrill.

The Charles Parker place.—Charles Parker, George Duncklee, George H. Stevens, Horace D. Gage.

The Jonas Abbott place.—Owned and occupied for many years by the Abbott family. Charles L. Avery

The Christie place.—First house on this place built by John K. Christie. Morris Frye, Charles Goodrich, Charles R. Smith.

The Dea. John C. Goodrich place.—Ebenezer Hutchinson first settled on this place. John Southwick, John C. Goodrich and Eliphalet Atwood, John C. Goodrich, John H. Goodrich. The post office at North Lyndeborough was always kept at this place.

The Paul Atwood place.—Paul Atwood built the house on this place. John H. Goodrich; now owned by Mrs Stella E. Woods.

The Benjamin Ames place.—Jonathan Thayer first built here. William H. Gould, Luther Odell, Benjamin B. Ames, Edward E. Rogers.

The John Clark place.—John Clark, a brother of Major Peter, built and settled on this place in 1776. Sarah C. Goodrich, Ella M. Quiggle.

The Senter place.—Either Asa or Benjamin Senter first improved this place. The traditions indicate that it was Asa. Franklin Senter, Charles H. Senter.

The Francis Epps or Osborne place.—Samuel Senter deeded part of Lot 107 to Francis "Epse," Nov. 15, 1771. Daniel Epes deeded part of Lot 108 to the same Francis, Jan. 15, 1772. . . . Francis Epps was the first builder and settler on this land. Eliphalet Atwood, William H. Osborne, Charles H. Bailey, Adams & Mudgett.

The Starrett place.—Asa Palmer, Richard Batten, Martin Whitney, William Starrett, Allen Brown.

The Nathan Brown place.—Nathan Brown, Jonathan Clark, Allen A. Brown.

The Daniel Proctor place.—Daniel Proctor, John Proctor.

The Major Peter Clark place.— Benjamin “Epes” deeded this land to Peter Clark, Dec. 23, 1773. He built the house and mill as recorded in another chapter. William Clark, Capt. Peter Clark. Present owner, Henry E. Holden.

The Allen Brown place. Allen Brown, John C. Goodrich, who built the present house, Patrick Hanley, John Wellman, Daniel Henderson, Oliver Harris, Mark Morse, Mark Morse heirs, J. McLane.

The Boardman place.— Thomas Boardman first improved this land. Daniel N. Boardman, Peter Clark, Samuel Dyer, W. K. Cochran, Alfred C. Wilder, Irwin D. Wilder.

The old Proctor place.— John Proctor first built on the side of the mountain south of this place. He afterward bought this place of Charles Whitmarsh. Charles Whitmarsh, John Proctor, Sylvester Proctor, David E. Proctor.

The Asa Hill place.— Abel Hill, Asa Hill, Asa Hill heirs, W. C. Wilder, Merrill T. Spalding.

The Needham place.— Daniel Plummer, David Stiles, Jr., Martin Whitney, William L. Needham, Warren Needham, Mrs. Harry Morse.

DISTRICT NO. 7.— JOHNSON'S CORNER.

John Johnson to Adam Johnson, Dec. 29, 1746, Lot 45, 1st division.

Elias Taylor to Adam Johnson, March 17, 1758, Lot 45, 1st division, with a full share of common or undivided land.

Adam Johnson to Rachel Johnson, April 9, 1768, Lot 59, 1st division.

Elias Taylor to Adam Johnson, March 17, 1758, Lot 46, 1st division.

John Johnson to Adam Johnson, April 8, 1772, Lot 58, 1st division.

James Johnson to B. Lynde, Sept. 22, 1772, Lot 56, 2nd division.

James Boutwell to Adam Johnson, Jan. 14, 1775, Lot 58, 1st division.

Solomon Cram to Adam Johnson, July 1, 1772, Lot 23, 1st division.

The above transcripts from the registrar of deeds office shows the amount of land in part owned by the Johnson family, and why that section of the town was early called Johnson's Corner.

The David Carkin place.— David Carkin, Asher Curtis,

Alfred Nourbourn. Mr. Nourbourn occupies this place now as a summer home.

The Edwin Patch place.—Joseph Chamberlain first built on this place. Edwin N. Patch, — Clough, Robert T. S. Shepard, Robert T. S. Shepard heirs.

The Rose place.—Solomon Cram was first settler on this land. Timothy Putnam, Abram Rose, Brackley Rose, George Rose, George Rose heirs, Willard Rose.

The Eli Clark Curtis place.—This land was part of the Carleton estate. Dudley Carlton built the brick house. Amaziah Blanchard, E. C. Curtis.

The Amaziah Blanchard place.—Amaziah Blanchard first settled on this land. William W. Curtis, Asher Curtis.

The old Carkin homestead or Robert Lynch place.—John Carkin, Aaron Carkin, Rufus Chamberlain, Robert K. Lynch, W. W. Curtis, Edward W. Curtis.

The Andrew Tyler place.—Andrew Tyler built the house on this place. Sally Curtis, William Richardson.

The Asa Manning place.—Jacob Manning, Asa Manning, Solon Richardson, Willis Perham, Walter S. Shepard. This record is imperfect. Between Manning and Richardson were probably transfers of this land of which we have no information.

This place was once used as the Mont Vernon poor farm. Some of the older residents of the town can remember when it was thus used, but we have been unable to find anyone who could tell the reason of Mont Vernon's coming over into Lyndeborough for a place to maintain their paupers.

The William H. Bowen farm.—This place was originally part of the Johnson property. A man named Brown once lived there, but whether he built the old set of buildings which were on the place when Burnham Russell bought it cannot now be told. Orrin Russell built the present house. Burnham Russell, Orrin Russell, Joseph White, William H. Bowen. Mr. Bowen has added to and remodeled the whole set of buildings.

The Burnham Russell farm.—John Johnson, Adam Johnson, Edmund Perkins, Burnham Russell, Aaron W. Russell.

The Kilburn S. Curtis place.—Amos Wilkins, William Carson, Josiah Russell, John Ramsdell, Asher Curtis, Kilburn S. Curtis, Mrs. Frances Curtis. Kilburn S. Curtis built the present set of buildings. The old house was once struck by lightning and badly damaged.

The David D. Clark place.—Jacob Wellman, John and Polly

Wellman, David D. Clark, Fred Lowe, George J. Carson. The house standing on this farm is said by the Rev. Mr. Clark to be one of the oldest in town.

Alexander Carson place.—Alexander Carson, Benj. Gould, John Wellman, William R. Duncklee, Isaac L. Duncklee, Leonard G. Brown. Ira R. Brown built the present house.

The Leonard G. Brown place.—Ezekiel Upton, James L. Clark, Robert R. Brown, C. H. Holt, Leonard G. Brown. Between the ownership of Mr. Upton and Mr. Clark, a man named Marvell lived here, but whether as owner or tenant is not known.

The Charles L. Perham place.—John Hutchinson, first settler. Rev. Mr. Clark says that "he gave a bond to Jonathan Peal of Salem, Mass., July 10, 1736, that he would have within four years a dwelling house, 20x18, built and twelve acres cleared, broken up, and fenced in." The deed was given Sept. 27, 1760, and the conditions were fulfilled.

The next owner of which we can get any account was Abel Hill, but between Hutchinson and Hill there were probably transfers of the land. It is known that David Butterfield lived there for a time. This farm was deeded by Abel Hill to James L. Clark, Apr. 20, 1815. Asa Clark, Oliver Perham, Charles L. Perham.

The Haggett place.—John Haggett, Joseph Haggett, Joseph Haggett heirs, D. Whiting & Sons, E. C. Curtis.

The Micah Hartshorn place.—Micah Hartshorn, Samuel N. Hartshorn. Samuel N. Hartshorn heirs, Eliphalet J. Hardy, Owen E. Hardy, Edward G. Hall.

The Persons S. Holt place.—Now owned and occupied as a summer home by the heirs of John Herrick.

The Jeremiah Carleton place.—Jeremiah Carleton, James Donnell and John Hartshorn, Joseph Chamberlain, Israel Curtis, Eli C. Curtis.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

The Jesse Simonds place.—Jonas Kidder took a deed of this land from Benjamin Lynde May 1, 1766. After Mr. Kidder removed to Hudson there were one or two transfers of the property of which we can find no record. He was the first settler on the land, and kept a tavern there. The old tavern built by him was torn down in the early 60's by Jesse Simonds, who built the present house. In 1840 Jesse Reed owned the place, then Charles Woodward, Jesse Simonds, John D. Butler, Robert C. Mason.

The Levi Spalding place.—The house on this place was built by one of the Spalding family, Henry Spalding, probably. Levi Spalding, Levi Spalding heirs, Frank Starrett, Warren Nichols.

The Daniel Woodward place.—There is a tradition that there was a log house on the land when Daniel Woodward bought it, about the year 1800. He built a brick house there in 1820. Daniel Woodward, Jr., Sumner French, Sumner French heirs, Willis J. Stephenson. House destroyed by fire.

The Dutton place.—Reuben Dutton, Benjamin Dutton, Betsey E. Dutton, John Fletcher.

The Houston place.—Dea. Samuel Houston first built here, and the farm was owned by the Houston family until their removal to Iowa. Buildings long since torn down.

The Whiting place.—Dea. Oliver Whiting or his father first improved this land. After he removed to New York, there were transfers of the property of which we have no record. The buildings have been torn down, and part of the land is owned by D. B. Whittemore.

The Nathan Cummings place.—This was a part of the large tract of land once owned by Edward, Stephen, Capt. Levi, and Henry Spalding. It is probable that one of these men built the old house which stood there. Nathan Cummings built the present cottage. Henry Joslin, Nathan Cummings, Mrs. Nathan Cummings.

Sherebiah Manning place.—Benjamin Jones built the large, two-storied house which stands on this farm and was the first settler there. Sherebiah Manning built the barn. Benj. Jones, Sherebiah Manning, Levi P. Spalding. Millard Wilson.

The "Paige" Spalding place.—A comparison of records and traditions seems to show that Capt. Nathaniel Bachelder was the first settler here. Dea. Abram Patch, Edward P. Spalding, Edward Parry, Edward Parry heirs.

The Twitchell place.—Of this place we can get but little information. Asa Twitchell lived there for a time as did George R. Barnes. It is now owned by Mrs. M. A. Sweetser of Stoneham, Mass. and occupied as a summer home.

The Whittemore homestead.—Daniel Whittemore took a deed of the lot, numbered 124, 2nd division, April 28, 1770. It is one of the four farms in Lyndeborough which are tilled by a direct descendant of the first settler on the land. Aaron Whittemore, Aaron Whittemore, Daniel B. Whittemore.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TOWN FAIRS AND CELEBRATIONS.

THE TOWN FAIRS OF 1879 AND 1880.

BY H. W. WHITEMORE.

In the olden time, as has been intimated in another chapter, the people of Lyndeborough were industrious to a fault. But the reason is not far to seek; it took pretty nearly all their time to earn a living.

Within comparatively recent times, however, the townspeople have become accustomed to taking a day off for some sort of recreation, and that fact is easily explained, too. The stone walls that cross and re-cross the town in every direction were nearly all built long ago. Clearing the land of the stone for walls left the fields in readiness for farm machinery; and with the advent of the mowing machine, the horse-rake, the hay-fork, the corn-planter, and the cultivator, out-of-door work that used to be done slowly, by hand, is done rapidly now by machine. A similar revolution has taken place within the housekeeper's domain, for much work formerly done in the kitchen, by hand, is now done by machine in factories of many kinds, at a distance.

Having more of leisure in it, the life of the average citizen has been modified, perhaps, by the bright city cousin and the jolly summer boarder who have been coming to Lyndeborough for many years to enjoy, for a season, the wholesome hospitality of a New Hampshire country town. Be that as it may, the stranger from "down below" often helps to enliven the basket picnic that, on occasion, calls together men, women and children from all parts of the town.

One such picnic was held years ago on the top of Pinnacle Mountain. Several ox-teams were employed by the committee on transportation, and it is safe to say that more oxen were up there that day than can be found in the whole town now. One man rode in a wagon all the way up—a feat probably never performed before or since.

Other picnics have been held at "Purgatory" Falls, at Barnes' Falls and in a grove near the old Parker place on the turnpike. A brass band, with headquarters at North Lynde-

borough, assisted in drawing people to this grove, and on at least one occasion the Lafayette Artillery Co. was present.

More ambitious attempts at making a holiday distinguish the years 1879 and 1880 when town fairs were held at the centre.

At a public meeting held in August, 1879, a committee was chosen "to see what action the people would take to start a town fair." The committee was as follows :

Fred A. Richardson, David C. Grant, David G. Dickey, Luther Cram, Joel H. Tarbell, Franklin Senter, Wm. W. Burton, E. C. Curtis, George Rose, D. B. Whittemore, Jotham Hildreth, Charles L. Avery.

This committee met on August 25th, voted to organize for a town fair, and chose Daniel B. Whittemore, president ; George Rose, vice-president ; John H. Goodrich, secretary and treasurer ; Eli C. Curtis, general superintendent. The committee also appointed the following persons trustees :

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| District No. 1. | F. A. Richardson, Martin Whitney, David G. Dickey. |
| " " 2. | Benjamin G. Herrick, David C. Grant. |
| " " 3. | Charles F. Tarbell, Artemas Woodward, Luther Cram. |
| " " 4. | Erwin D. Wilder, Franklin Senter. |
| " " 5. | Wm. W. Burton, Wm. N. Ryerson. |
| " " 6. | Geo. W. Parker, Charles Tarbell, John Batchelder. |
| " " 7. | Geo. Rose, Chas. L. Perham. |
| " " 8. | D. B. Whittemore, L. P. Spalding. |
| " " 9. | Jotham Hildreth. |
| " " 10. | Chas. L. Avery. |

At later meetings a constitution and by-laws were adopted, judges were appointed, other necessary arrangements were made and October 1 was fixed upon to be the day of the fair.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., on the day named, a procession was formed in the following order :

Capt. Andy Holt, Chief Marshal
George E. Spalding, Marshal
Mont Vernon Brass Band
Lafayette Artillery Co.

Town Team, composed of thirteen yoke of oxen
Citizens in carriages

On the common, during the day, there were various tests of strength and endurance, and on an improvised track, near by, there was a horse-race, probably the only formal race of the kind ever seen in Lyndeborough. (Sometimes, it may be said, the ringing of the church bell has excited the horses of people making their way, single file, towards the centre of the town, so that they became, practically, unmanageable. In such

cases usually the best horse arrived first. But horse racing has always been held in much disfavor by most Lyndeborough people.)

Some of the best live stock in town, cattle, horses and sheep, was on exhibition and in the town hall there was to be seen the best the people could do in the way of fruits and vegetables, butter, cheese, and bread, some of it made from home-grown wheat.

Besides, there were exhibits of needle work, both ancient and modern, and a number of articles, interesting on account of age or associations, such, for example, as the chair, 110 years old, which was once the property of the Rev. Sewall Goodrich, and the samples of cloth shown by Mrs. E. Cram. This cloth was woven in 1772 by the great-grandmother of the exhibitor.

After dinner the president of the day called the company to order and speeches were made by Mr. David C. Grant, Mr. C. H. Holt and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, of Worcester, Mass.

The officials of the second fair, held Sept. 22, 1880, were about the same as those of the previous year, with the exception of the judges, who were more numerous and whose names follow:—

Live Stock.—Luther Cram, Erwin D. Wilder, Geo. E. Spalding; F. A. Richardson, Charles Tarbell, Charles L. Perham; Rufus Chamberlain, Nathan Richardson, Edwin N. Patch; Wm. H. Clark, James H. Karr, Albert Cram; J. A. Woodward, B. J. Clark, Robt. K. Lynch.

Fruit, Vegetables and Seeds.—Rev. T. P. Sawin, John E. Batchelder, David Putnam; Geo. Rose, Everett E. Lowe, Geo. H. Stevens; David G. Dickey, Benj. G. Herrick, N. W. Tarbell.

Bread and Dairy Products.—David C. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Geo. Rose.

Knit and Fancy Goods, Embroidery, Cut Flowers, etc.—Mrs. E. C. Curtis, Mrs. D. B. Whittemore, Mrs. G. E. Spalding; Mrs. B. G. Herrick, Mrs. D. G. Dickey, Mrs. J. E. Batchelder; Mrs. C. L. Perham, Mrs. J. C. Ordway, Mrs. C. F. Tarbell; Miss Ida Patch, Mrs. Belle Boutwell, Mrs. J. A. Woodward.

The list of prizes awarded in 1880 is given in full in the *Milford Enterprise* of Sept. 27, and is, approximately, a catalogue of the products of the town. The names of a large proportion of the families of Lyndeborough appear in this list, or somewhere else in the secretary's book.

The music of the day was by the Mont Vernon band. Mr. David H. Goodell of Antrim, who was Governor of New Hampshire a few years later, made an address.

These town fairs were good examples, on a very small scale, to be sure, of the thoroughly respectable agricultural fair that

used to entertain and instruct great numbers of New England people, and provide the occasion for dignified speeches by the governor of the state and by other men of note.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LYNDEBOROUGH.

BY J. A. WOODWARD.

There was a strong desire on the part of many of the people living in Lyndeborough at the time the town had reached the age of one hundred years, to fittingly celebrate the event, and some steps were taken to do so. But for some reason the scheme fell through. It would seem now that it was unfortunate for the history of the town that the people did not carry out their good intentions. A historical sketch written at that time would be very interesting to compare with that which we have been able to gather now.

Fifty years later at the March meeting, 1889, the question of celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary was brought up and it was unanimously voted to hold a celebration.* The following committee was chosen to make the necessary arrangements:—

Fred A. Richardson	Harvey Perham
Henry H. Joslin	Eli C. Curtis
Fred B. Richards	Daniel B. Whittemore
Erwin D. Wilder	Sewell M. Buck
William W. Burton	Charles L. Avery

A special town meeting was called on Aug. 10 for the purpose of perfecting arrangements and appropriating money to pay expenses, and it is a curious, and in some respects a ludicrous fact, that this meeting extended into three days before the "red tape" of the law could be complied with and the money legally appropriated. This with no opposition to the measure. The sum of three hundred dollars was placed in the hands of the committee to carry on the work.

David C. Grant was chosen president of the day, Andy Holt chief marshal, and Jacob A. Woodward, toastmaster. A mammoth tent was hired in Boston and was pitched on the common, just south of the town hall.

*At the time this celebration was proposed, Mr. David C. Grant and many others interested in the event, were of the opinion that John Badger was the first settler within the limits of Salem-Canada, and that he made his beginning in 1739.

Later researches, however, serve to prove that so far as his being the first settler such was not the fact, and that really the celebration should have been held in 1887. So far as the celebration is concerned this matter is immaterial now, and this note is inserted to explain any discrepancy which a careful reader of the foregoing chapters of this history might find.

The day selected, Wednesday, Sept. 4, was all that could be desired in the way of weather. Cloudless skies, cool, bracing air, and warm sun, made an ideal day. Sons and daughters of Lyndeborough had come from all over the country to visit their native town, and to help by their presence in making the day one to be remembered. Many of the citizens had decorated their homes in honor of the occasion. The residence of Charles R. Boutwell was especially noticeable. On the front was the inscription, 1739—1889. The grounds as well as the house were beautiful with national colors and other devices. George E. Spalding also put out numerous flags, and displayed a portrait of the first settled physician in town. At sunrise the bells were rung and a salute was fired. At 9 o'clock a procession was formed on the common in the following order:—

Platoon of Police

Chief marshal, Andy Holt, and aides

C. Henry Holt in command of militia, and staff

Peterborough Band, 22 pieces, C. E. White, leader

Lafayette Artillery Co., A. S. Conant, captain

Section of Artillery, Sergeant A. T. Ford

Post Harvey Holt, G. A. R., Jason Holt, commander

Color Guard

Sons of Veterans, Edward Ross, captain

Woman's Relief Corps, and citizens in private carriages.

The route of the procession was through the historic street of the "centre." In the evening the village was illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks, generously paid for by Boutwell Bros. of Lowell, Mass.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the meeting which had assembled under the large tent was called to order by the president of the day, Mr. D. C. Grant, who said:—

The hour has arrived which was assigned by the committee for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Lyndeborough. If we had arranged a day to our own liking, we could not have selected a more beautiful day than this. We have come together upon a very interesting occasion, for the purpose of connecting the future with the past by a golden link which cannot be broken. One hundred and ninety-nine years ago, whoever was traveling through the village of Salem, Massachusetts, would have seen a little band collected together to go on an expedition to Canada. That little band was commanded by Capt. Samuel King. That expedition returned late in that season, having met with defeat and disaster. They found the exchequer of Massachusetts depleted, and they were not paid for their services.

One hundred and fifty-four years ago last June the Commonwealth of Massachusetts granted to Capt. Samuel King and his co-laborers, for their services, a certain tract of land six miles square, lying west of Nar-

ragansett No. 3 — so called then, now Amherst and part of Mont Vernon. One hundred and fifty-four years ago the proprietors who were associated with Capt. Samuel King met together and had their land surveyed ; and the remains of it are what is now left of Lyndeborough, but at that time a part of Wilton, Mont Vernon and Milford.

Those early settlers, those earlier proprietors, made an effort to have the land surveyed, and one hundred and fifty years ago this last season they had built a few cabins, and they spent the winter of 1739-40 in the limits of old Lyndeborough, planting the first settlement, laboring against the forces of nature to establish for themselves and for their posterity a home. That home has been transmitted to us, and we, their children, to-day have met to connect, as I said before, with a golden link, the bright silver chain of circumstances which has brought this town into its present position. Last March a few of the citizens of Lyndeborough conceived the idea that we had neglected the works of those noble and worthy men in that distant day as they came here into this forest home and established the homes which we now this day enjoy. The town unanimously voted to celebrate that event, and invitations have been extended to you, and you are here today to unite with us in connecting that important event with the events of this day and with the future. We thank you for having responded so nobly and so generously to that call ; and the God of heaven has smiled upon us, and lest we should forget our dependence upon that God, the God of our fathers and our God, let us all unite in calling upon His name to assist us in these services, that they may redound to His glory and to the benefit of mankind. I will call upon the Rev. Mr. Childs to lead us in prayer.

Rev. Mr. Childs of Lyndeborough Centre then offered prayer.

The President. We have with us to-day one who was born and reared in our midst, and we could discover nothing very remarkable in him while a boy. As he grew up to manhood he served us as superintending school committee, first as school teacher, then as merchant. He has since wandered from the fold, and has gained the reputation of being as good a specimen of the live Yankee as Lyndeborough has ever been known to produce. I have the pleasure of introducing to you William W. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis. Fellow-citizens of the Town of Lyndeborough : Let God be praised for having set apart so perfect a day for this commemoration of our illustrious fathers and mothers, who fashioned and moulded the golden principles of justice, honor and manhood and handed them down to us, that they might be everlastingly perpetuated to all future generations of the sons and daughters of this, their native home.

Mr. Curtis then read a poem, the manuscript of which is not available for this history.

The President. We have with us, to-day, another one of the noble sons of Lyndeborough who spent his youthful days with

us, who has gone forth as an educator and an instructor ; afterwards, to preach the everlasting Gospel to the people. He comes to you to-day, after many years of experience and after many months of hard searching upon our musty records. He has gleaned much from them and will now lay before you a part of the results of his labors. I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you the Rev. F. G. Clark, of Medford, Mass.

The address of Mr. Clark was listened to with close attention and was greeted with much applause. It was the first connected story of Lyndeborough or rather Salem-Canada-Lyndeborough, to which the great majority of the citizens of the town had ever listened. With his permission much of it has been incorporated in this history.

During the delivery of the Historical Address, a pause was made for the singing of a hymn, concerning which Mr. Clark said: The hymn now to be sung is a hymn that was written by Dr. Herrick for the last service held in the old church which stood where the present town-house now stands.

The exercises were resumed at 2 P. M., and the president said: We have with us to-day another of the sons of Lyndeborough, who grew up amongst us, who went to our schools, who played with us, and who, in his early manhood, prepared himself to teach others. He has wandered away, and he has returned to us with a message. I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you Professor Daniel Putnam, of Ypsilanti, Mich.

(Prof. Putnam then delivered the following oration.)

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am both proud and glad to address you as my fellow townsmen. It is true that in one aspect we are strangers. Your faces are new to me as mine is to you. Five and forty years seem to the young an almost endless age. They do indeed form a large part of any ordinary human life. So many years have passed since I ceased to be a resident of this my native town. Only seldom during all these years have I visited for a brief time these once familiar scenes. A generation and more has passed away. I meet the children and the grandchildren of my school-fellows. They may be pardoned for looking upon me as a preserved relic of antediluvian times, a returning Rip Van Winkle of the days "before the war."

Yet some things are unchanged. "The common" here where your chairman and I used "to train," almost half a century ago, in the then celebrated "Lyndeboro Light Infantry," is scarcely changed in a single feature. I regret that the old "Meeting House" is gone. I can see in my "mind's eye" at this moment its dingy yellow outside, its two rows of small windows; in the interior its square pews, its wide gallery, its high pulpit and its wonderful "sounding board" suspended above the

minister's head. The old house deserved to be spared and preserved as a relic of the olden times, and on account of the associations which had, in the lapse of years, gathered about it. "The mountain" yonder is the same; the hills which I used to climb are the same. The rocks are still here, as many and as huge as ever. I find the same narrow valleys and winding roads. From the hilltops are the same wide views and charming prospects of nature.

One may be allowed, to exclaim, in borrowed words:

"Ye crags and peaks, I'm with you once again!

O sacred forms, how proud you look!

How high you lift your heads into the sky!

How huge you are, how mighty and how free!"

An anniversary such as has gathered us together to-day naturally turns the thoughts of those who have reached or passed the mid-day point of life, backward. The traveler, who climbs with toilsome steps up one of our native hills, pauses now and then and turns to measure over with his eye the path along which he has been struggling, following all its windings and numbering all its mile-stones.

We have come from our homes and our wanderings to greet one another as we rest for a few moments round about the hundred and fiftieth mile-stone which marks the age of our municipal life. Looking backward from this height I see with tolerable distinctness three score of these annual way-marks. Five others are partially obscured from view by the haze which covers early childhood. Some of you can see as many; a few can count a larger number; most of you stop reckoning before you reach a score and a half.

In addressing you under these circumstances I find myself impelled to speak briefly of some of the things which have been crowded into the space of five and sixty years, to note a few of the changes which have taken place, and to inquire whether, on the whole, real, healthful and hopeful progress has been made. Our starting point is the year 1824. The second term of the fifth President of the United States was drawing towards its close. Only forty-eight years had passed since the Declaration of Independence and only thirty-five since the organization of the government under the constitution. Many of the younger actors in the great Revolution, and in the events which immediately followed, were still vigorous and influential in public affairs. Two years later, on the fourth of July, just fifty years from the day when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, the second and third presidents of the republic passed away.

During the years which have intervened the territory of the country has been enlarged at least three-fold; the states have increased from twenty-four to forty-two, and the population has grown from ten millions to more than sixty millions.

The progress in inventions, in sciences and arts in machinery, in means of travel and transportation, indeed in everything which has to do with civilization and with the comforts and conveniences of life, has been simply marvelous. The wildest dreams of imagination have been more than realized. In my early boyhood the stage-coach afforded the most

rapid means of conveyance, and goods were transported into the interior of the country by huge, lumbering wagons drawn by four, six, or eight horses. The Erie canal was opened in 1825, and the first railroad in the United States was put in operation in 1826. This was the Quincy road, less than four miles in length, operated by horse-power, and used to transport the granite from the quarries to tidewater. Locomotives were first employed for railroad transportation in 1829 or 1830. These were crude in form and construction, weighing scarcely more than a ton. The first telegraph line was erected and the first message transmitted over the wires in 1844. The first really successful Atlantic cable was laid in 1866. Time does not permit me to speak of the sewing-machine, of mowers and reapers, of the telephone and of the thousand other wonders of the last half of this nineteenth century.

Our progress in the directions to which I have thus hastily referred is so obvious and so gratifying to the natural vanity of the human mind that we never tire in boasting of it. It would be worse than folly to belittle this progress even if one were so disposed.

But widening territory, increasing population, accumulating wealth of material resources are not the sole, or even the most important indications of real advancement either in a nation or in a limited, local community. We can judge more correctly and wisely in respect to the progress when we know how this territory is occupied, improved and governed; when we know of what sort and character this swelling population is, and when we have learned in what ways these resources are used. The present must be compared with the past if we would be sure in respect to the character of the changes which have taken place, and would determine whether, on the whole, the condition of things is better than it was half a century ago.

It will be impossible to make any general comparison, beyond that already indicated, that of the New England of today with the New England of the times of Andrew Jackson or of the grandfather of the present President of the United States; or of the Lyndeborough of 1889 with the Lyndeborough of 1839, the Lyndeborough of my youth. But it may be of service to us, especially to the younger of us, to institute such a comparison in a few particulars.

It may be frankly admitted that a sort of halo seems, at times, to gather about the heads of the men and women of our childhood. Distance obscures roughness of character as it does roughness of the landscape. It hides many a sharp angle and uncouth feature of the form and face as it does those of the hills and mountains. In remembrance, time mellows dispositions as it does unripe fruits. In our comparisons we shall strive to guard against the influence of this weakness of nature.

It is natural to commence with the population itself. How does the general character of the population of to-day compare with that of fifty years ago? At that time the population of the rural New England towns was, in the main, homogeneous. Within the range of my immediate personal acquaintance in boyhood I can recall but a single family of foreign birth. The families were all of essentially the same stock, descendants of the original settlers. In some cases nearly half the families of a neighborhood bore the same surname. There were no race

separations, distinctions or prejudices. The people spoke the same language, had the same traditions, and were animated by the same principles. They were, in some cases, narrow, provincial, an unfriendly critic would probably say, bigoted. They clung with great tenacity to inherited peculiarities, and without doubt overestimated the value and importance of some religious and political dogmas. But they were Americans, and Americans only, without prefix or suffix. They were neither Irish-Americans, nor German-Americans, nor French-Americans, nor any other qualified sort of Americans, but Americans pure and simple.

It is hardly necessary to say that to day the population of New England is far less homogeneous. Not only the great cities and large villages but, in some sections, the country districts are becoming filled with men and women of foreign birth. According to a recent writer, in one of our periodicals, in Massachusetts "Out of a population of 1,942,142, the foreign-born number 526,867, not including such children of alien parentage as have been born in the United States. The foreign-born represent one-fifth of the people employed in agriculture, one-half of those employed in the fisheries, two-fifths of those employed in the manufactures, and two-thirds of those employed in mining and as laborers."

The mass of the foreign population of New England has come from Ireland and Canada. The great influx of immigration from Ireland began about 1847. The Canadian French began to come in large numbers about 1867. The inflow still continues in undiminished volume. "Two successive steamers of one line brought to the port of Boston in April last, 2,100 steerage passengers from Ireland, eleven-twelfths of whom intended settling in New England, and almost every train from Canada brings from one to three cars filled with French Canadians seeking new homes in Massachusetts and her sister states."

The rapidity with which the French population has increased in New England is almost beyond belief. "In Manchester, out of a population of 40,000, 12,000 are of this nationality. In Nashua, out of a population of 17,500, 5,500 are French, a gain of fully one-half in five years. In Lowell they constitute one-third of the population." Many other large towns and cities show a like condition of affairs.

It is not necessary to make further quotations of statistics. The facts are doubtless familiar to you, and you can sum up for yourselves the results of our comparison. Even the most hopeful will hesitate to declare the new condition of things better than the old in respect to population.

I am conscious of no prejudice against men born in other lands and bred under the influence of institutions different from our own. I count among such some of my warmest personal friends and most esteemed associates.

But have we not flung our doors open too wide? Can we afford to admit and welcome without discrimination? We have barred our Western gates against the "heathen Chinee," but our Northern and Eastern gates are practically unguarded. Let intelligence and virtue come, but we have no room for more of ignorance, and vice and crime. Of these we have more than enough of native production. The paupers and anarchists of Europe are as much to be dreaded as the coolies of Asia.

The ignorance and illiteracy of the North are as dangerous to the purity of the ballot-box and the permanency of our institutions as those of the South.

A comparison of social and political conditions naturally follows the comparison of population.

A hundred or even fifty years ago, the New England towns afforded the best known example of a pure democracy. This was true not only in respect to affairs of government, but also in respect to social conditions. There were no fixed and recognized lines dividing the people into classes or casts. There were then, as there always have been and always will be, differences in intelligence, in education, in refinement, in wealth, in influence, indeed in everything in which men can differ. But such differences were incidental, individual, and temporary. There were no classes of capitalists and laborers; of employers and employees. No young man regarded himself as born into a caste, and as belonging to a particular class of society. No young woman thought of herself as predestined, by the accident of birth, to be a servant or a mistress, an employer or a drudge. The boy worked on the farm or in the shop of his neighbor. But he worked with his employer as well as for him. The girl did service in the kitchen of her mother's neighbor and friend, but her social position was not thereby changed. The next year the boy became owner of a farm, and very likely employed the son of his former employer. The girl became mistress of her own house, and in turn employed the daughters of her neighbors. The employed and the employers were of the same stock and often of kindred blood, and were constantly changing places and relations. Social equality was not disturbed.

Even where large numbers of persons were employed the conditions were essentially the same. In my early boyhood the newly-erected cotton mills of Nashua and Lowell were filled with the self-respecting and respected sons and daughters of New England farmers and mechanics. The "overseers" and the "hands" were often old acquaintances and friends, frequently from the same neighborhoods and the same families. Outside the work-rooms they met and associated on terms of perfect equality.

While doubtless something of this old condition of equality still survives in towns like our own, and in communities which have retained their original homogeneous character, it has almost entirely disappeared in the large cities and in all the great manufacturing establishments. During the last quarter of a century there has been a constantly increasing tendency towards the creation of permanent classes in society and towards the formation of sharp and clearly defined lines of separation between these classes. These lines run through social life and social organizations; in some quarters they appear in religious life and religious organizations; and they are beginning to make their way into the dangerous domain of politics, and threaten to become the basis of political organizations and political action.

It will have to be admitted, I think, that our present social and political conditions do not, on the whole, compare favorably with those which existed half a century ago. Some real dangers threaten us. These are serious enough to cause apprehension if not alarm. Some tendencies

must be checked, and some acknowledged evils must be corrected if our institutions are to be maintained in their purity and integrity. The right of suffrage must be so guarded that the reported result of an election shall indicate the will of the majority of the actual voters. If in a sharply contested election voters can be sold and bought like cattle, at so much a head ; if votes can be bargained for like any other marketable commodity ; if the tricks of petty ward politicians and the manipulations of self-constituted leaders are to determine candidates and control the policies of great parties then our boasted right of suffrage is a worthless form, a mocker and a delusion, and our elections are a costly and solemn farce.

If, in addition to all this, men are to bring over from the old countries the prejudices of race, and the political and sectarian animosities of by-gone ages, and are to nourish their barbarous hates and to fight out their senseless quarrels on our soil, in our streets, and about our ballot boxes, then indeed have our politics become degraded, and danger has become really alarming. America has need of only American citizens and American voters, and of American questions and issues in our politics and at our polls.

Time does not permit further comparisons in these directions. The conclusions thus far reached are not calculated to flatter our vanity or to foster our pride. If our examinations were to be closed just here the outlook for the future would not be encouraging. We should enter upon the next half century with gloomy forebodings. I do not, however, share very largely in the excessive fears of the timid, or in the terrible prognostications of evil uttered by the pessimistic prophets of the day.

Allusion has already been made to the great influx of emigrants of different nationalities ; many of them ignorant of the nature of our institutions and of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship ; not a few of them imbued with socialistic and anarchic ideas, with confused notions of the distinction between regulated liberty and unbridled license, impatient of necessary restraint and destitute of sympathy with many of the social and religious customs and the political traditions of the native population.

Reference has also been made to the tendency towards the formation of opposing and hostile classes ; to the disposition to create antagonism between labor and capital ; to array the employed against the employers ; to engender hatred in the poor against the rich, and even to deny the right to hold private property, and to make the possession of individual accumulations a crime against humanity. The teaching of these socialistic theories and leveling doctrines derives its chief force from some unfortunate and alarming conditions of our times.

It cannot be denied that there is danger, not only to our political institutions, but even to the stability of our present social organization, in the rapidly growing tendency to the accumulation of colossal fortunes in the hands of a few men and a few families, if the laws are to be so framed and so administered as to render such fortunes permanent in these families. At the present day intelligent and benevolent men, as much as the ignorant and selfish, instinctively revolt against any social or political system which allows a concentration of power or of wealth

in the hands of a small minority. There is peril when the few become very rich and the many become very poor, and more especially if there are indications that such a state of affairs is to become a permanent condition.

It is easy to delude ourselves with the idea that, in some way, things will settle themselves; that the laws of supply and demand, the laws of business and of the "survival of the fittest" will solve all these perplexing and dangerous problems. We shall do well to remember that natural laws are slow in their operation, and that human nature is restless and impatient when constantly excited by crafty and plausible appeals of artful demagogues and irritated by real or fancied wrongs. It is better economy to guard against an explosion than to expend means in gathering up and caring for broken fragments. It is wiser to prevent a conflagration than to show energy and skill in putting out the fire after it gets under good headway; better, if possible, to allay rising discontent than to risk the action of a brutal mob.

Freely conceding the existence of real dangers and of serious and growing evils, I see no reason for despairing of the republic, or for apprehending some overwhelming disaster to our social, religious, and political institutions. I do not believe that, on the whole, the former days were better than the present, that the fathers were essentially wiser, more virtuous, and more patriotic than their children. On the contrary, in many directions, real, genuine progress has been made. While it must be readily granted that in some things we are worse than the men of fifty years ago, it may be safely claimed that in other things we have improved upon their teachings, examples and methods.

While our times have less of certain types of religion, they have more of practical Christianity. They are without doubt less tenacious of theological dogmas; less militant in the defense and propagation of iron-clad creeds; less positive in claiming to possess and to hold all revealed truth; less harsh and denunciatory in dealing with those who differ from accepted standards. But the sweet graces of divine love and charity and beneficence are more cultivated and exhibit a richer growth. The gospel of "good will to men" is more earnestly preached and more constantly and consistently practiced. In spite of the tendency to the formation of classes, in spite of the prejudice arising from the accidents of race and color, simple manhood, without reference to birth or to past or present conditions and circumstances, is held in higher esteem and treated with more respect than in former times.

Call to mind the radical change of sentiment and action touching the questions of human bondage, and the education of the negro race. I have no reference to the positions and teachings of political parties or religious organizations, but to the general tone of public opinion and to the conduct of men irrespective of party or sect.

Happily to many of you slavery and the heated and bitter controversies growing out of it are only matters of history, like the discovery of America and the battle of Bunker Hill. To us, whose memories easily traverse the period of fifty years, they are not so much history as living and terrible realities. Our fathers had solemnly affirmed that all men have an inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

By a strange inconsistency they denied to a whole race, guilty of only a darker skin and thicker lips than their own, every right which renders life desirable or existence tolerable. Men, women, children were bought and sold like horses and sheep. No ties of blood or family were regarded as sacred. To teach a slave to read was a crime punishable by long and hard imprisonment. A public meeting of intelligent citizens and respectable members of Christian churches, held not in South Carolina but in Connecticut, resolved that it is "Highly inexpedient and even dangerous to the peace of the community to teach the negroes to read and write." The city of New Haven, at a meeting held with the mayor as chairman, voted by a majority of 700 to 4, "That the founding of colleges for educating colored people is an unwarrantable and dangerous interference with the internal concerns of other States, and ought to be discouraged." "That the establishment in New Haven of such a college is incompatible with the prosperity, if not the existence, of the present institutions of learning and will be destructive of the best interests of the city."

In some places in the Northern States mobs tore down school buildings erected for the education of free colored children, and compelled the teachers to flee for their lives.

Statesmen defended slavery on constitutional grounds in the Senate, and learned divines defended it on Bible grounds in the church. The honored president of Dartmouth College, whose name and memory I hold in highest reverence, while I was a student in that institution, affirmed, with strong emphasis, that prophecy and history, the will of God and the interests of humanity, united in declaring that bondage was the natural and proper condition of the African race.

Since those days, slavery, though protected by constitutions and laws, by compromises and resolutions, has been swept away by a terrible deluge of human blood. The hot flames of Civil War have burned away the barriers which barred the progress of the colored race and closed against them the schoolhouse and the college. The logic of events and the mighty workings of an over-ruling Providence have converted both statesmen and divines to a new gospel of universal freedom. It is no longer considered dangerous to teach negro children to read and write. The good citizens of New Haven do not tremble lest the establishment of colleges for colored young men and women will shake the solid foundations of Yale university. The various religious denominations emulate each other in contributions of men and means for opening and supporting institutions of learning for the emancipated slaves and their children. The South is not much behind the North in this beneficent and Christian work. A recent document states that since 1862 there have been expended the following sums for the education of the colored people of the South:

By the American Missionary Association,	\$10,000,000
Methodists,	2,250,000
Baptists,	2,000,000
Presbyterians,	1,600,000
Others,	1,000,000
Making a total of	\$16,850,000

The Southern States have expended since 1868 for common and normal schools for the colored race, \$37,000,000.

Will anyone venture to assert that the former days of slavery and oppression were better than these latter days of freedom and education?

There are serious problems yet unsolved touching the emancipated race. But in view of what has already been accomplished, we may face the perplexities and dangers of the future without overmuch apprehension or fear.

Time forbids an extension of these comparisons. But it could easily be shown that real and healthful advance has been made in general education and in many departments of moral reform. Genuine progress has been made in the temperance work, and in moral and legal efforts for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. "Evil men and seducers may have waxed worse and worse," but public sentiment in most of our communities and in the nation at large, in spite of many drawbacks, has steadily improved.

And whatever provisions may be put in or left out of the constitution of a State, whatever laws may be enacted or repealed, this remains true always and everywhere: that all permanent progress, either in political or moral reform, must have its basis and support in an intelligent public sentiment. What the majority of the people demand in respect to temperance, or civil service reform, or emigration, or the public lands, they will ultimately get. Vexatious delays may be met, but the final result is sure. The waiting may be long and tiresome, but patient and persevering effort finally has its reward. Right and truth will conquer in the end.

How can one who believes there is a just, righteous, all-wise and almighty Ruler of all things doubt the ultimate triumph of justice and righteousness? This triumph will be secured, not by irresistible manifestations of supernatural power, but by the working together of all principles, forces, and agencies, human and divine, which have for their end the production and spread of justice and righteousness in the world.

Among the agencies which have been mighty in the past, and are still mighty in every good work for the elevation and redemption of humanity are the principles and characters of the fathers and mothers who planted the rural towns of New England, and whose mortal remains sleep beneath the soil which they loved. They were not perfect men and women. We do not honor them most by claiming for them that ideal perfection which they never thought of claiming for themselves. They were merely human. But, taken all in all, the world has not yet seen a nobler, and truer, and grander generation.

It is possible that the towns and states which they founded may pass under the control of men of a different race and of another faith, but their principles and deeds have not perished, and will not perish. The seeds of truth which they planted have sprung up and are bearing ripened fruits in fertile fields which their eyes never saw. The empire which had its beginning here among these rocky hills and in the shadows of these rough mountains has transferred the seat and center of its power to the broader plains and richer soil of the West. New England lives in Ohio, and Michigan, and Iowa, and other of the newer states. Her sons and

daughters do not cease to remember the mother who nourished their infancy, though her features are rugged and her face is wrinkled with many a deep-plowed furrow. As we re-visit the scenes of childhood we do not hesitate to repeat the words of Scott—

“Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land;
Whose heart hath ne’er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?”

We enter into the feelings of Bryant when he wrote—

“Thou who wouldst see the lovely and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature’s face,
Ascend our rocky mountains. Let thy foot
Fail not with weariness, for on their tops
The beauty and the majesty of earth
Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way. There as thou stand’st,
The haunts of men below thee, and around
The mountain’s summits, thy expanding heart
Shall feel a kindred with that loftier world
To which thou art translated, and partake
The enlargement of thy vision.”

As I close, permit me to record once more the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the State and the town of my birth. The remains of four generations of my ancestors sleep beneath this soil, and render it “hallowed ground.” These rough fields, these narrow valleys, these winding highways, these rocky hills, these rugged mountains have charms for my eye and my heart which no other lands possess. I love the rich and beautiful State of my adoption, with her broad and fertile fields, with her magnificent forests, with her exhaustless mines, with her grand lakes, and her intelligent and enterprising population: but “if I forget thee, Jerusalem of my birth and boyhood, let my right hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not the Jerusalem of New England above my chief joy.”

The President. A fine display of fireworks, consisting of rockets, Roman candles, and mines, to close with a set piece prepared for the day, has been provided by the Boutwell family. This will be exhibited on the common by a professional from Boston as early in the evening as it is possible to do so. All are cordially invited to attend.

This concludes the speaking by those who have prepared addresses for this occasion from manuscript. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Jacob A. Woodward, who will take charge of the further proceedings in my place.

Mr. Woodward. Ladies and gentlemen: Before proceeding

to the task which has been assigned to me, you will please pardon one brief thought. While we have met here together to renew old acquaintances and to form new acquaintances, and to revive the happy memories of young manhood and young womanhood, this thought comes to me: that we should this day give some meed of honor to the gray-haired men and women who have been true to old Lyndeborough and have remained here, and who make this celebration to-day possible. While we reverence and honor the names of those who founded this town, I still submit that it is those who live here to-day and are to remain here who make the town what it is and what it is to be. And I call upon all residents of the town, to-day, upon this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement, to pledge ourselves anew, that whatever is tried that is new and that is practical, we will adopt it in our industry; that whatever is new and best, we will have it in our schools and upon our roads; that we will give a liberal support to all of our institutions; and that Lyndeborough shall have the reputation, and deserve it, of being a live, go-ahead place, abreast of the times. Communism and anarchy do not flourish in the homes under the shadows of these hills.

In giving the first sentiment that is to be responded to, I would say, by way of introduction, that whenever you mention the military record of Lyndeborough, every true son of Lyndeborough stands up a little straighter and says, "You can scrutinize that record as much as you please!" The sentiment is, "Our Military Men."

From Bunker Hill to Appomattox, from '76 to '61, when duty called, the men of Lyndeborough responded where

" . . . Bursting shell, the gateway wrenched asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade.
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The diapason of the cannonade."

Our military record, second to none.

About a year before the civil war opened, up here in District No. 2, a district which has the reputation of sending out lots of live, smart and mischievous men, a young man went out into the world to try his skill in its warfare. When duty called he responded, and has made for himself a name and fame. He needs no introduction from me to many of you. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Surgeon-General Holt of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gen. Holt. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-townsmen : Before commencing the few sentences that I am to utter, I wish to say a word of explanation or apology. I had supposed up to yesterday morning that it would not be possible for me to be present at this celebration, although no amount of inconvenience or expense to myself would have kept me away. I supposed that I should be employed in a Government office which I am unfortunate enough to hold, that would, perhaps, call fifteen or twenty veteran soldiers from their homes all over Massachusetts, and I felt that I had no right to put them to that inconvenience. But, happily, we were able to arrange the matter yesterday, and so I am here. But I have been able to give but very little thought to the sentiment that your toastmaster has asked me to respond to.

One hundred and fifty years ago this fall, our sturdy ancestors came into the wilderness that clothed these grand old hills, and carved out for themselves and their children, homes. And among their first thoughts was that of caring for their own protection. Although the savage Indian had been driven from all the southern part of New England, still he was jealous of the approaching civilization, and sought every opportunity to get revenge; and so the settlers of the extreme frontier were never without danger of attacks from them, and the settlers here, as tradition says, like those elsewhere, built for their protection a block house. It is not probable that they had any military organization at that early day, although it is more than probable that there was some leader to whom they looked up in times of danger. And if they did not have a man worthy of that high place, they certainly had a leader in the woman that the speaker mentioned this morning, who called the roll of her children when the Indian was crawling about her home. It is probable that they had more or less alarms, when they fled to this block house for protection, but time has proved that such alarms were causeless; and in a few years the fast advancing settlement of the surrounding country freed them from the danger of Indians. It is more than probable that some of the restive spirits joined in some of the contests against the Indians and French that took place between 1739 and 1775, but there was no organization for such a purpose.

The great war for Independence, like all great wars, and particularly like all great civil wars, came unheralded, and, up to the 19th of April, 1775, there was little or no thought of a contest of arms, although the colonies had been outspoken in their opposition to the wrong and injustice that had been heaped upon them, and revolts and riots had occurred in two or three instances. It is said that one of the officers of Louis XVI. carried to his master the news of a riot in the streets of Paris just before the French Revolution, when the starving people were crying for bread. The monarch listened impatiently to the recital and said, "It is nothing but a riot; the troops can dispel them." But the officer, more observing than his master, knowing better the temper of the people, answered, "No, sire, it is not a riot, but a revolution." So, when the midnight courier fled like a phantom through the streets of Cambridge and on, calling to arms, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, it was not a riot or a revolt, but it was a revolution. The people in the colonies had borne until it had ceased to be a virtue, and they were obliged to re-

sort to arms to obtain right and justice. We all know that the battle of Lexington and Concord was fought by a few companies that had been aroused by the ride of Paul Revere, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, for there was no time to collect troops from anywhere else. But the spirit of revolt was not confined within narrow limits. The spirit of liberty that aroused the men of Concord and Lexington to do deeds that will live in song and story so long as American history lives, had permeated and ramified to the remotest points of the settlements in the colonies; and nowhere in all the towns of the colonies was there a quicker response to that call; nowhere was there a town that answered sooner than this grand old town of Lyndeborough, when the call came. For, notwithstanding it was in the busiest season of the year, when work must be done if they were to reap a harvest in the coming fall, in less than eight weeks from the 19th of April, from the battle of Concord and Lexington, nineteen of the gallant sons of Lyndeborough stood on the battle line with Stark before Bunker Hill.

And all through the Revolutionary war this town furnished more than a hundred men for that contest. Some of them heard the brave and gallant words of Stark at Bennington. Some of them saw Burgoyne, shorn of his pomp and glory, lay down his arms in defeat before a ragged line of Americans at Saratoga. Some of them, barefooted, footsore, ragged and hungry, followed Washington through the icy waters of the Delaware. Some of them heard the roar of cannon at Monmouth, and some of them followed the fortunes of that gallant army through to the end, and saw the final triumph of American liberty at Yorktown.

Grand old revolutionary heroes! Some of us remember the tottering form of one as he came into the church Sunday after Sunday to occupy his usual seat. Grand and heroic their deeds were, and we remember with gratitude and pride the work they did, to-day; and well we may, for in all the history of the world there is no grander page than that written out by the bayonets of the Revolutionary heroes in their struggle for liberty; and the town of Lyndeborough furnished more than its share of men for that service.

There seems to be no record of the men that served in the war of 1812 from this town. And it is not probable that a great many of them entered that service, as it was a short war compared with the others, and its contests were mostly far beyond the Hudson, except one or two naval battles. The town, I believe, did send a company to do garrison duty at Portsmouth.

The great civil war of 1861, like the revolution, came unexpectedly. Although political contests had been fierce and political animosities and angers were strong, yet there was no thought on the part of the North of settling the great questions brought about by African slavery by a contest of arms, until the firing upon Fort Sumter. Then all political animosities ceased and were hushed. Then disappeared party lines. Then it was union or dis-union—the North against the South: loyalty against disloyalty. Then the men of Maine, the men of New Hampshire, the men of Massachusetts, at a moment's warning, with only a single hour's notice, seized their arms, rushed to the rescue and saved the nation's capital. And among the very first to respond to that call were the boys who first saw the light of day upon these hills.

And the first of all New Hampshire's sons to lay down his life on the field of battle in that great contest was a boy who enlisted from this town, a handsome, black-eyed boy, full of life and happiness, who was born and raised on yonder farm, was killed almost at the first fire in the first battle of Bull Run. During that great contest this town furnished for actual service in the army over eighty of its citizens. I refer to those who saw actual, active service. This, of course, is exclusive of the service of the artillery company, of which I shall say a word later. And to-day, beneath the Southern skies, all along the line from the Potomac to the Mississippi, they are sleeping their final sleep. For the life of one went out amidst the whistling shot and screeching shell at Gettysburg; another fell beneath the burning sun of Louisiana, in front of the breastworks of Port Hudson; another passed away amidst disease and suffering and death in the hospital at New Orleans; another at Gettysburg, and so on. They were in all the great battles of the war. I think you cannot find a single one, where, in the ranks of the Union army, there was not a Lyndeborough boy. And at the final surrender at Appomatox over a score of Lyndeborough's sons were still in the service, many of whom had won commissions.

I intended to say only a very few words here, but the response to the sentiment your toast-master presented me would be very incomplete without a word in relation to the artillery company and the militia. This town has furnished to the militia, in days past, two infantry companies that are long since extinct, and an artillery company, the glory and renown of this old town, so far as its military record is concerned, now over eighty of age, but not decrepit and broken; having still the strength and vigor of its manhood. I suppose the two principal objects of keeping up a militia force are, first, to have a force that we can call upon at any time, in an emergency; second, to keep alive in men the military spirit. That this old company has well fulfilled these two objects we all can testify, for it responded with alacrity and with full ranks to the call that took it to Portsmouth for garrison duty during the war. And, during all its life, there is scarcely a son of Lyndeborough that has not at some time been enrolled in its ranks. It has an honorable record, and we are glad to speak of it in terms of praise to-day. We can only hope that interest in it will be kept up, and that its drill and discipline will be continued, so that, fifty years from now, when the two hundredth anniversary comes, it can show as grand and noble a record as it does to-day.

A word more in relation to the military service of the town and I am done. We sometimes hear soldiers say that they won the war, but they did not. The men that stayed at home and raised provisions and made munitions of war and made money helped to win the war as much as the soldiers, and without their support, we that stood the brunt of battle could not have carried on the contest a single month. But, with all the men working to carry on the war successfully, I do not believe they could have done it without something else. No, veteran soldiers, we could not have waged successful war without the sympathies, the tears and the prayers of the women. We sometimes talk of the sufferings of the soldier, but what were they compared with those of the women, whose anxiety never ceased?

There sat on this platform this morning a grand and noble mother, who, at one time, had three sons in the army of the Potomac. What was her suffering, as she watched with fear and trembling every minute for the sound of footfalls that brought news, with an anxiety that never could possibly cease until the living ones returned. The women of this town and of this country, the women of the war, were as grand and noble as the Spartan mother of old, and gave to the country their sons, with God's blessing. Yes, veteran soldiers, the greatest heroism of war is that of the women, after all, for they are the greatest sufferers.

The military record of Lyndeborough surely is one of which we have a right to be proud, and we can only hope for the future that it will be as grand, that her sons will be as brave and patriotic as those have been who have gone before.

The choir then sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Woodward. In all the joys and sorrows of our town the minister has filled a very large place. And I therefore propose this sentiment to the clergy:—

We know how well the fathers taught,
What work the later schools have wrought.
We reverence old time faith and men,
But faith is slow.
Is it too little or too much we know?

I have the pleasure of calling upon Rev. Mr. Childs, pastor of the church at the centre of the town, to respond to that sentiment.

Mr. Childs made a suitable response.

Mr. Woodward. The next sentiment is "Our Medical Men." The confidential friends of the family, their cheerful presence robs sickness of half its pain.

Beginning by helping us in
To this world of trouble and doubt,
He at last atones for that sin
By genially helping us out.

A number of years ago we had a graduate from District No. 8 who has gone out from us and has acquired very considerable eminence in his profession. It gives me much pleasure to present to you one of the sons of Lyndeborough, Dr. H. E. Spalding of Hingham, Mass.

Dr. Spalding. Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of my Boyhood: When I came here I little expected to do other than shake hands. I did not expect that my voice would be called for here to-day. Hence, if the thoughts that I have collected together among these varied scenes that are brought before my mind by this gathering are somewhat rambling, you must forgive me, and believe that it is something like the modern sermon. You have the text given you, and let the brother go on and say what he will, whether it applies or not.

The first thought that comes to my mind is, why should they ask, in Lyndeborough, about the medical profession? You have no doctors here, you need no doctors here. Why, then do you bring one of the medical profession before you? These years ago you outgrew doctors. Well, I suppose when you had got this canvas tent spread above you, you thought it was a sort of menagerie, and you wanted to see a curiosity; you wanted to see how the creatures look nowadays, so your chairman said, "Let us bring up a doctor to look at." So I am brought here for a show more than for what I am to say. Lyndeborough has had doctors. I accidentally learned to-day that old Dr. Jones, about 125 years ago, took to himself a wife; and then did not exactly take to the woods, but did take to the fastnesses of the mountains up here in Lyndeborough, having his household goods put on an ox-cart, he and his bride going in a one-horse "shay," the second that had ever been into these town limits; and thus they drove to Lyndeborough. He put out his shingle, but what an ominous sign it was, that the driver of that ox-cart, in bringing his goods here, choked himself to death before he got here, showing that there must be some reason why doctors should not come to Lyndeborough.

Dr. Jones remained here many years. He lived here, built him a home here, and to-day you will see his portrait hanging on the outer wall of the home which he built. He and his son and his grandson, I think, or his great-grandson, the late Wm. A. Jones, supplied the place of physician to this town nearly all the time during these 125 years. And well they supplied it. The other man who was so familiar to us in our childhood, who was so familiar and so dear to our mothers and our fathers, was Dr. Herick. I need say nothing to you of him. You remember his genial face. You remember his kindly way. We all respected him. We all loved him. But the historian has told you that many have gone out from Lyndeborough and worked in other fields in the medical profession. I was surprised to know that there were so many who had been at work in my profession, from this town.

Foremost, though, above all, not only of the sons of this town, but I would almost say foremost among the foremost in the medical science of this country, one whose name stands among the uppermost on the Temple of Fame in the medical science, is the name of Willard Parker. Not only wherever the English language is known, but wherever scientific medicine and surgery are called upon to alleviate suffering humanity is known the name of Willard Parker. Many, to-day, are working and doing good works, and it may be said of them, "their works do follow them," if, by chance, they do not go before.

But I have said that other thoughts come into my mind to-day, and I really dislike to talk "shop." I do not know, perhaps, as much about the medical profession as those who suffer, or are alleviated by it, do. I could, perhaps, tell you more about the lawyers than the lawyers could tell about themselves. I could, perhaps, tell you more about the clergy than they could tell you about themselves; and some of you could tell me, perhaps, more about the doctors than I could tell you about them myself. I said that I came here expecting to shake hands. So I did. I expected to meet the boys and girls. I have met the boys and girls, but not *the* boys and girls. I have clasped the hand of sturdy manhood and the

hand of cordial womanhood. The sparsely covered crown, the silver locks are here; and about the same bright eye I read the marks of Time's fingers. And I wonder, as I look at them, if it can be a reflection of something in myself. It can hardly be, for I feel like a boy to-day. Old memories flock around. On this very spot one of my earliest recollections comes up. One of the earliest experiences in my life outside of my own home, was, I should presume, on this very spot.

One Fourth of July—somebody says some forty years ago—it cannot be as long ago, for I am but a boy myself, and I remember it; but, however, it was long enough ago so that our fathers and our mothers determined to have a Fourth of July picnic. Our fathers, instead of getting a tent, went into the woods, gathered trees and stuck them in the ground and made an artificial grove, among which they set the tables. And I remember how we passed the hours here. But what impresses itself most clearly upon my mind is the fact that I got lost that day. And this common, what an immense country it was to me! How astonished I was, and how frightened! There was no crier sent out for me. I am sure I filled that capacity to the fullest extent of the demands of the occasion.

These scenes come up before my mind rapidly, one after another. It was my good fortune a few months ago to stand in Munich and there view one of those remarkable processions that are brought out to celebrate the death of nobility. The sound of the trumpet, the flash of the pine torch,—for it was in the night,—the dirge, the bier, all said the king was dead. Yet, when the procession had about passed, there came, suddenly, a presence in the air of something: a sound,—no, not a sound,—a tremor filled the air. Above, below, around,—from the very depths of the ground it came. It entered the very soul and shook the very citadel of life with emotion. It told better than anything else could, the sorrow of the nation. Oh, the throb of pain and sorrow in those tremulous sounds! I shall never forget it. Something akin to that comes to me to-day as I see these old faces, as I think of the grass-grown walks, the doors that used to open in cordial hospitality, that now hang half torn from their hinges, the sashless windows, the emberless hearths; the rooms vacant, except as the bat flies through from one to another, or the frightened squirrel escapes. In the garden that stood by, like half-awakened memories, the tulip and the daffodil, the hollyhock and the cinnamon rose still struggle into bloom.

And then I recall the schoolhouse with its deeply carved desks; I remember that eventful examination day. Oh, how we crammed and primed for it! How we looked anxiously and watched to see when the old clergyman, Mr. Claggett, should come across the field and through the door. Then we all stood up, in reverence to the man we all loved so well, the man who could take each one of us by the hand, and was not satisfied with giving us our first name, but gave us our middle names and our last names. He knew us all. Then, as the neighbors gathered, one after another, how we struggled to acquit ourselves well. And how we went out on to the rostrum of the schoolhouse and stood there with trembling feet and said,

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,"

or with more zeal and animation, we declared for "Independence now, and Independence forever!"

Those things, I say, come before me in rapid array, and I sorrow as I think of the deserted homes, as I notice the spots, like pock marks on the surface, where once stood the houses that meant homes. Yet, as the crier goes out, and, in one and the same voice declares, "The king is dead. Long live the king," so I say that there is hope yet for old Lyndeborough. It is not all sorrow nor all mourning. There are homes here yet. There is spirit here yet among the old men and among the middle-aged men that can make Lyndeborough still bloom and blossom. Her people must, perhaps, change their methods of life, their methods of farming, and introduce possibly some other industries; but Lyndeborough must live. But, above all, I know that these eternal hills are here, and that they shall stand. What makes Lyndeborough dear and beautiful to us all will remain, though we shall pass away. Oh, ye rocks and rills, ye hills and vales, ye mountains and ravines, though wander thy children, live ye still. Do they make their sojourn in the tropic south, where perpetual summer reigns, they refresh their hearts with memories of thee, with thy sleeping verdure wrapped in winter's snowy blanket. Though they dwell in the prairies of the West, the eye wearied with the broad expanse of the horizon's long, unbroken line, they long to behold once more thy varied landscape and to see thy mountain tops, as, blushing with the first influence of morning's radiant hues, they proclaim the coming of the king of day to the vales below. Do they tread the narrow path of want, or eat of hunger's bitter bread, they recall the old home in thy midst where an all sufficient abundance ever prevailed. Do they ride the steed of affluence or dwell in palaces of wealth, they remember the comforts, the careless comforts of their country home, and say, "There indeed, was a rich mine of real, peaceful comfort that I cannot now find." Yes, wherever they are, in whatever situation, in whatever vocation, doctor, lawyer or divine, workers with the brain or hand, thy children love thee still; living, love thee; and dying, pray that thy murmuring brooks and thy whispering pines may sing their requiem and may speak their praise.

Mr. Woodward: The next sentiment is a toast to "Good Old Lyndeborough." Success to her industry. Prosperity attend her years. Her doors are ever open to welcome home her wandering children.

I will call upon one of her wandering children to speak to this sentiment. I used to be very intimately acquainted with him years ago. He is a graduate of old District No. 8, over the mountains, and was one of the sons of Lyndeborough represented in that historic march through Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861. Ladies and gentlemen, Henry M. Woodward, of Medford, Mass.

Mr. H. M. Woodward. Citizens of Lyndeborough, Old Lyndeborough: Old it is, indeed, as we mark the years, as the storms beat upon yonder hills. Old indeed it is as we mark the forest which the streams have made in yonder valleys. Old indeed it is as we read upon the tombstones in yonder yard the ages of those that have been laid there during

the years that are past. But every morning's sun, as it climbs up these hills, makes Lyndeborough as new as it was in the past, when our boyhood feet trod these hills. Lyndeborough — her industries: I have been astonished at the industries of Lyndeborough. We have industry piled up, industry pressed down, industry shaken together. And the industry here is so elevating — already elevated, I should say. In the morning, you industriously climb up and spend an industrious day upon these hills, and when you have industriously filled the hours of the day, you industriously slide down the same hills to your homes and industriously fill up the remainder of the day with the chores about the farm and barn. This is industrious industry, piled up, heaped up. And what is the reward of this industry? I got a clew of the reward of the industry from the remarks which the doctor made; and that is this, that they do not need any doctors in Lyndeborough.

It is very difficult for one unaccustomed to public speaking to know what to say next. I am reminded of an incident that occurred in my war experience, and with that I will close my remarks. I know the old soldiers here will appreciate it. In the early part of the war, in our nine months' service, we had a motley collection in our company, and very many of them knew nothing of military duties or tactics. We had a man by the name of John Whalen. The first night after we arrived in Virginia, John Whalen was detailed as camp guard. The old soldiers will know what "grand rounds" means. And I, being officer of the guard, it was my duty to instruct the guard in the duties of the grand rounds. For the information of those who do not exactly know what it means, I will say that, in the night, the officer of the day goes around and inspects each guard about the camp, and they have a certain formula which is required of the guard during that performance. He goes about to see that every man is awake and at his post and doing his duty. I instructed John in the duties of grand rounds. I told him what he was to do. I drilled him in the formula. "Now, John," said I, "when the officer of the guard approaches, you must say "Halt!" and "Who goes there?" And of course, the officer will say "Grand rounds." You will say, "Advance, grand rounds, and give the countersign." I instructed him in all the minutiae of that, and I got John so thoroughly indoctrinated with grand rounds that he could go through with it beautifully. When the time approached, the officer of the day came to me and we went the grand rounds. We found all the guards at their posts as usual. We came to John's post, and John was marching up and down his post, with his "shoulder arms," as brave as any man could be; and when he saw me coming, he came to a halt, and waited until I could have struck him with my fist, he allowed me to come so near him.

Now it is against the rules of the army for a guard to let anyone come within reach of his bayonet. John allowed me to come up very near. And after awhile he says, "Halt!" Of course, I had halted before. Then I waited a few minutes for the rest of it. And John sang out after a while, "Who goes there?" I replied, "Grand rounds." Then there was another long silence, and I waited and waited. Finally, John said, "Phwat will I say next?" With this remark, "Phwat will I say next?" I close the few remarks I have to make.

Mr. Woodward. Ladies and Gentlemen: The next sentiment is to the absent sons of Lyndeborough; to the sons of Lyndeborough who have been pioneers and conservators of other civilizations; those present we welcome to their native hills on this festal day; to those absent we send our kindest benedictions. I have the pleasure of introducing to you William H. Grant, Esq., of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Grant, before proceeding, read certain letters which had been received from some of the sons of Lyndeborough who were not present. After reading a letter from Rev. Wm. T. Boutwell, of Stillwater, Minn., Mr. Grant spoke as follows:—

Now, fellow-townsmen, I remember, in my boyhood, to have read, as some of you have read, that, under certain circumstances, the last shall sometimes be first, and the first last. The last letter which I read to you was that from Mr. Boutwell. I will speak of him as one of the absent sons of Lyndeborough first, because he builded better than he knew. When your mothers and my mother were making bed blankets and bed quilts and sending them, with their benedictions into the far Northwest forty years ago, they did not know what they were doing. Mr. Boutwell said to me last Tuesday afternoon, when I went to see him for the very purpose of seeing him before I should meet you to-day, that the people of Lyndeborough and his New England friends, in 1831, told him that if he went into that Northwestern country, if he did not freeze to death, he would be scalped by the Indians. We all remember very well how solicitous we all were for his welfare. I need not tell you that his mission, like the other missions to the Indians in the past, has very largely been a failure. He admits it himself. But man proposes and God disposes. The result of Lyndeborough's sending that man into the Northwest was the bringing of the attention of the American people to that country. "Why," he says, "in 1832, when I landed upon the shore of Cass Lake, near the source of the Mississippi, I found as fine a field of corn as was ever raised in old Lyndeborough. I did not feel any afraid of freezing to death after that."

It is to missionaries, to men like Mr. Boutwell, that America owes the building up and redeeming from barbarism of that noble country, of that great belt, not of western land, nor western states which we used to talk about, but that great central belt composed of Wisconsin, of Michigan, of Minnesota, of Iowa, of Illinois, of Missouri, and so down to the Gulf of Mexico. Within the limits of which I speak, and the new States, to be,—the two Dakotas, when they are added, there will be, in that country to which Mr. Boutwell went in 1831, twelve millions of free, independent, enlightened and happy people. It is owing to the services of such men as Mr. Boutwell that the Pillsburys are feeding you to-day. You have been eating flour ground at the Falls of St. Anthony, which seemed to be a Utopian country in the days when Mr. Boutwell first visited it.

Another suggestion, another distinction for a son of Lyndeborough: Mr. Boutwell gave the name of Itasca to the source of the Mississippi

River; so that, so long as that great river shall flow to the gulf, so long as the human mind can remember or can see or can know of what there is to-day in the land,—just so long will that name be preserved; and it is to old Lyndeborough, to this hill here just below us, that we owe that name—a peculiar name. He told me the story of how it came about some years ago. It was this: He accompanied the Schoolcraft expedition in 1832. They came to that lake. It was the source of the river, and the question was what they should call it. They talked of Indian names. Finally Mr. Schoolcraft turned to Mr. Boutwell and said, "Mr. Boutwell, I am not a classical scholar. Can't you remember some Greek or some Latin name, something that will be expressive of the idea that this is the head of the river?" Mr. Boutwell took a piece of birch bark, as they sat there on the bank of the lake, and wrote "*veritas caput*," and handed it to Mr. Schoolcraft. He says, "It is too long." Mr. Boutwell jocularly replied, "Well, we had better cut in two." So he took off the *v e r* of the first word and the last syllable of the second word and he had the word "Itasca," and they adopted it as the name of the lake. So it is to a son of Lyndeborough that the world is indebted for the name of the lake at the head of the great Mississippi.*

There is another name that I desire to call your attention to. While he was not a son of Lyndeborough, he was a son of one of Lyndeborough's sons. He was a grand-son, as I said before, of the man who led the men of Lyndeborough at Bunker Hill. I think we have the right to call him a son of Lyndeborough. I refer to the Hon. E. G. Spaulding of Buffalo. You have heard what the military did during the war of the rebellion; and how proud we have been of our military record. But there is a peaceful record in the case of Mr. Spaulding, which, to my mind, vastly outweighs, in its importance, the achievements of the military. Without it, the military could never have succeeded. History shows us that Mr. Spaulding, as chairman of the committee on finance in the congress of the United States, in the early days of the war, introduced what is known as the "Greenback Bill," for the issuing of treasury notes. And I understand that in Buffalo his neighbors frequently speak of him as "Greenback Spaulding." Another thing he did: He formulated, introduced and advocated the present National Bank bill, by which our national currency was established. And it was so perfect when it came from his experienced hand that there have been but very few amendments of it since. Men live in their sons and in their daughters, and I say again, it is to these old hills, it is to those struggling ancestors of ours who subdued these mighty forests, that we are indebted for these great measures.

Other sons of Lyndeborough have gone forth into every department of life; into my own profession, perhaps, less than into any other of the

*The following is taken from a paper on the source of the Mississippi, by H. M. Kingery, in *The Popular Science Monthly* for August, 1904: "The present name is said to have been the joint production of Schoolcraft and the Rev. Dr. Boutwell, who were the first white men to seek the lake as the Mississippi's source. Desiring to hail it at first sight with an appropriate title, Schoolcraft asked his companion for the Greek or Latin words meaning the true source of a river. Though somewhat rusty in his classics, the reverend explorer finally recalled the two Latin words, *veritas caput*—truth head. These were written down, the first and last syllables crossed out, and presto! the name Itasca."

learned professions; but everywhere you find them. They have been bank presidents and bank directors. They have constructed railroads. They have been railroad directors and railroad presidents and managers. They have been mayors of cities. They have been the pioneers and founders of towns. Every industry, every advance of civilization has found some son of Lyndeborough lifting at the wheel.

But, ladies and gentlemen, the hours are passing rapidly. I simply desired to see you. I desired to be present and shake again your kindly hands. It is now more than thirty years, nearly thirty-five, since I lost my citizenship in Lyndeborough. I have always looked back on the home of my birth as a place I love to contemplate. I remember you all. I remember the old men and the young, and always with the kindest of feelings and recollections. These scenes about us, as I said before, are what have made the sons of Lyndeborough what they are. Man, like any other animal, is made largely by his environment; and it is because our ancestors had to struggle, it is because our fathers and mothers had to work with their hands and their heads, that we have given so many illustrations of distinguished ability in the various departments of human life.

I expect to leave you. I may never, or I may, return. These scenes, to me, are set in strong remembrance. As Burns said,

"Oh, scenes in strong remembrance set!

Scenes never, never to return!

Scenes, if in stupor I forget,

Again I feel, again I burn."

Good-bye. I do not want to say any more.

Mr. Woodward. I did not commence my task with an apology which perhaps I should have made; but it is very disagreeable to commence the exercises of any occasion with an apology. But we expected and hoped that His Excellency the Governor would be here to-day, and he gave a partial assurance that he would be here, but he did not come. It would be a very pleasant part of my task were I able to read a letter of regret from him, but I cannot do so for he sent none.

The concluding sentiment of the day is to the first settlers of Lyndeborough. Plain, hardy, intelligent. Contending with the forces of nature, enduring privation, they hewed out for themselves homes, and left for us a legacy of freedom. As the fathers live in their sons, may their sturdy courage and faith be ours. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Rufus Blanchard of Chicago, Ill., who will respond to this toast. He has acquired a reputation as an author and publisher and is an old son of Lyndeborough.

Mr. Blanchard. Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish I could call more of you "fellow-citizens," practically, than is possible. When I came here, as I first came over Perham's old hill, I could not help humming to myself that old hymn,

"Green hills of Tyrol, again I see
My home and country so dear to me."

It would not have required any very great stretch of imagination for me to have become convinced in my own mind and to have actually believed that I was to visit my old schoolfellows, and to take a friendly wrestle with them, or, maybe, a regular rough and tumble. But I am sorry to say that the truth dispelled that happy illusion very soon. Instead of that I found a few grizzly old fellows, just like myself, some younger, some a little older. But as I grasped them by the hand I felt as if I could again take a regular rough and tumble with them. I remember which of them could lay me on my back, and which I could lay on their backs. But I do not propose to try it now. There is a man that I wrestled with over there now. I never fought with him in the world. But I could pick out some that I have fought with, though I do not see any now. But if I could, I would feel a good deal as the famous artist, Healy, felt; he is the artist who painted the presidents of the United States, the greatest artist in the world to-day. I met him at one time with one of his old friends from Boston and had the honor to be introduced to him; and from the conversation that he had with the gentleman, Mr. Higginson, I was led to say, "Why, you must be old friends?"

"Oh, yes," he said, "we threw brick-bats at each other on the streets of Boston, when boys."

So began a life-long friendship. I felt something like that when I came to greet my old friends here. If we didn't throw brick-bats, we pummelled each other well, which was just as good proof of our courage. And we didn't tell our fathers of it, nor our pedagogues, nor our "school-marms." If we had, we would have got a second dose from Dr. Birch. It is right for boys to fight, rather than submit to degradation. It was the same spirit which actuated nineteen men to enlist in the revolutionary war from our old town.

But, O Mercy! don't let me make you a speech! The thing has gone too far already. Everything that has been said has been good, but it is too late to make any more speeches. Therefore I will just read you a little sentiment that I felt impressed to utter, and I wrote it out because I couldn't help it. (The speaker then read a short poem.)

I thank you, my friends, for allowing me to greet you face to face. And if I have failed to respond to that beautiful, that laconic sentiment that was allotted me, you cannot doubt that it has been most ably responded to already; and you will excuse this as a light dessert,—not a heavy dessert, like a piece of mince pie, but the lightest dessert you could eat after a meal of solid meats. We will call it a roast apple.

Mr. Woodward. Mr. Chairman, that concludes the part which was assigned to me.

President Grant. I have been requested to state that on Thursday, the 12th day of this month, the scion of Lyndeborough which drew off a part of Salem-Canada, proposes, from what we have done here to-day, to see what it can do. Boys are apt, if their parents have done something big, to see

if they cannot do something bigger. The people of Wilton propose to hold a celebration on the 12th day of the present month, and they invite all who are present at Lyndeborough to-day to come down and see them.

This meeting now stands adjourned for fifty years, and as many of you as possible are requested to come then.

In conclusion: The following poem, written by Dr. Israel Herrick in 1858, was not read on this occasion; but as it doubtless would have been if it had been available, it is inserted here without apology: —

SCRAPS ABOUT LYNDEBOROUGH.

Our town is a regular crescent-like swell,
 Made up of mountain, and hill, and dell,
 With here and there a small level spot,
 Sufficient to build a snug, humble cot,
 A barn and a shed, with a yard for the kine,
 A coop for the hens, and a pen for the swine.
 The surface is stony, and hard, and rough,
 The tilling of which is toilsome and tough,
 Discounting to man and beast his food,
 If only the proper labor is made,
 With plow and harrow, shovel and spade,
 Crowbar, bush-hook, axe and hoe,
 Laid on smart by a freeman's blow.
 Our ancient domain was ample and bold,
 Such as yeomen delight to purchase and hold,
 And build up a home for themselves and the brood
 Very soon to come forth, for the great public good.
 Thirty-six square miles, with a southern decline,
 Well timbered and watered, with prospect sublime,
 Was the price paid King,* with his bold soldier clan,
 To hunt and shoot down his red fellow-man,
 And Frenchmen to boot; 'twas a sov'reign say,
 And flunkies, as now, were quite sure to obey.
 But this goodly grant was soon to be marred
 By godly neighbors, and hackled and scarred,
 That they might enlarge their scanty dominions
 And gratify will, as well as opinions.
 First, Wilton came in for a two-mile slice
 To make up a town, so snug and so nice,
 With Masonian lands, which they had on hand,
 And then take a notable public stand.
 Next Temple presented a Blood-y† request,
 And after contention, 'twas thought to be best
 To let them take off a three-cornered bite,

* Capt. Samuel King. See pp. 21-25.—ED.

† The late General Blood, with his well-known shrewdness, got up a petition, put it through the Legislature, and procured the grant.

And keep it, rather than quarrel and fight.
 Next Greenfield requested a rather large strip,
 To make up a town with their barren old slip.
 And rather than see them look meager and sullen,
 And get their subsistence from sorrel and mullein,
 We granted their prayer, as is plain to be seen,
 And let them have lands that looked healthy and green.
 Frances-town next craved a very small bit,
 To make her phylacteries come snug to a fit,
 And give her proportion, as plump and as fair
 As the maiden* whose name they so cheerfully bear.
 Mont Vernon came last [and got what she wanted.]

* * * * *

Thus we have been pinched and hackled all raw,
 Which leaves us in shape of a circular saw
 With a piece broken off; and yet we are here,
 And keep on our course in hope, without fear.
 With this slight digression, we'll pick up our traps,
 And hasten along with the rest of our scraps.
 Our streams of water are nothing but rills,
 Greatly deficient for driving of mills,
 Except when swollen by showers or thaws,
 And then you may hear the clatter of saws
 Cutting up lumber — yea, fingers and paws;
 Yet not a spoonful of meal's to be had,
 Though hens, ducks and turkeys — yea, women — run mad,
 And cackle and scold, quack, gobble and squall,
 For grain can't be ground, the streams are so small.
 Churches we've two, and preachers the same,
 Where sinner and saint, the blind, halt and lame
 May go and get good to their souls, if they will,
 And learn to avoid the eternal down hill,
 Where old "Nickey Ben," that famous old rip,
 Stands ready to give them a crack with his whip.
 One doctor! good luck! now I'm free to engage —
 Were there none, few would die except of old age.
 No lawyer† save one e'er yet had the pride
 To think he safely our yeomen could ride;
 And he was thrown off with his ill-gotten treasures,
 To earn his own broth by making peck measures.
 A full baker's dozen of squires have we,
 Who serve for the honor, instead of the fee;
 But Justice! bah! their number's so small,
 'Tis safer to say we have just none at all.
 Schoolhouses we've nine, tho' one at a peep
 Would surely be taken as sheds for the sheep,

* Frances Deering, wife of Gov. John Wentworth. See *Francestown History*, p. 39.—E.D.

† About 45 years ago Esq. E—y opened an office in this place; had no business, and went to making wooden measures. He was good at that. For in the granaries of many of our careful farmers you may find sets of measures made by this wise lawyer.

Instead of a place where the tender young mind
 Should learn to shoot forth, "as the twig is inclin'd."
 Yet some are now getting the better of self,
 Believing that mind is quite equal to pelf;
 And give, by refitting, those sheds such an air,
 As makes the whole district with wonder to stare,
 And two-penny souls half determined to swear.
 We've a pond of small size, surrounded with bogs,
 Well stored with leeches, pickerel and frogs,
 Bull-paddocks, water-snakes, shiners and pouts,
 Suckers and pollywogs, turtles and trouts —
 Enough in all conscience to get up a treat
 For half of the bipeds that come short of meat.
 We've a town hall, too, of modern cut,
 Where orators, poets and sporters can strut;
 Where lyceums meet, great questions to settle,
 And brave politicians to show off their mettle;
 And singers to sing, and laugh and prattle,
 And boys to run, and scream, and rattle,
 As if the imps in the old black pit
 Were all seized at once with colic or fit.
 Half a century gone by, or nearly that space,
 California fever broke out in this place;
 By some cantrip slight, the fact had been told,
 That Scattaquog's* bowels were all filled with gold.
 So at it they went, to digging and blowing,
 To carting and wheeling, shov'ling and hoeing,
 From winter to spring, through summer and fall,
 And all that they got was just nothing at all.
 So, many who now are raving for riches,
 From Mexican hills will return poor as witches,
 And wish they had staid on their own native soil,
 To gather their gold by slow, patient toil.
 The red man free once ranged our hills,
 To shoot down the deer, or fish in our rills,
 Little dreaming that he and his blood must give place,
 With his land and his hut, to a white, selfish race,
 And turn his sad face to the West for to roam,
 No more to return to his sweet, native home.
 Near our speck of a pond was his summer retreat,
 Where he feasted on fish, if the chase gave no meat,
 And gathered the grape, the wild pear and cherry,
 That he with his friends might be joyful and merry.
 'Twas here, too, he sickened and died,
 And here he was buried,† close down by the side

* The name of the eastern spur of our mountain. About the commencement of the present century a company was organized in this town, through faith in the Divining-rod, to mine for silver. Much time and money were expended for naught. The excavation, though now partly filled up, is plain to be seen.

† In the fall of 1848, as workmen were removing a sand mound at the west end of "Badger" Pond, so called, the bones of an Indian were disinterred. Others may yet

Of this little pond, and the tall waving trees
Sang his requiem, mov'd by the soft western breeze.
Fain here would our muse gently cower her wing,
Nor 'tempt furthermore to flutter or sing—
Yea, fain would avoid the sad task to fulfil ;
But oh ! the vile serpent, the " worm of the still."
That reptile's been here, with his poisonous breath,
Beguiling its victims to premature death ;
Gently and softly the heart he coils round,
'Till all the affections forever are bound.
Father and mother, fond hearts have been pained
To see their loved offspring so foolishly chained ;
Sisters have wept for a brother's sad fate,
Who fain would avoid, when, alas ! 'twas too late,
The place where this reptile was kept to decoy
The doom'd one from virtue, honor and joy.
Alas ! oh, alas ! no tongue can e'er tell
The sorrows that flow from this offspring of hell.
If once he succeeds in wounding the brain,
The doom'd one will seek him again and again ;
Will sacrifice freely companions of youth,
Probity, honor, religion and truth —
Father and mother, health, children and wife,
Sister and brother, yea, e'en his own life.
Alas ! he will peril his own precious soul,
If he but for once can quaff from the bowl
The poisonous liquid so sure for to kill,
That comes from that reptile, the " worm of the still."
Our muse is a blundering, careless old jade ;
The fact is, she never yet half learn'd the trade.
What should have come first is left until now —
We hope the fair ladies won't scowl up their brow ;
We have lots of them here — some young and some old ;
Some handsome, some homely, some modest, some bold.
They all are adopting the odd modern plan,
When dress'd, to resemble a broad, open fan,
Or rather a tunnel, with generous crop
At the nose, and a something stuck on near the top.
Some want to get married, some say they do not,
But this is a fib I will wager a grot.
Not want to get married ! I'd just as soon think
A miser would flee from the rattle of chink ;
Or our little pond, with all its live stock,
Should start up the mountain, to take a short walk.
Live single ! when widowers, bachelors and beaux
Stand ready and fix'd, in their best Sunday clothes,
To give them a call and make quite a stop,

rest there. The first settlers of this town found around this pond many domestic and other implements of Indian construction. There is no evidence that they ever made this region a permanent residence, but very probably it was a favorite hunting-ground.

Yea, e'en to hitch up, and the question to pop?
 Not want to get married! 'tis all fudge and feign,
 They just kind o' say so, their object to gain,
 And then, oh, "by cracky!" they'll put on the clips,
 And make ye stand round like a basket of chips.
 Yet some are more honest, are willing to own
 That going through life's crooked path all alone
 Was never designed in Nature's great plan
 To be the sad lot of woman or man.
 And so they are willing to join in and go
 Through Time's little journey of sorrow and woe
 With him they have promis'd to love from the heart,
 Till death the fond union asunder shall part.
 Then ho! ye single old scissors, don't cry!
 But lift up your heads — your redemption is nigh;
 Another good half you can get, without fail,
 And then cut like something,— so here ends our TALE.

THE LAFAYETTE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1904.

BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

A century of continuous existence is not a trivial matter to either a man or a military organization. A review of the great changes in our situation and in that of our familiar friends, in that of our country, and especially its relations with other countries, the "battles, sieges, fortunes" we have passed through, even within the bounds of half a century, cannot fail deeply to impress us. But if the occurrences of half a century affect us deeply, how much more those of a full century. It was only appropriate then that the Lafayette Artillery and the town in which they had flourished for more than two-thirds of a century, should seek to celebrate worthily the centennial of their organization.

To this end, the town at its meeting in March, 1904, voted to observe Old Home Day, and appropriated two hundred dollars to expend for this object, and also appointed a committee of arrangements to carry out its vote.

The Lafayette Artillery also appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of their one-hundredth anniversary.

The two committees above named united in deciding to combine both the celebrations into one. The committee chosen for the celebration of Old Home day were: —

Fred A. Richardson

Charles L. Perham

F. B. Richards

The Lafayette Artillery's committee were : —

Capt. Andy Holt	Lieut. Edward Ross	Walter S. Tarbell
Charles L. Perham	Fred Moore	

It was understood at the outset that the Artillery Co. were, most appropriately, to have the chief place in the day's doings. Consequently, the main part of the work in making the arrangements devolved on their committee. This took the lead and had the principal oversight of the whole. It appointed the following sub-committees : —

Grounds.—J. A. Blanchard, C. L. Perham, Jos. A. Johnson.
 Speakers and Exercises.—Capt. Andy Holt, Jacob A. Woodward.
 Decorations.—Lieut. Edward Ross, chairman.
 Invitations.—Chas. H. Tarbell, Capt. Andy Holt, Jacob A. Woodward.
 Salutes.—A. S. Conant and members of the gun squad.
 Music.—Lieut. Fred Holt, Roy N. Putnam, Jason Holt.
 Dinner.—W. S. Tarbell, A. W. Putnam, Charles H. Tarbell.
 Transportation.—Fred Moore, John C. Carlin and Edgar A. Danforth.

The committee on music secured the services of the First Regiment Band of Nashua ; that for dinner hired the Page Co. of Lowell, Mass., as caterers ; and that for transportation secured the extra train service from Nashua and way stations for both day and evening.

At the meeting, June 4, 1904, the company voted to request the general committee to prepare a programme to be presented at the next meeting. It was presented as follows : —

Sunrise salute by the gunner's squad
 Receiving Gov. Bachelder and invited guests by salute
 Parade of military
 Band concert
 Dinner
 Speaking by the governor and others
 Dress parade

This program was accepted by the company, subject to amendment if necessary.

That the arrangements thus projected were handsomely carried through, will be learned from the press reports furnished by the Manchester Union, Sept. 10, 1904, and also from the Milford Cabinet of Sept. 15, 1904. We cite freely from both such portions as suit our purpose :

"Everything connected with the great celebration at South Lyndeborough was successfully carried out, and barring the weather, was satisfactory and pleasing to everyone, both to those who had the details in charge and those who were the guests of the town and the company for the day. There may have been more people in South Lyndeborough on some

previous occasion, but it is certain there never was a time when there were so many umbrellas in evidence as on Friday, for it commenced raining early in the morning and there was hardly a cessation until nightfall. This could but be a damper on the outdoor exercises, for the bright sun was necessary to show up to advantage the decorations which were so abundant and so artistically displayed. It was really a remarkable sight to see such a universal decoration. Hardly a house but had its streamers and bunting flying. It was a pretty sight as it was, but with the sun's bright rays it would have been most attractive."—Cabinet.

"The celebration began with a salute of twenty-five guns, fired by a gun detachment of the Lafayettes, under the command of Albert S. Conant. The historic brass six-pounder, the only piece in the state service left for use at the outbreak of the civil war, at the sunrise hour boomed out the announcement of the Lafayettes centennial until the entire Pack Monadnock range echoed the message, and the whole countryside knew that New Hampshire had a military company a full 100 years old.

"It was an interesting morning in this village this morning when the whole town and all the neighboring towns were turning out to enjoy the festivities of the Lafayette's anniversary. And it was a pretty picture which the village presented, even in the rain. The Artillery company was resplendent in new uniforms, a special suit combining some of the features of both the regulation artillery and marine pattern, and altogether pretty and appropriate for an independent organization. The picturesque artillery red was everywhere in evidence, but it was not long before the troopers of the Peterborough cavalry began to appear, and the yellow lining of their capes gave another touch of color to the pretty show. The village itself was a mass of red, white and blue. Artistic decorations were to be seen on every building. No pains had been spared to make the place beautiful, and the decorators found everybody anxious that no gap should be left in the color display."—Union.

"The special train bearing the governor and his party, the First Regiment Band from Nashua, the Granite Rifles from Milford and invited guests from all directions, came about 9.30 o'clock, and the old cannon spoke its welcome to our chief. At 10 o'clock the governor and his staff, Gen. Tolles and members of his staff reviewed the parade from a stand erected in the square. The parade was an altogether creditable one, and consisted of a platoon of police from Nashua, First Regiment Band, Nashua, Troop A Cavalry, Peterborough, Granite Rifles, Milford, Lafayette Artillery Co., Lyndeborough."—Cabinet.

"As the Lyndeborough men passed the governor they marched like veterans, and their line called out a spontaneous burst of applause from the militia officers, who watched it with critical eyes. An interesting feature of the parade was the historic piece drawn by gaily caparisoned horses and surrounded by a detachment of the older members of the company.

"The parade over, the remainder of the time to the dinner hour was given up to sociability. Captain Davis had a good chance to put his troopers through some manœuvres and gave a half hour's drill, much to the delight of the crowd. Meanwhile the rain had set in again and there was a general scurrying to cover. Citizen's hall was filled with a jolly crowd. Captain Andy Holt's house contained a large company of distin-

guished guests, and the stores and dwellings of the village were meeting places for large numbers. For a wet day it was as jolly a time as could be imagined. Just to put the finishing touch on the rainy day picture, 'Andy' Drum took his First Infantry Band on Capt. Andy Holt's veranda, and gave a fine concert. Almost everybody was there in a few moments, and the half hour before 'mess call' was one of the most enjoyable of the day.

"At noon the old gun roared out another salute. The cavalry trumpeters sounded the familiar call to dinner and the troopers marched to the big tent as they do at camp. A quiet, cosmopolitan crowd, men high in political and military circles, militia men, civilians, all sorts of people, sat down to heavily laden tables and enjoyed a pleasant dinner hour, the members of the Lafayette Artillery company acting as waiters."—Union.

The post-prandial exercises consisted of speeches from the distinguished guests, interspersed with music of a sweet, animating and inspiring character by the band. Mr. Jacob A. Woodward presided. The local pastor offered prayer, and after fitting remarks by the president, he introduced Gov. N. J. Batchelder, who spoke with characteristic ease and pleasantry of his many visits to the varied gatherings throughout the state. "But," he said, "among the things that a governor cannot do is to govern the weather to his liking."

He had ordered fair weather for the day, but the council had not confirmed the order. He congratulated the Artillery Co. on the completeness of their arrangements for celebrating so important an event. He favored occasional retrospect by communities as well as individuals; and he favored also the tendency in these times to reverence old people, old homes, old organizations; and he believed that the military of a state holds an important place in fostering its patriotism.

Appropriate to these words of our governor, it may be stated that 135 men, who had at some time been members of this company enlisted as soldiers in our civil war.

Congressman Currier followed in complimentary terms, saying that "it was remarkable that a company should retain its organization so many years as this had. A well regulated military company in a community gave a great sense of security." He referred to the part New Hampshire took in the great battles of colonial days, to the work of the Rogers Rangers, to the New Hampshire troops at Bunker Hill and Stark's victory at Bennington.—Cabinet.

[Lyndeborough had the honor of sharing in all these.]

Ex-Congressman Baker followed with appropriate remarks. Other speakers were Hon. C. H. Burns of Wilton, C. J. Hamblett of Nashua and J. G. Crawford of Manchester.

Instead of any attempt to give a sketch of the company, the

carefully prepared history printed in pamphlet form was distributed freely as a souvenir among the audience until the supply was exhausted. This is substantially the same as the historical sketch of the company given in this volume. (Pages 207-218.)

While the exercises were in progress, the troopers and officers of Gen. Tolles staff enjoyed an afternoon's sport at revolver practice on the hillside behind the tent. A dress parade took place about five o'clock, and a large and attractive crowd filled the hall to enjoy the dancing in the evening.

"Among the guests were: Governor N. J. Batchelder, Brigadier-Gen. Jason E. Tolles, Congressman Frank D. Currier, Adj. Gen. A. D. Ayling, Col. E. C. Hutchinson, Lieut. Col. H. H. Jewell, Maj. A. F. Cummings, Maj. George M. Follett, Lieut. Col. A. G. Shattuck; Nathan C. Jameson and wife, Antrim; O. B. Warren of Rochester, junior vice department commander of the Grand Army of New Hampshire; M. L. Piper of Auburn, United States capital police; Police Commissioner F. D. Runnels of Nashua; Gen. Chas. H. Burns, Wilton; Col. J. E. Pecker of Concord; Col. W. B. Rotch of Milford; Gen. D. M. White of Peterborough; former Congressman Henry M. Baker of Bow; Col. John G. Crawford of Manchester; Maj. D. E. Proctor of Wilton; Dr. H. S. Hutchinson of Milford, the Rev. Francis H. Buffum of Winchester; Rev. M. F. Johnson of Nashua; Rev. F. A. Robinson of Milford; Rev. W. N. Donovan of Newtown Centre, Mass.; District Attorney Charles J. Hamblett of Nashua; H. K. Libbey of Manchester; Judge A. L. Keyes of Milford."—Cabinet.

Everybody seemed to regard the centennial celebration of the Lafayette Artillery as a complete and praiseworthy success.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

JOHN MASON.—A brief account of John Mason, the founder of New Hampshire, can hardly fail to interest those who live on lands included in the grant made to Gorges and Mason, jointly, by King James the First of England, in 1622.

John Mason was the son of John and Isabella Mason, and was born in Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, in the maritime county of Norfolk, England. Very little is known of his early life. He attracted first notice as a merchant in London. Later he entered the naval service, and became an officer in the fleet which assisted the Dutch Republic in its struggle to free itself from Spain. In 1610, after the independence of Holland had been secured, he was made commander of the king's fleet, which was sent to control the turbulent people of the Hebrides. With a squadron consisting of two ships of war and two pinnaces, fitted out at his own expense, he undertook and effected this task. It was, perhaps, to reimburse him for the expense of this expedition that in 1615 he was made governor of Newfoundland, then one of the most valuable of the English possessions in North America. He made the first English map of that island, and was commissioned by the king "to deal with the pirates then infesting the Newfoundland region."*

"In 1621 he returned to England," and about that time became intimately connected with Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others who were interested in colonizing enterprises. They, with a few others admitted as their partners, effected the settlement of New Hampshire in 1623. After his return he was appointed governor of the town of Portsmouth, England.† When a vacancy occurred in the Council of Plymouth, Mason "was elected a member of that body, and was chosen their secretary. He was thus placed in the front rank of those who were actively engaged in promoting discoveries and encouraging settlements in North America."‡ His election to the "Great Council for New England," composed of "persons of honor and even of blood," of which in November he became vice-president,

*Batchellor, Vol. XXVII., Pref. pp. 4, 5.

†Prov. Papers, vol. I, p. 4. ‡Hist. of Town of Mason.

“showed the high estimation put on Mason by some of the foremost persons in England.”

“Early in 1635 the Council for New England became satisfied of its inability to control affairs in New England. It had long had enemies at home as well as here. There was an unwillingness to recognize the powers granted by the sovereign in the nature of government, and it had no strength to enforce its decrees. The Colony of Massachusetts Bay became large and powerful, and disregarded all authority, kingly as well as other, as far as they thought it prudent. Complaints against the council were constantly made to the Privy Council, and they were cited to answer. They determined thereupon to surrender their great charter to the king, and to divide the whole territory of New England among themselves. Pursuant to this resolve Mason received a new grant from the council, dated April 22, 1635, of the lands hitherto granted to him by the council. This grant embraced all the land between the Naumkeag and Pascataqua rivers, extending three score miles inland, with the south half of the Isles of Shoals, to be called New Hampshire.”

“On the surrender of the New England Patent in 1635, it was the design of the king to place over that territory a general governor, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges received the appointment. To complete the vice-regal government, Capt. John Mason was appointed Oct. 1, Vice-Admiral of New England.”

“Mason made every preparation to come to New Hampshire, looking forward to a visit to his plantation, as well as to the charge he had undertaken. In November he was taken ill, and died early in December, 1635, an event that proved disastrous to his interests in New England, which fell, by the terms of his will, to his widow and to his grandson, then not one year old.”

“The death of Mason was regarded at the time” by “his friends and associates as a far-reaching calamity,” * but by the Puritan element as the removal of a formidable obstacle to their designs on the Pascataqua plantations.

He had taken great pains in founding his settlement. He introduced fine cattle from Denmark and encouraged agriculture. His hope was to enrich himself from mines of the precious metals which he believed were to be discovered, and from fisheries which would be developed, as well as from traffic with the Indians in valuable furs. He expended large sums of money in laying the foundation of a splendid establishment which he ex-

pected at some future day would amply reward him for his expenditure. What would have resulted from his outlays cannot now be calculated with any certainty. He was not permitted to reap the anticipated fortune. He died in 1635, having had about twelve years in which to improve his plantation. About a year before his death he wrote that he "had never received a penny for all his outlay on his plantation in Pascataqua." Indeed, until the near approach of his death, his opportunity for the greatest usefulness to the colony had not arrived.

He had but one child, a daughter, Anne, who married Joseph Tufton. Three sons and two daughters were born of this marriage, and to these were bequeathed his New Hampshire possessions. His lineal descendants down to the time of the sale of his possessions to the Portsmouth syndicate in 1746 are given as follows by Batchellor XXVII., p. 6 of preface :—

1. Capt. John Mason, died Dec. 1635.
2. Anne Mason, daughter, married Joseph Tufton.
3. Robert Tufton, *alias* Mason, son of Anne, born 1635. Took surname of Mason by terms of his grandfather's will.
4. Robert Tufton Mason, 2nd., son. He and his elder brother John undertook to pass their interest in New Hampshire to Samuel Allen in 1691.
5. John Tufton Mason, son, died in Havanna 1718.
6. Col. John Tufton Mason, son, born in Boston, Mass. Apr. 29, 1713: sold title to lands in New Hampshire to the Masonian Proprietors in 1746, claiming that the transaction with Allen in 1691 conveyed only a life interest.

JUDGE BENJAMIN LYNDE.—The first of this name of Lynde, of whom we have record in this country, was Simon Lynde, son of Enoch, of London, England, a wealthy merchant. Simon followed his father's occupation, and in 1650, when he was 26 years of age, came to New England, and seems to have had his home in Boston. He possessed much wealth, and later in life was by royal authority appointed one of the counsellors for New England.

Benjamin Lynde is said to have been the sixth son of Simon, and was born Sept. 22, 1666. He was graduated at Harvard College, and entered upon the study of law. He was sent to London for his legal education, and was admitted to the Middle Temple Oct. 18, 1692. He returned to his native land after completing his legal studies, and was soon ranked among the foremost in his profession in New England. On the resignation of Judge Sewall in 1728, he was made chief justice of the prov-

ince, and held this office up to the time of his death, Jan. 28, 1745. A brief notice of him in the *Boston Evening Post* closes his life record thus:—

"Inflexible justice, unshattered integrity, affability and humanity were ever conspicuous with him. He was a sincere friend, most affectionate to his relations, and the delight of all who were honored with his friendship and acquaintance."

Such was the father of Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Esq., the prominent proprietor of many shares in the old township of Salem-Canada.

BENJAMIN LYNDE, JR., the eldest son of Judge Benjamin Lynde, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 15, 1700. He entered Harvard College in 1714, and was graduated in 1718, in the class with Theodore Atkinson, who afterward became chief justice of New Hampshire, and also with Richard Dana, who became a distinguished advocate. He took his master's degree in 1721, and was appointed a special judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk County in 1734. When the commission appointed for the settlement of the boundary between New Hampshire and Massachusetts met at Hampton in 1737, he was named as one of the agents to accompany it. Two years later he was made one of the standing judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex Co., and in 1745, the year of his father's death, "he was raised to the Superior Bench of the Province." The latter position he held for twenty-seven years, and he was also a member of the council for twenty-eight years. "The most important trial that took place during his judicial term was that of the soldiers who fired on the mob in State street. In the absence of Chief Justice Hutchinson, Judge Lynde presided. It was a time of great political excitement, and the occasion was one that required the utmost firmness and skill on the part of the judges to insure a just and impartial decision." These trials lasted several days, and, as has been said, "proceeded with care and patience on the part of the Bench and counsel; and both Judges and Jury seem to have acted with all the impartiality that is exhibited in the most enlightened tribunals." "The result," said Judge Washburn, "is a proud memorial of the purity of the administration of Justice in Massachusetts." (Sketch in *Journal of Benjamin Lynde*, pp. 13, 14.)

"Judge Lynde was noted for his learning, his liberality and public spirit." "On November 1, 1731, Judge Lynde married

Mary, the daughter of Major John Bowles of Roxbury, a descendant of the Rev. John Eliot," the famous missionary among the Indians. They had three daughters. Mary, the eldest, married Hon. Andrew Oliver, Jr., one of the judges of the Common Pleas for Essex.

Hannah died unmarried; and Lydia married Sept. 30, 1767, Rev. William Walter, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, "who represented the Lynde estate in the meetings of the proprietors for many years."

In the spring of 1781, Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Esq., received a kick from a horse, from the effects of which he did not recover, and he died on the 5th of October following, at the advanced age of 81. He was a diligent student of our Colonial History, and was a contributor to "Prince's Chronological History of New England."

An extract from his last will and testament follows:—

"I give and devise to my said Grandchild, B. Lynde Oliver and his heirs, One third of my Lands and Farm, (not mortgaged Lands) I shall die possessed of in the Township of Lyndeborough in New Hampshire."

"Item. I give, devise and bequeath to my said Grandson, Lynde Walter, two of my Farms at Lyndeborough, N. H., which I had in right of two MASONIAN GRAND PROPRIETORS, viz., No. 1, adjoining South on Temple Town, and No. 5, adjoining East on what was originally Salem-Canada, and South on Mr. Moffat No. 2, each of said farms containing 200 acres apiece, to him and his heirs forever; But if he should die before he arrives at the age of eighteen years of marriage, then I give said Farms to any son of my daughter, Walter, called after my name; and if none such, then to my Grandson, Benjamin Lynde Oliver and his heirs forever.

Dated, May 10, 1776.

Diary and Letters of Benj. Lynde, Appendix pp. 236 and 237.

Mr. Lynde evidently possessed great wealth for his day, and bequeathed it in liberal portions among his children and grandchildren. The names of Walter and Oliver figure largely in the records of the Lyndeborough proprietors after Mr. Lynde's decease, as his heirs and successors.

The "Diary and Letters" of Benjamin Lynde contains good portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Lynde. (The N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.)

WILLIAM WALTER, D.D.—William Walter was the son of Thomas Walter and grandson of Rev. Nathaniel Walter of Roxbury, Massachusetts. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Joseph Belcher. Thus, inheriting from both parents

something of clerical culture, it causes little surprise that he should possess literary tastes and tendencies. He was born in 1737, and was graduated from Harvard in 1756. We assume that he received theological training at the feet of some of the pastors in his vicinity. Through the courtesy of the sexton of Trinity Church, Boston, the writer was permitted to copy a brief but luminous sketch of Doctor Walter from the sermon of Rev. Phillips Brooks at the consecration of the new Trinity Church, Boston, February 9, 1877. When speaking of the "Greene Foundation for the support of an assistant minister," Dr. Brooks said :

"The first assistant Minister on the Foundation was Dr. William Walter, and on the death of Mr. Hooper he became Rector of the parish. He had been bred a Congregationalist, but became a member of our Church and went to London for ordination. For ten years he served Trinity with faithfulness, and then the beginning of the Revolution came. On the 17th of March, 1776, Boston was evacuated by the British, and the Minister of Trinity went with Gen. Howe and the British troops to Halifax, N. S., where he remained until the Revolution was over. Then he returned to Boston, and became the Rector of Christ Church. He died in 1800, and his funeral sermon was preached by his successor in Trinity, Dr. Parker. That sermon gives us a good idea of the faithful and earnest parish minister, and though in those hot days of patriotic zeal there was no chance for one who was not of sympathy with the cause of the Colonies, to be the preacher here, the very fact that when the war was over the royalist could come back to Boston and become again the Rector of a parish in the town, bears witness to the honor in which he must have been held."

Under date of September 30, 1767, Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Esq., wrote in his diary :

"My daughter Lydia married to Rev. Mr. William Walter, minister of Trinity Church in Boston, where she went to live the 7th of October following."

Doctor Walter was a prominent figure among the Lyndeborough proprietors, especially after the death of his father-in-law, Benjamin Lynde. When present in their meetings he was usually chosen moderator. He was active in the work of completing the disposal of Benjamin Lynde's estate in Lyndeborough. His letter to the Masonian proprietors, as Rev. Frank G. Clark has appreciatively said, "is well worthy of preservation for its vigorous English and as showing the difficulties in those early days of securing accurate surveys of lots." He was earnest in his efforts to secure fair dealings for his

associates, and ready to make reasonable concessions to those whose claims infringed upon the Lyndeborough grant.

In order to close up the business of the original proprietors of the town, the common, unoccupied and undivided lands were surveyed and a map was made of the ten different pieces of unequal value to be disposed of. A valuation was made of the several pieces by judicious and reliable men, (Dea. Ephraim Putnam and Capt. Peter Clark, p. 92) and the various shareholders were to receive a piece out of these common lands, proportioned to his property in the town. As the representative of Benjamin Lynde, Dr. Walter was the largest shareholder. For this reason, he requested that he might have the privilege of first choice out of the common lands. To this request his associates readily acceded, as expressed in the following terms :

"Whereas the Rev. Dr. Walter has requested that he may be allowed the first choice in said commons; and as we consider he has taken the lead in all matters that have been transacted in the meetings of the propriety since 1792, and been eminently serviceable to the propriety,—Voted, that he be allowed his choice in the division of said commons, provided he make his choice known at the next meeting."

This vote was attested by Sewall Goodridge, Proprietors' Clerk.

In war time he remained in Nova Scotia. "He returned to Boston in 1791, became rector of Christ Church, and remained in that relation till his death.* He died in Boston, December 5, 1800. He had two sons, William and Benjamin Lynde Walter, who were merchants in Boston, and the elder of whom became the founder of the "Boston Transcript."

COL. ISRAEL HUTCHINSON.—Colonel Hutchinson was an early proprietor of Lyndeborough lands, which lay upon the northern tier of lots. Encroachments were made upon his right by Wallingford's survey and purchasers, so that his estate was eighty acres short of the quantity for which he had paid. He attempted to have the matter adjusted, and petitioned the Masonian Proprietors to indemnify him "by allowing other lands or monies that shall be a reasonable compensation."

Col. Hutchinson's connection with the Putnam family may account for his investment in Lyndeborough lands. He married Mehitabel, the widow of Archelaus Putnam of Danvers, Mass., and was himself a Danvers man. The Putnams of Salem-Canada, Jacob and Ephraim, were brothers of Archelaus, and

* Memorial Hist. of Boston, Vol. III, pp. 128, 129.

possibly, through the marriage of his widow, were brought into closer relationship in business with Col. Hutchinson. An appreciative notice of the latter is found in the *New England Magazine* for October, 1902, p. 230.

Col. Israel Hutchinson was the son of Elisha Hutchinson, and was born in Danvers, Mass., Nov. 27, 1727. "He was one of a scouting party in the Maine wilds in Indian warfare. He was at Ticonderoga and Lake George, and with Wolfe when he scaled the heights of Abraham.. He led a company of minute men on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, and was prominent at the siege of Boston, commanding at Fort Hill on evacuation. For twenty-one years he was elected to Senate, House or Council. He died in 1811."

The same publication, page 229, presents a picture of his monument, with the inscription : —

Israel Hutchinson
1727—1811
Served his Country as
Sergt. Co. of Rangers 1757
At Lake George and Ticonderoga 1758
Capt. Quebec 1759

Capt. Battle of Lexington 1775
Col. Siege of Boston
—New York—New Jersey—
—Crossing of the Delaware—
Trenton

His men manned boats in
Retreat from Long Island

Representative and Councillor
21 yrs.

An Honored Citizen and Loyal Soldier

Col. Hutchinson's marriage with Madam Mehitabel Putnam, brought him also into the relationship of step-father to Miss Phebe Putnam, who became a permanent resident of Lyndeborough, as the wife of Rev. Sewall Goodridge, pastor of Lyndeborough for more than forty years. The relationship also has her kindly acknowledgment in the fact that she named one of her favored sons, Israel Hutchinson Goodridge. Mr. Hutchinson was also sufficiently in touch with Lyndeborough to become at another time an investor in 'Scataquog mine, little to his pecuniary profit. He appears to have been in his day one of the prominent men in the Bay State.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

JOHN BADGER.—Among the early pioneers in Salem-Canada came John Badger, who settled near the southern line of the town in 1739. He with his two brothers, Joseph and Eliphalet, came to New England about 1728 or 1729. Tradition has it that the father was a wealthy Englishman who had done business in Scotland, whither he had sent John, his youngest son, to collect some of his accounts. While thus engaged he had formed the acquaintance of a winsome Scottish lassie named Mary McFarland. The acquaintance ripened into an intimacy. The attractions were mutual. But, it is said, "the course of true love never did run smooth." The truth of this sentiment the lovers were destined to test. For the young man's father became aware of his son's attachment; and with a Johnsonian dislike for the young lady's nationality, attempted to break up a union between them. He accordingly sent John with his older brothers across the seas, to seek his fortune in the new world. But

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men,
Gang aft a-gley."

The heart of the young lady was too deeply enlisted to endure such hindrance and submit to defeat. Full of the energy, hardihood, and fire of her nationality she formed the purpose to seek her lover, to brave the dangers and inconveniences of the sea, and share his fortunes on these perilous and sparsely peopled shores.

"Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it."

She landed on the shores of the majestic Sagadahoc, where she and her lover were soon reunited and became husband and wife. They remained no long time in Maine, but came into this province, and found a home for a few years in what was then known as Nottingham West, now Hudson. About the year 1738, Mr. Badger doubtless visited this town. He erected his cabin and entered it in April, 1739. A melancholy interest attaches to the career of this devoted family by reason of the faithful love which they cherished for one another, and the genuine heroism displayed by the Scottish maiden and the pioneer matron. John and Mary Badger were the parents of three children before they came into this town. His sojourn here was brief, for he was the first settler to answer the unwelcome summons of death. In February, 1740, amid the deep

snows of well nigh a trackless wilderness, he yielded his life a victim to consumption. He died in the night. The nearest neighbors were three miles away. In the words of Dr. Ephraim Peabody :

"His wife composed him on the bed for rest, left her children, of whom she had three, the oldest but eight years of age, with their breakfast, and with strict injunctions not to wake their father, as he was asleep, and putting on her snowshoes proceeded to seek assistance. That indeed was a dreary morning as she went forth through the solitary woods of winter. Death is in her home and her children wait her return. Uphold her trembling heart, Thou Father of the fatherless and the widow's God! Neighbors returned with her. A tree was hollowed out for a coffin, and so in the solitude was he committed to the earth. . . . What, then, must have been her loneliness—a solitary widow in the wilderness! She must watch by the bedside of her children alone; her tears shall be shed alone; she shall no more kneel by her husband's side to pray; his voice shall no more waken her at morning, and when the night approaches she shall unconsciously look forth to the forest, watching for his return, who shall never return again."*

In the sketch of the history of Lyndeborough, in the History of Hillsborough County, Mr. David C. Grant gave John Badger the credit of being the first settler of Salem-Canada. The Genealogy of the Chamberlain Family, compiled by Mr. Willis B. Chamberlain, page 12, accords this honor to Mr. John Cram. Rev. F. G. Clark also says that "John Cram stands at the head of the pioneers of the settlement," and the Proprietors' Records call him "one of the first settlers."

Manuscripts of more recent date and of undoubted authority make it clear that Mr. John Cram was the first settler in our town. He came here in 1737, and both children and grandchildren formed a part of his household. It was to this family that Mrs. Badger went for assistance at the time of her husband's death.

The descendants of both men have held and still hold a large and honored share in the affairs and population of Lyndeborough.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BARRON.—William Barron was a citizen of Lyndeborough as early as 1768. He married Olive Johnson.

One article of the warrant for town meeting, Mar. 8, 1768, was, "To see if town will except of a road laid out from Josiah Dutton's to where it strikes the other road near William Bar-

*Wilton History, pp. 42, 43.

ron's house." Nov. 28, 1769, he was one of a committee chosen to examine what land was allowed for the meeting-house, and to see that the land was bounded and put on record. In 1771 he was overseer of the poor and a member of the school committee. In 1772 he was a selectman, and the next year tithing man. In March, 1775, he was chosen highway surveyor, and called Lieut. Barron; and in 1776 the town allowed his account for horse-hire to go to the army at Winter Hill. He seems to have been commissioned as captain to raise a company to defend Fort Ticonderoga, and to go to Canada in 1776, and led thither sixty men. The muster roll of his company is in the Revolutionary Rolls of N. H., Vol. I., pp. 358-360. It is also in N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XI., p. 720. The men who went from this town were as follows:—

Capt. Wm. Barron
Isaac Dey (Day)
Samuel Stevens
James Barnum
John Savage
John Rowe
Philip Fletcher
Reuben Batchelder

Nathan Batchelder
Peter Russell
Asahel Stiles
Hezekiah Hamblet
Joseph Ellinwood
John Carlin
John Bofee
Samuel Butterfield

From 1777 to 1779, Wm. Barron was constable in Lyndeborough, and in 1778 he signed a protest against paying Lyndeborough men for military services which were performed for other towns, and for which those towns had already paid.

In 1779 Wm. Barron was one of the committee of nineteen men, chosen to set a value on the necessities of life in the town, and to guard against any breaches of the agreement thereon.

In 1781 he was on a committee chosen to enlist the quota of the town for the army. His associates were Amos Pearson, Eleazar Woodward, together with the commissioned officers; and in the same year he was appointed one of the committee to examine the plan of government for the state of New Hampshire. He was licensed as a tavern keeper year after year, for a long period; and in one official capacity or another, as highway surveyor, constable, overseer of the poor, sealer of weights and measures, school committee, keeper of the town stock of powder, kept in the church loft, and deacon of the church, he rendered service almost every year from 1770 to 1800, and later.

Rev. F. G. Clark says:—

"During the Revolution a hotel was kept by Capt. Barron, north of the Badger pond, where F. B. Tay lives. When Burgoyne was captured, a

large number of people gathered there to celebrate the event. A cask of tar was raised to the top of a pine tree, over which was placed an image of the British commander, and after dark the enemy was burnt in effigy.*

CAPT. WILLIAM BLANEY.—He is said to have been a sea captain, and was probably a relative of Major Joseph Blaney, one of the original proprietors of Salem-Canada.

On a commanding elevation, a little west of south from South Lyndeborough village, and about three-fourths of a mile distant, is the ruin of a cellar, over which once stood the residence of Capt. Wm. Blaney. South of the cellar may be seen aged apple trees, the remnants of what was early in the last century a flourishing orchard. Captain Blaney owned extensive pastures in this part of the town, a portion of which, now the property of W. N. Cheever, still bears the name of "the Blaney pasture." A short distance to the north of the old cellar are traces of the tan-pit where he evidently conducted a tannery. He is on record as having bought what was known as the "Stockwell yard" in Wilton, the deed of which was dated Nov. 13, 1799.*

Oct. 3, 1794, Rev. Sewall Goodridge gave him a deed of a tract of land adjoining Wilton. (See p. 485; also p. 326.) His pew in the old meeting-house was No. 6 on the ground floor.

He was a revolutionary soldier, and not only did active service himself, but also, with many others, hired substitutes.

On a gravestone near the residence of Samuel Dolliver is the inscription:—

"In memory of Christopher S. Blaney, son of Capt. and Mrs. Ruth S. Blaney, who died July 22, 1789, aged 13 years, 5 months, and 25 days.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians strove in vain,
Till God was pleased to give me ease
And took away my pain."

Capt. Blaney died in 1802, leaving wife and five minor children. After his decease the family left town, removing to Marblehead, Mass. On the Probate Docket of Essex County, 2,637, Mrs. Ruth Blaney, widow, of Marblehead, was appointed guardian of the minor children, Oct. 15, 1806.

OSGOOD CARLETON.—According to "Memorials of the Carletons," Osgood's brothers were Jeremiah, Timothy, David and Ebenezer; and his sisters were Mary, who married Reuben Batchelder, and Abigail, who married first, John Johnson; and second, Ensign David Putnam; and third, Capt. Jonas Kidder.

*Salem-Canada, p. 37.

†Wilton History, p. 172.

The state papers, edited by Hon. A. S. Batchellor, Vol. XXVII, pages 414 to 418, give samples of his engineering work or draughtsmanship.* "*Carleton's Compendium of Practical Arithmetic; Applied to the Federal and Other Currencies,*" was compiled at the request of the "Associated Instructors of Youth," in Boston, and published in 1810.

A well preserved copy of this work, kindly lent by descendants of one of the Carleton family, furnished the facts above cited. The work was creditable, and esteemed as one of the worthy successors of the great arithmetic of Nicholas Pike, teacher in Newburyport, Mass., though it is less than half the size of that famous and formidable volume.

Mr. Carleton was married and settled in this town. His wife was Lydia, one of the Johnson family, of the east part of the town. His farm, according to a letter of John Carleton, was about a half mile south of the meeting-house. This tallies with an old deed, from "Benjamin Lynde to Osgood Carleton, of Second Division Lot No. 56, containing 130 acres." This deed was dated Dec. 21, 1768. He built a house on this lot, and seems to have lived there several years. The place is now known as the Lucas place; and was formerly the Manuel place.

He must have left Lyndeborough a short time before the commencement of the Revolutionary War, for he enlisted in his native state, Massachusetts, May 1, 1775, and was soon promoted. (For his promotion, see Rev. Rolls.)

W. H. Grant, Esq., found a record stating that Osgood Carleton "delivered to M. Hillegas, Continental Treasurer in 1781, six boxes containing thirteen million one thousand six hundred thirty-seven Dollars, Continental money."

Mr. John Carleton, a grandson of Jeremiah, affirmed that he, himself, had seen among Osgood Carleton's papers, receipts from General Washington acknowledging several million Pounds Sterling which had been paid to him.

From another source comes the account of Osgood Carleton as transportation agent of the government money, as well as army paymaster, stating "that he traveled with two horses and an old cart, escorted by six men who pretended not to know him, or have anything to do with him. His clothing was old

*The writer found in the Old State House, in Boston, a "map of the city from actual surveys made by Osgood Carleton." It is described as, "A copy of a rare map of Boston, presumed to be the only one extant, published by George B. Foster, Boston. Copyright Secured 1878."

and everything was done to avert suspicion of his having any money, and he was never molested."

Authorities differ as to the date of his death. The work entitled, "Memorials of the Carletons," gives the date as 1814; "Drake's Dictionary of American Biography" describes him as "a teacher of mathematics and navigation; d. Litchfield, N. H., June, 1816. A resident of Massachusetts, he published valuable maps of that State and of the district of Maine." Other publications were "The American Navigator," in 1801; "The South American Pilot," 1804; "A map of the United States," 1806. The memorials of the Carletons report his having three sons: Osgood, b. 1783; John and David. He is said to have died at the home of his son, in Litchfield, N. H. (See Genealogies.)

CAPTAIN PETER CLARK of Lyndeborough was a descendant of Hugh Clark, who settled first in Watertown, Mass.; and afterwards removed to Roxbury, Mass., where he died July 20, 1693. The direct line of descent is Hugh,¹ Uriah,² Rev. Peter,³ a graduate of Harvard in 1712, Peter,⁴ a graduate of Harvard in 1739, Capt. Peter,⁵ of Lyndeborough.

The parents of the latter were both natives of Danvers, Mass. His father preferred farming to professional life; and Deacon Hobart of Braintree, his grandfather, gave him a farm in that town, on which he settled, and October 22, 1741, married Anna Porter of Danvers. There, in Braintree, February 4, 1743, Capt. Peter was born.

In the 21st year of his age, October 20, 1763, he married Hannah Epps of Braintree, the daughter of Daniel Epps, Esq. and Hannah (Prescott) his wife. Daniel Eppes was one of the old Salem-Canada proprietors; was for several years proprietors' clerk, and one of the heaviest shareholders in the township. It was doubtless through the influence of his father-in-law, that in the troubled times of 1775, Peter Clark removed to the well-wooded and quiet town of Lyndeborough, N. H. Here he made for himself a home and reared a noble family, and left a worthy record, not only of heroism, but of civic virtue as well. He lived on what has been known in later years as the Holden place.

Soon after coming into the town in 1775, he was commissioned as a captain of the 9th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia. On the alarm connected with Burgoyne's invasion, he

led 60 men, proposed destination Ticonderoga, to join Stark's command. This was on July 1, 1777. The fort had been evacuated, and his company, not being needed in camp, returned to their farms. Twenty of these with their captain belonged in this town, and their names are to be remembered. They are given on pages 162 and 163.

Capt. Clark set out on a second expedition, July 21, 1777. He then went to Bennington, joined Stark's army, and with his men rendered excellent service in that noted battle. Capt. Clark was said to be one of the first men to mount the British defenses. Twenty of our townsmen, including the captain, were in that noted fight. Their names are on page 163. The time of service of these men was 68 days.

Captain Clark marched a third time on the 29th of September, 1777, and bore a part in the battle of Saratoga, and assisted in the capture of General Burgoyne. On this last expedition, there were, including him, 16 of our citizens, whose names we give, page 163.

Before the close of the Revolutionary War, Capt. Clark was commissioned major in the military service. His commission is one of the cherished heirlooms of the family, issued November 16, 1779, and signed by Meshech Weare, President of the Council at Exeter, then the seat of our State Government.

JOHN CLARK, brother of Capt. Peter, went to Lyndeborough in 1775. April 24, 1776, he married Margery Hayward, who died November 26, 1808. He was an honest man and a good citizen, and died in Lyndeborough March 19, 1814. Child.

SALLY CLARK, b. November 19, 1778. m. 1802, Benjamin, son of Rev. Sewall Goodridge of Lyndeborough.

FRANCIS CLARK, son of Capt. Peter, moved to Barre, Vt., and died there. He was the father of Rev. William Clark, who assisted much in securing the genealogy from which this information is derived.

JOHN CLARK, youngest son of Capt. Peter, was remarkable for his musical talent, led the choir for many years, and both he and his sons furnished music on many public occasions.

HANNAH DEBORAH CLARK, sister of Rev. B. F., was educated at New Ipswich Academy, and at Maplewood Institute,

at Pittsfield, Mass. She became a successful teacher, and after residing at North Chelmsford two or three years with her brother, was married at his home, March 7, 1843, to George F. Gillmore, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. "The Gillmore Mission School" of that city was named for her. She was noted for the energy and earnestness of her Christian character.

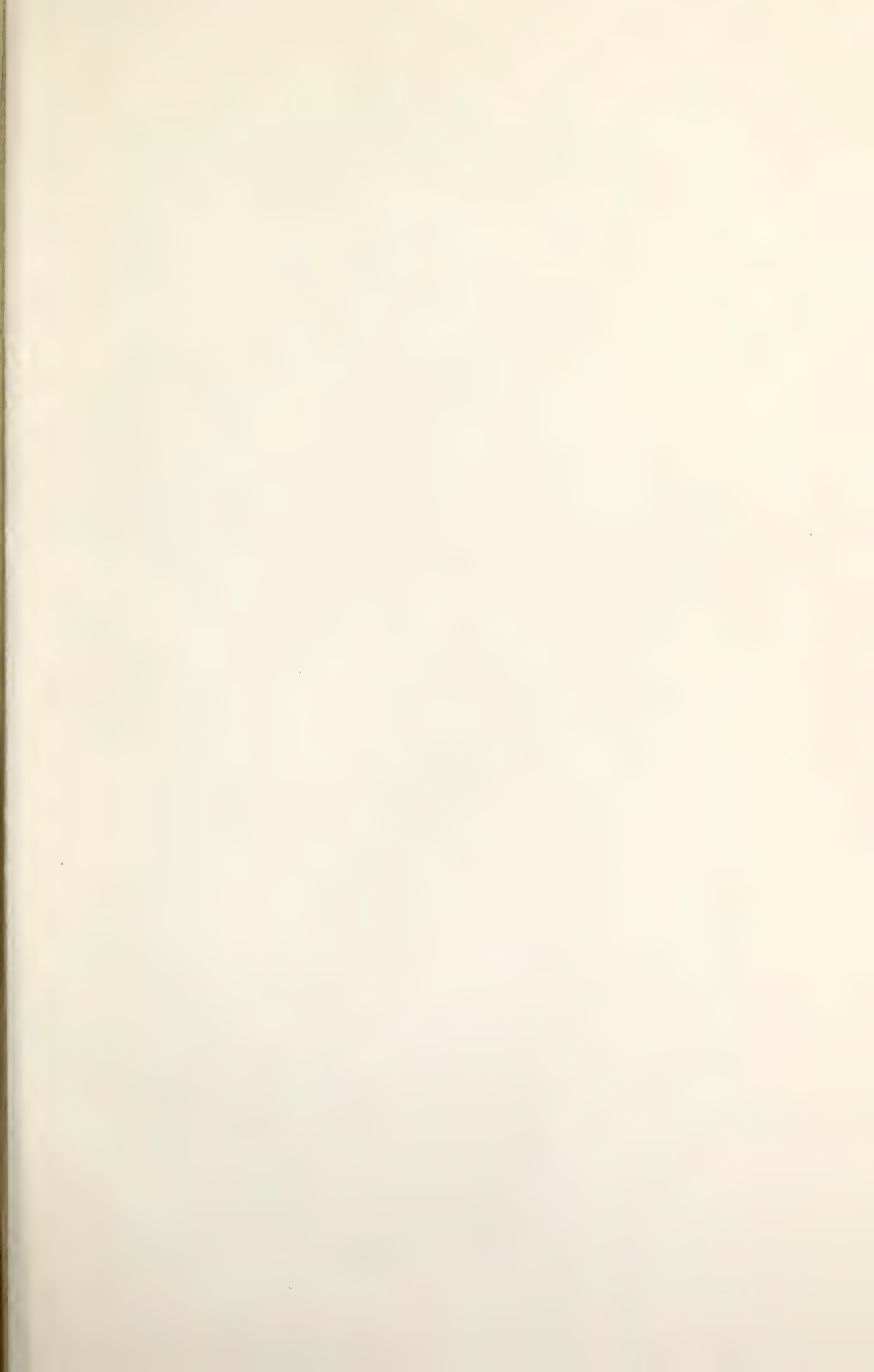
For other notices see Genealogies.

CRAM.—The first settler in Salem-Canada was, undoubtedly, Mr. John Cram, who came from Wilmington, Mass., with his wife and married sons and marriageable daughters, and with several grandchildren. As he was foremost among the settlers, so also was the Cram family one of the oldest of whom we have any record among all the inhabitants of the town.

The origin of the Crams has been traced back to very remote antiquity. It appears first among the Slavonic people who came early into northeastern Germany, where they established themselves and were noted for their warlike spirit. Here a branch of the family was raised to baronial dignity and a long succession of knights and titled nobility reflected honor on the name. Another branch of the family penetrated into France, whence it entered the Duchies of Lower Saxony and Brunswick in the ninth century. The name, however, appeared first in the archives of those principalities in A. D. 1181, 1206, and 1225, where it was written, Von Cramm, the prefix Von in German names being a well-known mark of nobility. From north Germany, a branch of the family crossed the German ocean and established its home in England, in 1528. The founder of this branch was Hans (or John) Von Cramm, who "with six men at arms," entered the service of the Bishop of Durham, and was a successful and honored soldier. "In consideration of goodlie service at warr," the Dean and Canons of Durham "devised unto the sayde Hans Von Cramm their dwelling-place at Felling in the county of Dunholm, lately called the Priorie." Thus was the family enrolled among the landed gentry of England.

It is noted as a peculiar coincidence that Hans, twelfth child of Burkard Von Cramm, was the founder of the family in England; and still another Hans, or John, the twelfth child of another Burkard and Barbara Cram, became the founder of the family in America.

The progenitor in England was buried at Jarrow, about a





SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH, FROM LUTHER CRAM'S HOUSE.

half-mile south of the Tyne, near the shore of the German ocean. His tombstone is built into the side of the south porch of the old church at Jarrow. The place is noted as the scene of the labors of the venerable Bede, and the church is said to contain the old oak chair which he graced. A copy of the inscription on the old tombstone of John Cram is here given: "*Hic jacet John Cramm qui obiit nonadecimo die Februarii A° Dni M° DCLIII nonagesimo quarto ejus aie ppetur deus Amen*"

The English Crams have the same general ensign as the German family, the crest alone being changed, to indicate that "they got it as vassals or liegemen of the Abbey," i. e. of Durham. As a matter of interest both coats of arms may be compared, that of the German branch being copied from the archives of Brunswick, the form in which the family "have borne it for centuries." Such armorial decorations were always highly valued, and indicate the honor in which the family or race were held.

JOHN.—This was the name of the first one of the family in America. He was born at Newcastle on the Tyne, in 1697, and was the son of Burkard, and grandson of John of Jarrow. He is said, by one authority, to have probably begun "to live in Boston as early as 1635, and in 1637 was assigned sixteen acres of land at Muddy River (Brookline.)"* "The New York Crams" states that "he and his wife Esther came to Boston in 1635," and Savage, another authority, is said to have given 1637 as the time of his arrival there. But Major General T. J. Cram, U. S. A., December 24, 1874, wrote, "I have examined every page of the 'Records' of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay," and the name of John Cram nowhere appears. If he had ever been in Boston it is certain that his name would somewhere be seen." But "John Cram's name never appears, and to my mind, it is clear that he never was in Boston, but that he came first to Exeter, where he was one of 'Wheelwright's Combination.'"

The Provincial Papers of New Hampshire lend color to this opinion of Major General Cram.† For the name of John Cram is seen on several petitions and other papers connected with Exeter. Exeter History states that "he had wife and two or more children when he came to Exeter." His son Joseph, supposed to be the oldest, was drowned June 24, 1648,

* Bell's History of Exeter, p. 24.

† Bouton I, pp. 135, 145, 168, 179.

aged 15 years; and his daughter Lydia was born July 27, of the same year. He served as townsman 1648 and 1649, and soon after removed to Hampton, and there died, March 5, 1681-2. The town record commemorates him as "good old John Cram, one just in his generation." He was twice married, his first wife being named Lydia; his second, Esther. The latter died May 17, 1677. They had four children.

1. Benjamin, who married Argentine Cromwell, a relative of old Oliver, Protector.

2. Thomas, who was a soldier in the Narragansett, or King Philip's war, which ended in 1676. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Weare, a member of the Governor's Council, and one of the most distinguished men connected with the early history of New Hampshire.

3. Mary, who married Abraham Tilton. (of Bow?)

4. Lydia, of whom there is no record, save her birth in 1648.

John Cram and his wife were both members of the Hampton church. It is said that "no Crams have been found in America whose ancestry could not be traced back to him."

JOHN CRAM, grandson of the fore-named, was the first settler of both Salem-Canada and Lyndeborough. It is true that the territory included under both these names is not exactly the same. Salem-Canada included all the territory now in Lyndeborough, and much more. But the property of John Cram was in both the old grant issued by the General Court of Massachusetts, and also in that covered by the charter of the Masonian Proprietors, which was later confirmed by the Provincial Charter, under Governor Benning Wentworth. Because of his priority of settlement and the influence of his many descendants, it seems proper to extend somewhat our notice of his life.

John Cram, the pioneer in this town, was born in Hampton Falls, January 12, 1685. He was the son of Thomas Cram and Elizabeth, the daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Weare, later Chief Justice of the Province. Thomas Cram, the father of our townsman, had been a soldier in the Narragansett, or King Philip's War, and in 1738, was one of the selectmen of Hampton Falls.* In 1749, we find his name, or possibly his son's, attached to a petition to the governor, for a grant of land for a township. Connected, thus, with prominent families, both

*State Papers, XII, pp. 131, 136, 137.

through the Weares and the Crams, the early advantages and social standing of John were doubtless of the very best. This is believed to be implied by the respectful terms in which he is mentioned in the earliest Proprietors' Records of Salem-Canada, as well as by the various responsibilities devolved upon him by the primitive settlers of the town. The esteem in which he was held in his native place was, doubtless, undiminished by his marriage in 1707, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Holt, of Andover, Mass. The next year after his marriage, we find him performing military duty at Fort William and Mary, in which year, also, Jonathan, his eldest son, was born.* It is of some importance to note this fact; for at a later day, both father and son served in the French and Indian War, after they had become citizens of Salem-Canada.

Among the names on the schedule attached to the royal charter of the town of Chester, granted in 1722, is found that of John Cram.† The list of the proprietors of Chichester whose charter bears date of 1727, also contains the names of Thomas, John and Benjamin Cram. Such a recurrence of his name indicates that John Cram must have possessed some pecuniary resources; that he was something more than an ordinary settler. His large family, well situated and well connected matrimonially, must have added somewhat to his influence and to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens in Salem-Canada.

He settled first, after his marriage, in his native town, Hampton Falls. There three of his children were born. He and his wife were dismissed from the church at Hampton Falls, April 13, 1712. He was settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1713, and there all his remaining children were born. Among these were two sets of twins, his daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth, constituting one set, and his sons, Eli and Benjamin, the other.

May 16, 1727, he sold his Woburn property to Benjamin Abbott, and removed to Wilmington, Mass. He united with the church in Wilmington, October 24, 1733.‡ On May 11, 1737, he sold one-half of his farm to his son Jonathan, and settled in Salem-Canada, New Hampshire.

In the sketch of Lyndeborough by Mr. David C. Grant is the statement:

"The first settlers in what is now Lyndeborough were Cram, Putnam

*Prov. Papers, XII, p. 112. †Batch. XXIV, p. 568. ‡Wilmington Church Record.

and Chamberlain, descendants of whom now reside in town. But the first settler in Salem-Canada (now Wilton) was John Badger."

It would be more exact to say that the first settlers in Salem-Canada, the greater part of which is included in Lyndeborough, were Cram, Putnam and Chamberlain. But the first settler in that part of it which is included in Wilton was John Badger.

The latter statement is believed to be correct, and leaves little room for any misunderstanding. That there was a fort, also, in old Salem-Canada can hardly be counted a matter of doubt, though it is very doubtful whether it was built previous to 1740, the year of Badger's decease.

There seems conclusive evidence that John Cram established a permanent residence here in 1737, when his youngest children were about sixteen years of age. His twin daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth, were about eighteen years of age. The former married Ephraim Putnam, who was for a time "commander of the fort or blockhouse;" and was prominent in Revolutionary movements; the latter married Jonathan Chamberlain, who, with his son, Jonathan "marched from Lyndeborough for Ticonderoga, on July 1, 1777, in Capt. Peter Clark's Co. of militia."* Not only were there grown-up sons and daughters, but there were grandchildren when he came into this town, although he preceded them by three years or more as a resident.

Some of the first work in clearing roads and building the meeting-house was done by Mr. John Cram and his oxen. The first proprietors, most of whom dwelt in Salem, Mass., and in adjoining towns, began in 1738 to bargain with him about building a saw mill, and he engaged with them to build it. He fulfilled his agreement apparently to the satisfaction of the proprietors, and received No. 39, the mill lot, containing 130 acres, situated west of the village of South Lyndeborough, for the service. Until that date, 1740, the dwellings were log cabins, and were not numerous.

The saw-mills of Nathaniel Putnam and John Cram now began their operations, and prepared the boards and smaller timbers needed for the framed houses. In a very few years, however, the work of the settlers was interrupted by the French and Indian War, also known as Queen Anne's War. In this war both John Cram and his son Jonathan bore a part. The father must at that time have been about sixty years of age.

* Chamberlain Family, p. 12.

According to records preserved in the family of Mr. Andrew Harwood, but now lost, " Sarah the wife of John Cram died in Sept. or October 1757, between seventy and eighty years of age ; and John Cram died in Amherst in 1759.* Thus ended an active, honored, prosperous and useful life.

JAMES S. CRAM was a great-grandson of Mr. John Cram, the earliet settler of the town. He lived on what is now known as the Rose place, situated on what was then the thoroughfare between Amherst and Greenfield, and the Asheulot townships. Amherst was the seat of " The Aurean Academy," which James S. had the privilege of attending. His manuscript book, which bears date of 1795, is quite a marvel of neat penmanship for those days. It is devoted entirely to mathematics. The subjects of which he treated were often printed with his pen in ornamental letters, like Old English or German text, or sometimes in neat, round English script of the writing-master. His skill in mathematics led many people to seek his aid in the solution of difficult problems, which presented little difficulty to him, and were easily mastered. His manuscript book begins with involution and evolution, passes on to progressions, to plane and solid geometry, mensuration of plane surfaces and solids, surveying and trigonometry. His figures, geometrical drawings, and pen and ink sketches of hills, towers or steeples show the talent of an expert.

He spent some time as a teacher in his native town, and compiled a " First Spelling Book, Designed as an Introduction to Other Spelling Books." It was printed at Concord by Hoag & Atwood, 1831. He stated in the preface that his main object in compiling it was " to assist young children in acquiring a thorough knowledge of monosyllables, which would greatly facilitate their progress in the larger Spelling Book."

He also cultivated a taste for music, and taught singing schools. The works of the old composers and masters were among his treasures. A copy of the " Grand Hallelujah Chorus " in Handel's " Messiah," is well preserved, within the covers of his singing book, " The Rural Harmony," which he used in his singing schools. This book was printed by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews in Boston, 1793. For other facts see Genealogies.

*Rev. F. G. Clark, letter to D. C. Grant.

MR. AND MRS. DAVID GAGE.—David Gage, a native of Merrimack, N. H., at one time taught the village school in South Lyndeborough, where he became acquainted with Miss Betsey Putnam, also a teacher, whom he afterwards married. She was the daughter of Squire Daniel Putnam, and became Mrs. Gage, Aug. 12, 1823. After their marriage they set out for their chosen work as teachers among the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians, under appointment as missionaries of the American Board. They traveled with their own horse and carriage, going from eighteen to thirty-four miles a day, and had a pleasant and prosperous journey across parts of seven states.

After teaching a short time near Knoxville, Tenn., Mr. Gage went south into Wayne Co., Miss., and took charge of both the literary and industrial departments of the mission school, at the Choctaw Agency. In 1826, he had in his school sixteen boys, two girls, who boarded in the family, and three others, who boarded at their homes. His dwelling was of the primitive kind, sixteen by eighteen feet, built of logs, and the chimney of sticks.

In the summer of 1828 he spent much of his vacation in travel, and at one of the meetings which they rode about sixty miles to attend, there were five or six hundred natives present and seventeen or eighteen missionaries. Two hundred and sixty-six natives came forward and expressed a determination to seek the salvation of their souls. The meeting continued from Thursday till Monday. Many natives had not provision for so long a stay, and prompted by hunger, were preparing to start for home on Sunday. The missionaries and professing Christians were anxious that they should remain. One Choctaw man arose and said that "he had nothing to eat—he was hungry, and supposed the rest were; but what of that? We shall not starve to death in three days. We now have the means of grace, and if we can get to Heaven, it would be good for us to stay here till our flesh dried on our bones."

Mr. Gage continued his labors among the Indians until they were removed by the government west of the Mississippi River. He died Oct. 3, 1841, and was buried near Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama. His devoted wife, with her four little children, returned to Lyndeborough in June, 1842. They embarked on a sailing vessel from Mobile, Ala., and came to New York, and thence by Sound boat to New London, Conn., thence

by railroad to Worcester, Mass., and so on to Nashua, and her former home.

CALEB HOUSTON.†—W. H. Grant, Esq., wrote to his brother, David C., in April, 1889, giving interesting items gleaned from Farmer & Moore's Gazeeter of New Hampshire, published in 1823, concerning Caleb Huston, or Houston, as the name is frequently written, a native of Lyndeborough, who was graduated at Williams College in 1812, and was probably the first college graduate of this town.

Later Mr. Grant wrote that Caleb Houston died at Columbus, Ohio, about 1850. He was elected one of the councilmen on the organization of the Borough of Columbus, in 1816. In 1819 he with two others erected a saw-mill upon a new patent plan. "The saw was circular, and was to cut constantly ahead, with *no back strokes*." The historian (of Columbus) says: "it was an experiment, and cost them a good deal without answering any valuable purpose."

Mr. Grant thought, however, that Caleb Houston's "was the first circular saw ever used for saw-mill purposes."

CAPT. JONAS KIDDER.—Captain Jonas Kidder, the son of Joseph and Hannah (Proctor) Kidder was born in Hudson, N. H., Nov. 16, 1743. He was a farmer, and came to Lyndeborough in 1766, and settled on Second Division lot 105, east of Esq. Andrew Fuller's place. When the Revolutionary War broke out, Mr. Fuller and he united in hiring Mr. Samuel Butterfield to enlist in Capt. Barron's company, raised for service in Canada, but performing its chief service at Fort Ticonderoga in 1776. His military record will be found on page 190.

In 1780 it was known that the British forces were unusually active, and the object of their activity was strongly suspected, although the extent and venality of their purposes were for the time unsuspected. The capture of Major André at Tarrytown, with the documents found in his possession betrayed the full scope of their atrocious plot. The treachery and corruption of Arnold were thus revealed, and the whole deeply planned scheme to get possession of West Point, the American stronghold on the Hudson, burst upon Washington and his associates like the terrifying shock of an earthquake. The patriots had divined the drift of their enemies' activities. They were

†Caleb Houston was town clerk of Lyndeborough in 1807. He was a good penman and evidently a man of more than ordinary ability.

alert and were making extraordinary efforts to reinforce and strengthen the garrison at West Point. The men who could be spared elsewhere were hastened thither. Bounties were liberally paid to able bodied men who would enlist, and several from Lyndeborough were among the forces which were sent forward. These efforts were timely, and proved of great service to the patriot cause.

Captain Kidder was on duty there in those stirring times. It is stated that he was entrusted with the important service of guarding the spy, Major André, the night before his execution. The list of Captain Kidder's company, together with their places of residence is found in the N. H. Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. 3, pp. 161, 162. The Lyndeborough men who were with him were : —

Samuel Houston, sergeant	Edward Bevins
Jacob Dutton, fifer	Willard Lund
John Punchard, drummer	Simeon Fletcher
Daniel Cram	Stephen Richardson
Edward Spaulding	Amos Manuel

His company was stationed at Camp Highlands, Sept. 27, 1780.

In 1781 and 1782 Jonas Kidder was serving his town in a civil capacity as one of her selectmen, associated with his brother-in-law, Ephraim Putnam, in that office. His petition, in company with three other captains, recorded on pages 190 and 191, indicates the deplorable poverty of our state treasury at that time, 1781. It was powerless to relieve the distresses of the men who had rendered heroic service on many hard fought fields, by paying them their overdue wages. Their hardships were not ended when the din of warfare was hushed. They were sufferers, not only on the tented fields, but also after their return home. Honored be their memory forever !

Jonas Kidder was about forty years of age when the Revolutionary War closed, and probably did not receive a pension till about eighty years old. There is a story current that while living up on the side of the mountain, and attending to his ordinary farm work, he learned from some younger neighbor, unacquainted with Jonas' history, that the survivors of the Revolutionary War were now receiving pensions, and responded, that "perhaps then he should get something." "You," said his informer, "what did you do?" He answered modestly, "I was in that war, and was captain for a while."

He went to his old papers and after some fumbling of them found his discharge from the service duly filled out. He drew a pension which aided in supporting him in his old age.

Captain Kidder was thrice married, first, to Huldah, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam, Nov. 26, 1768; second, to Mrs. Alice, (widow of Nathan) Barron, and daughter of Amos Taylor, May 20, 1779; and third, to Mrs. Abigail (Carleton) (Johnson) (Putnam), sister of Osgood, Jeremiah etc., and widow of John Johnson, who perished in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards widow of Ensign David Putnam. She survived her third husband, who is said to have been 84 years of age when he married her, July 5, 1827, while she was 74.

Captain Kidder died in his native town of Hudson, at the home of his daughter, Hannah, who became Mrs. Levi Cross of that town. (For further information see Genealogies.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LEE.—A somewhat appreciative notice of William Lee, in the History of Francestown, page 795, states that he settled in that town in 1771, and lived in the southeast part of it where he cleared and settled the place afterwards occupied by Daniel Clark, and was a man of some prominence, being one of the board of selectmen in 1773. It further credits him with Revolutionary service for both Francestown and Lyndeborough, and appears to cast doubt on his right to the title of captain, on the ground that though he was sometimes called so, the pay-roll calls him "Ensign William Lee." Such is the substance of the brief notice of him above referred to.

Our Lyndeborough annals have no record of the time or place of his birth; and we cannot quite see how he could settle in Francestown in 1771, which was not incorporated till 1772.

Apart from the above-mentioned statement, we have found nothing to show that he served for Francestown in the Revolutionary War.

We will, however, state upon credible authority, which we shall give, some facts which we have found on record, in relation to Captain William Lee.

The Revolutionary Rolls credit his service constantly to Lyndeborough. From here, four days after the Lexington and Concord fight, he enlisted in the company of Capt. Levi Spaulding. His name was number 4 on the pay-roll, with the rank of sergeant. He was, therefore, with Capt. Spaulding and his

company, at Bunker Hill. His term of service then was three months and sixteen days. The Lyndeborough record gives him as one of the men who went from Winter Hill to Canada in 1776, and returned to Trenton. He seems to have spent Christmas of that year somewhere near the camp of the Hessians. On the 7th of November just before, he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the First Battalion of New Hampshire troops in the Continental Service.

In the town records he is called Ensign William Lee. He resigned his commission as 2nd Lieutenant or Ensign on January 10, 1778, and on the 7th of the following August, had the rank of captain, and commanded a company in Col. Moses Nichols' regiment, in the Expedition to Rhode Island. That expedition was in service only 24 days. But the Lyndeborough men who were in his company were among those of highest standing in the town, indicating that William Lee was no ordinary man.

The late Mr. David C. Crant gave correctly the portion of the town in which Captain Lee lived. This portion was at a later day taken from Lyndeborough to constitute the town of Greenfield. In that part of the town, one of the small streams which flows into Rocky River, still bears the name of "The Lee Brook."

Captain Lee seems to have left our town soon after the close of the Revolutionary War; and is reported to have settled in Weston, Vermont. Some of his descendants returned to New Hampshire, and lived in Hancock. According to the Hancock History, Vol. II, p. 738, note, three of his grandsons were Union soldiers in our Civil War. One of these, Charles Henry Lee, married Eliza Josephine Newell, who was born in Lyndeborough, November 24, 1850, daughter of John Newell, formerly a miller in Lyndeborough.

LYNDEBOROUGH MEN IN CAPTAIN WILLIAM LEE'S COMPANY
IN THE EXPEDITION TO RHODE ISLAND.

Capt. William Lee	Andrew Fuller
Qr. Mr. Sergt. Adam Johnson	Edward Bevins
Sergt. Samuel Hutchinson	Francis Epps
Corp. Robert Badger	Daniel Gould
Jonas Kidder	Jesse Lund
John Kidder	Aaron Putnam
Aaron Lewis	Nicholas Beasom
Daniel Cram	Timothy Pearson
Reuben Spaulding	Nathan Pearson

PUTNAM.—The earliest ancestor of the Putnam family in America was John Putnam of Aston Abbots, Co. Bucks, England, and of Salem, Mass., in New England, 1634. The stock from which he sprang is said to have entered Britain at the time of the Norman Conquest, about 1066.* Mr. Eben Putnam of Salem, the author of an extended history of the distinguished family, thinks that it contained a mixture of Danish, Saxon and Celtic blood, with a predominance of the Danish. At the time of John Putnam's arrival in the Bay State, 1635, Mrs. Hutchinson, John Wheelwright, and their sympathizers, as well as Roger Williams and certain others, were making matters quite lively for the Boston hierarchy. His arrival was probably too recent to admit of very active participation on either side. But he is reputed to have been "a man of energy and great natural powers." He was "a farmer and exceedingly well off for the times. He wrote a fair hand, as deeds on record show." He died in that part of Salem, Mass., which is now Danvers, December 30, 1662. He had three sons, who came with him to America: 1. THOMAS, grandsire of General Israel, famous in the Revolution. 2. NATHANIEL, baptized at Aston Abbott's, 11 Oct., 1619, died at Salem Village, 23 July, 1700. 3. JOHN, baptized at Aston Abbott's, Eng., 27 May, 1727; died at Salem Village, 7 April, 1710. The Putnam family besides its antiquity was among the titled and landed gentry of the English realm, and had its recognized coat of arms and crest. John is believed to have been the progenitor of all the Putnams of America.

"In a manuscript dated 1733, Edward Putnam," one of his grandsons, "then 79 years of age, wrote the following concerning the family: "

"From the three brothers proceeded twelve males; from those twelve, forty males; from those forty, eight-two males. In respect to their situation in life, I can say with the Psalmist, 'I have been young and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor their seed begging bread,' except of God who provides for all; for God hath given to the generation of my fathers Agur's portion, neither poverty nor riches, but fed them with food convenient for them, and their children have been able to help others in their need."

The Hon. Perley Putnam of Salem, Mass., having for many years collected material for a history of the Putnam family, is said to have stated, "that he had discovered no Putnam in this

*History of Putnam Family.

country that was not descended from (John 1) and one of his three sons.

NATHANIEL PUTNAM.—Nathaniel, the second son of John, was the ancestor of the Putnams of Salem-Canada. These were also descended from his youngest son, Benjamin, and his grandson, Nathaniel. The line of descent, therefore, of our townsmen is, first, John; then, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Nathaniel. The last named is the first to be noted in the Proprietors' Records of Salem-Canada.

Nathaniel Putnam of the fourth generation, great grandson of John, was one of the early proprietors of Salem-Canada. At the drawing of Second Division Lots, of 130 acres each, on the 21 of June, 1737, Deacon Nathaniel Putnam drew on the right of Capt. Samuel King, being home lot No. 5, the two second division lots numbered 5 and 80. He seems to have purchased the full right of Capt. King, and was afterwards an active participant in the interests of the town for more than twelve years. By the formation of township No. 2, he, with his sons, were made citizens of that town. "Only a few of the proprietors, or stockholders, settled in Salem-Canada," wrote Rev. F. G. Clark, "but they were interested in the prosperity of the town, and voted money freely for a meeting-house, support of preaching, and building of roads." "Deacon Nathaniel Putnam, Joseph Richardson, Edward Hardy, and Timothy Cummings were the only original proprietors, so far as can be found, who made homes for themselves in the town." He built the first saw-mill in the old town of Salem-Canada, in 1739. This was a great convenience at the time, and he received a consideration of ten pounds in view of it, for which an order was given him, September 15, 1741. One of the earliest roads in the town was, also, laid out from the saw-mill of Dea. Nathaniel Putnam to the meeting-house. Traces of this old road are still discoverable in the southern part of Lyndeborough and across the line into Wilton. The mill stood on the stream which forms Barnes', or later Gaerwen's Falls, and was situated a little above the falls. The Putnams, Dales and others, who, at a later day, were set off into township No. 2, were prominent helpers in building the first meeting-house in the old town. Indications are not wanting to show that these interested and worthy citizens of the old town were coerced into signing the petition for the formation of the new township No. 2. They

were highly prized neighbors always, and had many interests in common with their former townsmen. Nathaniel Putnam was advanced in years when the new town was constituted, in 1749. He was born in Salem, August 25, 1685. He married Hannah Roberts, June 4, 1709, and died October 21, 1754. He was buried in Danvers, Mass. His posterity in the male line consisted of four sons, viz.: Jacob, Archelaus, Ephraim, and Nathaniel.

EPHRAIM PUTNAM.—Ephraim Putnam was the third son of the above-named Nathaniel, and came to Salem-Canada with his father and brothers. He was of the fifth generation from the immigrant John, and was born in Salem Village, February 10, 1719. He died in Lyndeborough, November 13, 1777, at the age of 58 years, after an active and useful life.

He married Sarah, a twin daughter of John Cram, the first settler in Salem-Canada. She was born in Woburn, Mass., June 27, 1719, and came with her father into the new settlement. She died October 14, 1777, aged 58 years.

Ephraim Putnam and wife settled on second division lot No. 5, near his brother, Jacob, not far from the intersection of the roads near the north cemetery in Wilton. He remained with his father some time; but took a deed of the home farm of John Cram, his father-in-law, February 23, 1753. According to Rev. Frank G. Clark, the first meeting in the interests of a settled ministry "was held at the house of Ephraim Putnam, September 3, 1756.*" "The home of Deacon Ephraim was destroyed by fire a short time after his death, and at that time the family records were destroyed. One of his sons then occupied the house. The children (born in town) were all baptized by Rev. Mr. Wilkins, of Amherst, and births recorded by Jacob Wellman, society clerk."†

The traditions of Indian incursions in this town seems to be treated by Rev. Mr. Clark with too little credit. True, none of our inhabitants, so far as known, perished by the hands of the red men. But it is a matter of history and of fact, that a garrison was built in the town by order of Major Lovewell, a brother of John of the "Pigwacket fight." This fort was standing at the time of the French and Indian war, in 1744. Not only was there a fort here, but John Cram, who in 1708,

* See pp. 278-279.

† Hy. of Put. Fam. Pt. IV, p. 203.

did fort duty at Fort William and Mary, for a time, had command of it. (See p. 521.)

Sarah, the wife of Ephraim Putnam, is reported on one occasion to have shown remarkable courage and strategy in holding the fort when her husband was absent. The enemy were stealthily approaching but were betrayed by the dogs, which always barked more furiously on scenting the Indians. The single guard in charge was too timorous to be of much service. But Sarah was cool, and ordered the men (as though present) to their posts, at different stations. The man and her own boy, also, answered in changed tones from different points, and then all was quiet. This gave the enemy the impression that the fort had more defenders than they knew, and prevented an attack. After peace came about, the Indians said that at that time they thought they were able to capture the fort, but were surprised that so many men could have gotten there without their knowledge, and gave up their design, for fear of being defeated. They said, also, that at other times they could have captured the commander, but they refrained, thinking they would capture the whole force together.

An Indian told that once when the commander turned his horse into the pasture, he lay so near the bars that the horse could have stepped on him. But he did not want to kill the white man then, because they had planned to take the garrison and kill them all at one time.

Ephraim Putnam was one of the original signers of the petition for the incorporation of the town under the royal charter, which was granted April 23, 1764. At the first legal town meeting, he and Jacob Wellman, one of the proprietors of the town, were elected tything men. The following year he was chosen town treasurer, an office to which he was elected nine years in succession. The stormy times of the Revolution were then coming on, and at the town meeting, October 31, 1774, it was voted, "To purchase a town stock of powder, balls, and flints," which was to consist of "One barrel of powder, one hundred weight of lead, and five dozen flints;" and Deacon Ephraim Putnam was chosen "a committee to provide the above said stock."

He bore a very active part in the Revolution. In the Revolutionary records of the town it is stated that in 1776, "Deacon Ephraim Putnam and son Ephraim did a whole turn; they hired Nathaniel Bachelor."

The farm on which he lived was a part of second division lot No. 41. But he had also a deed from Benjamin Lynde, Jr., Esq., of second division lot No. 44, which was burned with his dwelling. These were the lots from which the original owners, Lynde and Cram, gave the spacious grounds for the first meeting-house, which at that time was built near the middle of the township of Salem-Canada.

When the first meeting-house grounds were given up, they reverted to the possession of the original owner, then Deacon Ephraim Putnam. His son Ephraim seems to have succeeded him in occupying that part of the farm including lot No. 44; he was known while his father lived as Ephraim Putnam, Jr., and afterwards as Ephraim Putnam.

EPHRAIM PUTNAM, JR.—Ephraim Putnam, Jr., was the son of Deacon Ephraim, and was himself a deacon. He was born in Danvers, Mass., June 15, 1744. He married Lucy Spaulding, who was probably a sister of Capt. Levi Spaulding, and nearly the same age. He seems to have been a man of unusual influence in his day. (For his public services see pp. 196, 257, 258, 260.) He had three sons who lived in what is now South Lyndeborough village. The places where these sons lived are well known. But where he fixed his own dwelling seems now to be a matter of conjecture. The likeliest place is that, at present, the old dwelling which was afterwards remodeled by another Ephraim Putnam into the tavern, now the commodious residence of Capt. Andy Holt. He was sealer of lumber for many years, an office which implied that he was either a manufacturer of it or had some practical knowledge of the quality and worth of it. The lumber and shingle mill, now the property of Mr. E. H. Putnam must have served to make lumber in his day, and may have been built by either him or his father. It was owned a few years after his death by his brother, Ensign David. His death occurred March 2, 1799. For his children see Genealogies.

EPHRAIM PUTNAM, THIRD.—Ephraim Putnam, Third, had his home on the grounds now occupied by Mr. W. P. Steele. (See p. 503.) He was the father of the better-known Capt. Eleazer. He received the rather ironical title of General Putnam when a boy, as is narrated on this wise. Having seen some tracks in the snow which he thought were bear tracks, he

hastened home and informed his father. The neighbors were roused, and all prepared for a bear hunt. They found the tracks to be only crow tracks. Whether piqued or amused at the false alarm, his father said when he met him, "Why, General Putnam, not to know crow tracks from a bear's!" From that day on, he was called "General Putnam."

None of his children lived to mature age, save Capt. Eleazar. For his record see sketch of the Lafayette Artillery Company.

DANIEL PUTNAM, ESQ.—Daniel Putnam was the son of Ephraim Putnam and Lucy Spaulding, and was born September 3, 1770. He married Hannah Johnson, one of the family which gave name to Johnson Corner. In the record of the town meeting for March, 1798, we find Daniel Putnam chosen sealer of lumber, an office held by his father for many years previous, and one to which he himself was chosen, till he completed a service of thirty years. In 1804, he is styled Lt. Daniel Putnam, and from 1806 on is frequently called Capt. Daniel Putnam, (see History pages 219 and 220). Later in life he was designated as Squire Daniel, or Daniel Putnam, Esq.

He must have been very popular, for he was chosen Representative to the General Court twelve times in succession, from 1805 to 1816, and once again in 1820. He supplied Col. Perley Putnam with much information, and wrote concerning the family in this town:

"There are living in the town of Lyndeborough twenty-six male descendants of Ephraim Putnam, including his son Aaron. Up to the present date (1834) there have been three Deacon Putnams, and six Capt. Putnams in Lyndeborough."*

Daniel Putnam owned a saw-mill, undoubtedly that which now belongs to Mr. E. H. Putnam. He was a carpenter by trade and his assistance and advice were sought in the repairing and erecting of public buildings in the town. He was prominent in the Universalist movement and purposed erecting a parsonage for the accommodation of the Universalist minister, Mr. Hussey. The lot on which he set out to build was afterwards sold to his grandsons, Charles and William Richardson, who erected on it the house in which Mrs. Clough of Lynn, Mass., has now a summer home.

Daniel Putnam, Esq., departed this life in December, twelfth day, 1841, aged 71 years. His wife Hannah passed away in 1872, aged 96 years. For his children, see Genealogies.

* See Putnam Family, part IV, p. 204.

JOHN PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Lucy (Spaulding) Putnam, lived with his sister Betsey, on the ground now occupied by the house of Mr. Walter Tarbell. Solomon Cram, who built the blacksmith shop in the village, was their nephew, and took care of them in their last days, and received their estate in reward for his services. John Putnam seems to have owned the land which is now the property of Mr. Joseph A. Johnson, south of the road, as well as Mr. Tarbell's lot. (See p. 505.)

Of the daughter Esther, we have but the record of her birth.

But Sarah Putnam, daughter of Ephraim and Lucy (Spaulding) Putnam, married David Cram, Jr., and they removed to the state of Vermont. Solomon, above-named, was their son.

CAPTAIN ISRAEL PUTNAM.—Captain Israel Putnam was the son of Squire Daniel Putnam. (See Genealogies.) He owned and operated the saw-mill which now belongs to Mr. Edwin H. Putnam. He built an addition to it. (See pp. 340 and 522.) He served the town three terms as representative (See p. 258) and was prominent in middle life, in the affairs of the town. He held many important offices, and served many years as surveyor of lumber. He had four sons, William R., Daniel, Israel and Sumner; and also four daughters, Mary Angeline and Hannah by first wife, and Abby and Letitia by the second. Of his sons, two won more than ordinary distinction; one in the realm of business, and another in literature and pedagogy. Some notices of these follow.

WILLIAM R. PUTNAM.—[The following notice is taken from the *Woburn News* of Dec. 7, 1901.]

"William R. Putnam, for three score years an honored citizen of Woburn, died at his home on Union Street, Monday afternoon, Dec. 2, aged 80 years. . . . Mr. Putnam was born in Lyndeborough, N. H., in 1821, and was the son of Israel and Ruth Putnam. The public schools of his native town furnished educational advantages of a limited extent, as, early in life he was forced to begin work. When 21 years of age he came to Woburn and secured employment with Mr. Sheffy, then a patent leather manufacturer in Wilmington. Later he was similarly employed in Newark, N. J., which place was headquarters for this branch of industry. After four years in Newark, he was employed two years in Philadelphia, where he was superintendent of a patent leather factory. He came back to Woburn in 1852 and entered the firm of S. O. Pollard & Co., doing business on Easton Avenue. The firm conducted a lucrative business for 20 years, when Mr. Putnam severed his connection and retired from active business. Since then he has busied

himself with his real estate business. Mr. Putnam was a member of the board of selectmen in 1874-1875, and served on the cemetery committee and as superintendent of the cemetery for several years. He might have filled public office on many occasions if his inclinations had accorded with the wishes of his fellow-citizens. He was one of the pioneer organizers of the Co-operative Bank and a member of its first board of directors. Woburn loses, in his death, one of its most upright citizens, a man of quiet, unobtrusive nature, of courtly and kindly manner, and of cleanly life. His widow and one granddaughter, Miss Christine Kelley, survive him. The funeral was held Thursday, Dec. 5, at 2 p. m., from the First church parlor, Rev. Dr. March officiating."

This record is believed to contain no word of undue praise. The Baptist church has several times profited by and rejoiced over his generous benefactions. (See p. 350). He made valuable personal gifts of books to the Lyndeborough public library. (See p. 388.) He invested a very generous sum out of the residue of the Jotham Hildreth estate, of which he was trustee, the interest of which should be used to assist the worthy, unfortunate poor of the town. Such men are truly an honor to their native town.

DANIEL PUTNAM, A.M., LL.D. — "Daniel Putnam was born in Lyndeborough, January 8, 1824. The early years of his life were spent on a farm, in a lumber mill, and in a carpenter's shop. His early education was such as a New England district school gave at that period. After his tenth or twelfth year he attended school only in the winter season. This was the only schooling he received until twenty years of age. During the latter part of this early period he received much advantage from a kind of lyceum, which was organized in many of the school districts of the country. In this society he gained considerable practice in writing, speaking, and debating, and cultivated a love for reading. This was his first step above the ordinary work of the common district school, and opened the way for the broader education and wider culture which were gained in later years.

By manual labor and by teaching school in the winter months he earned the means necessary to fit himself for college. His preparatory course was taken in an academy at New Hampton, N. H. From this place he went to Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the class of 1851. After graduation he taught for a time in the school at New Hampton, and later for a year in Vermont.

Professor Putnam came to Michigan in the summer of 1854,

and held the professorship of the Latin language and literature in Kalamazoo College for four or five years. He left the college to take charge of the public schools of the city of Kalamazoo. In this field of labor he showed good executive ability and skill in the work of organization. In 1865 he returned to the college and labored two or three years under the direction of Dr. John M. Gregory. On the resignation of President Gregory he was acting executive of the college for one year. In 1867 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Kalamazoo county. He resigned this position to accept a professorship in the normal school, entering upon his duties at the opening of the school year, 1868-9. His connection with the school has extended over a period of thirty years. During three years he was acting principal of the institution.

Professor Putnam served two years as alderman and two years as mayor of the city of Ypsilanti, and has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he has had his home. . . . For more than fifty years he has been a member of the Baptist church, and active in the work of the denomination. . . . As a man, he is unassuming and retiring in his character, but positive in his opinions and firm in his convictions of duty in all the relations of life. As a teacher, he appeals to a student's sense of honor, and seeks to develop the higher and nobler elements of his character, seeks to make his pupils men and women of the best kind, rather than simply scholars and teachers. Many a former normal student, now at work in the schools of the state, declares that the calm serenity of Professor Putnam's life and character goes with him as an inspiration in all his work. His deeds are as lighthouses, 'they do not ring bells or fire cannon to call attention to their shining — they just shine.'

As an indication of the high esteem in which he was held as a scholar, he received in 1897, the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan." (From sketch of his life given by a friend in the History of Michigan State Normal School, pp. 150-152.)

We close this sketch by naming some of his published works: "Sunbeams through the Clouds" (a little manual for the special use of inmates of asylums for the insane), in 1871; "A Geography of Michigan," 1877, (published with Colton's geography); "A Sketch of Michigan State Teachers' Association," 1877, (published by the association); "Outline of the Theory

and Art of Teaching," 1883; "Manual of Pedagogics," 1895; "History of the State Normal School," 1899. (For his family see Genealogies.)

REV. JOHN RAND was the pulpit supply of the people of Lyndeborough for some months before being invited to become their pastor. They gave him the call Sept. 27, 1756, but he did not accept it until the next year. The church was organized Dec. 5, 1757, with about twenty members, eight of whom were males. Two days after the organization of the church, Dec. 7, Mr. Rand was ordained to the pastorate of it, as the first Congregational minister in Lyndeborough. From the proprietors of the town he received £40, as an encouragement to settle among the people. This sum was payable in three equal annual instalments, and beside this an annual salary of £40 was given him, and the society were "to provide a certain amount of wood, and one shilling each for each soul in town, and to increase the number of shillings according to the increase in the number of souls."

Mr. Rand lived the last part of his pastorate on the place now owned by Mrs. Charles R. Boutwell. But his term of service was very brief for those days, and after four years and four months, April 8, 1762, he was dismissed. Subsequent to his leaving Lyndeborough, he lived in Goffstown and Bedford, but was never afterward settled as pastor. He was justice of the peace under George III. He removed to Bedford in 1778. In 1783 we find his name in the Town Papers of N. H. as town clerk in Bedford, and also one of the selectmen.*

Of the children of Rev. John Rand one or two facts of interest may here be added :—

Nehemiah, who was born May 22, 1776, and died in Newport, N. H., January, 1869, married in New Boston, Mary, a lineal descendant of Gen. Putnam. They had nine children, two of whom, Edgar and Betsey, lived in Lyndeborough, for whom see genealogies of Rand and Dutton.

The daughter, Mary Putnam Rand, was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1811. In 1830 she united with the church, graduated at the New Hampton Seminary, and was sent to Illinois as a teacher, and is said to have been "one of the best known women who ever lived in Illinois. She was a Christian lady and a renowned educator." She became the wife of the Rev. J. G. Lemen, and they were the founders and managers of the

*Vol. XI., p. 185.

"Christian Home Orphanage" at Council Bluffs, Iowa, which is now conducted by their son, H. R. Lemen.*

NEHEMIAH RAND, ESQ.—Nehemiah Rand was the ninth child of Jonathan and Mellecent (Estabrook) Rand, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and a brother of Rev. John Rand. Following his father's occupation, he was a hatter by trade, and clearly seems to have been in affluent worldly circumstances. He was a corporal in Brigden's company in 1757. On the 4th of April, 1766, he bought a tract of land in Lyndeborough, adjoining land owned by his brother. The place which he owned is now the property of Mr. William Clark, whose wife, Abby Kimball Rand, is a great grandchild of Nehemiah Rand, Esq. On this place he built a saw-mill, and here, at a later day, he built for himself a home. He was living in his native town when the War of the Revolution broke out. When the famous battle of Bunker Hill was fought, he owned land on Bunker Hill. Although the Americans made a splendid and destructive fight, they were finally driven out of their entrenchments and compelled to retreat. The British held possession of the battle-ground and their wrath found vent in the destruction of the town, which they wantonly burned. In the conflagration, Nehemiah Rand's two dwelling-houses and hat-shop were destroyed. Then, with his family, he fled for refuge to our town in the wilderness, where he had already a possession, and where he fixed his permanent home. His family consisted of his wife and two daughters, and "a lad named Nehemiah Frost, who had lived with him from early childhood." He became a prosperous and influential citizen of Lyndeborough, held a prominent place among its proprietors, was appointed a justice of the peace, and was honored by being chosen representative to the Legislature, or General Court of the State of New Hampshire for more than a single term. As one of the old Lyndeborough proprietors, he was especially serviceable to the corporation; for he was one of the committee appointed to sell the common and undivided lands of Lyndeborough and Greenfield, to prosecute trespassers and to bring the affairs of the old "propriety" to a successful close, and on that business was very efficient. He was a member of that committee at the time of his death, which occurred July 10, 1794. He was represented in subsequent meetings of the pro-

*Lemen Family History.

prietors by John Shepherd, Esq., of Amherst, whom he chose to be the executor of his last will and testament.

Nehemiah Rand, Esq., was thrice married. He married first, November 24, 1757, Mary Rand, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Carter) Rand, who was born February 26, 1733; second, May 27, 1774, Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Prentice, of Charlestown, Mass., and widow of Doctor James Frost of Cambridge, Mass., who died July 2, 1770, aged 38. She died at Lyndeborough, October 20, 1787, in the 49th year of her age; third, was Margaret, daughter of Rev. Thomas Prentice, and sister of his second wife, who was married October 21, 1791. She died at the home of Nehemiah Frost in Temple. Five children of Nehemiah Rand, Esq., lived to a mature age; namely, Mary, who married Richard Batten, Jr.; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Epps; Irene, who married Nehemiah Frost; Nehemiah, who married Sarah Batten; and Margaret, who married Deacon John Clark. For more respecting the families see genealogy of each family above mentioned.

CAPTAIN LEVI SPAULDING.—“The Spaulding Memorial,” compiled by Rev. Samuel Jones Spaulding, who was born in Lyndeborough, December 11, 1820, furnishes many of the facts of the life of Captain Levi Spaulding. Page 48 of that work gives a brief sketch of his life, under number 1043. He was born in Nottingham West (now Hudson), N. H., October 23, 1737, and died in Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 1, 1825. To the latter place he had removed from Lyndeborough about the year 1800. He was the son of Edward and Elizabeth Spaulding, who came to Lyndeborough in 1766, and bought the second division lots numbered 113 and 122. Two brothers of Edward are also said to have come to Lyndeborough, namely, Reuben and Stephen. “The Spaulding Memorial,” however, makes no mention of these as citizens of Lyndeborough. It is probable that Levi came here about the same time as his parents; and very soon after that the town records show that he became a prominent citizen. He married first, Anna Burns; second, Mrs. Lois Goodridge, of Lyndeborough, December 30, 1778. In 1767, soon after he came into town, he was selected as one of a committee of five persons to forward the important work of “completing the meeting-house.” From that time forward, his name frequently occurs in our town records, an evidence of his active interest in town affairs.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Levi Spaulding recruited a company of sixty men, with whom he marched as captain, April 23, 1775, four days after the famous fight and flight from Concord and Lexington. Thomas Boffee was his 2nd lieutenant, William Lee and James Hutchinson were sergeants, and twenty-three others of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen were in the ranks. A list of these is here appended.*

Corporal Benjamin Dike	Nathaniel Batchelder
Corporal Samuel Hutchinson	Phineas Barker
Fifer Jacob Dutton	Edward Bevins
James Campbell	Joseph Ellinwood
Nehemiah Hutchinson	Samuel McMaster
John Johnson	Andrew Thompson
Jesse Lund	Jacob Wellman †
John Rowe	Elisha Wilkins
Ephraim Smith	Josiah Woodbury
Isaac Carkin	Timothy McIntire
David Carlton ‡	Daniel Cram
Ezra Dutton	

Captain Spaulding's company was number three, in the Third Regiment of N. H. Troops, commanded by Col. James Reed. The adjutant general of New Hampshire, in his report for 1866, Vol. 2, page 270, states, that "the New Hampshire troops," at Bunker Hill, "took their position at the rail fence, betwixt the redoubt and the Mystic River. They immediately threw up a sort of breastwork of stone across the beach to the river, and continued the rail fence down to this stone wall or breastwork. This wall served a most excellent purpose, as the sharp-shooters behind it could take the most deadly aim at the advancing foe; and it is a well-established fact that the British troops in front of this wall were almost completely annihilated."

Captain Spaulding's company was under fire in that battle, and doubtless had its share of the fatal work there accomplished. Two of his men suffered as indicated in the preceding note, suffusing the soil with their blood. The captain was not only at Bunker Hill, but during the following winter went to Canada, and according to our town records, "Concluded the Same Back to Trenton." Seven of our townsmen accompanied him on that expedition, whose names are preserved. He was also "at Valley Forge during the terrible suffering in the winter of 1777 and 1778. He was afterwards transferred, and came under the immediate command of Gen. Washington. He served through the

* Rev. Rolls I, pp. 87-89. † See p. 203. ‡ See p. 177.

war, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He received an honorable discharge from the War Department, and drew a captain's pension as long as he lived."*

Captain Spaulding's family consisted of six sons and five daughters. The names of his children were: Betsey, Olive, Edward, George, Martha, Esther, Levi, John, Sewell, Lois Goodrich and Benjamin Goodrich.

After the close of the war, he continued to take an active interest in town matters, and was honored with the various offices and responsibilities which his fellow citizens could confer. He was representative to the legislature from 1784 to 1786, inclusive; and the Journal of the Legislature and other State papers testify to his activity in the heroic days of our country's history, and his name holds a most honored place in the annals of our town.

Few, if any, of his descendants now reside in Lyndeborough, though most of his children were born here. Edward Spaulding, his eldest son, was born in Lyndeborough, Nov. 19, 1764, and died in Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1845. At an early day, he removed to Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y.; thence to Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and thence to Alexander, above mentioned, where both he and his wife died. He was a farmer. He married Mehitabel, the daughter of Rev. Sewall Goodrich of Lyndeborough, Oct. 30, 1788. She was born Sept. 25, 1770, and died July 31, 1838. Four of their children were born in Lyndeborough.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, the youngest, became one of the famous men of his time as a lawyer and financier. He was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co. N. Y., Feb. 24, 1809. He studied and practised law at Batavia and Attica. In 1834 he removed to Buffalo, and there he was soon chosen to fill important offices. In 1847 he was elected mayor of Buffalo. He was elected member of Congress in 1848, and again to the same office in 1858 and 1860. He served four years on the committee of Ways and Means, and was the author of the Legal Tender Act, passed during the days of the Rebellion.

In a letter addressed to him under date of Aug. 3, 1869, the Hon. Charles Sumner wrote, "In all our early financial trials, while the war was most menacing, you held a position of great trust, giving you opportunity and knowledge. The first you

*Spaulding Memorial, p. 88.

used at the time most patriotically, and the second you use now (in preparing a financial history of the war) for the instruction of the country."

Mr. Spalding was not only an eminent lawyer, but was also a successful banker in Buffalo, who by his talents, industry and economy, amassed an ample fortune.

REV. SAMUEL JONES SPALDING. — Of still another branch of the Spalding family was the author of the "Spaulding Memorial." The Rev. Samuel Jones Spalding was the son of Abijah Spalding, and was born in Lyndeborough, Dec. 11, 1820. In 1824 his parents removed to Nashua, where he prepared for college under the instruction of David Crosby, Esq. He entered Dartmouth College in 1838, graduating in 1842, and entering Andover Theological Seminary that year, graduated in 1845. He was pastor of the Whitefield Congregational Church in Newburyport, Mass., for many years. On leave of absence from his people, he was commissioned chaplain of the 48th Mass. Regiment, which served under Major General Anger, in the Army of the Gulf. This regiment was "at the siege of Port Hudson, being actively engaged in the first and second assaults on that stronghold, May 27 and June 14, and also in the fight at Donaldsonville, July 13. Was mustered out Aug. 30, 1863."*

Mr. Spalding is a member of "The New England Historic-Genealogical Society," and also corresponding member of the "State Historical Society of Wisconsin." His life and army service are creditable alike to his kindred and his native town.

Memorial, pp. 457, 458.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, TRADESMEN, AUTHORS AND COLLEGE GRADUATES.

MINISTERS.

The list of natives of Lyndeborough who became ministers here given is in the order arranged by the secretary or librarian of The New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H. The record is partly that printed in the pamphlet, "Salem-Canada-Lyndeborough," by Rev. F. G. Clark.

James Boutwell. (See Genealogies.)

William Thurston Boutwell. (See Genealogies.)

David Burroughs was born Aug. 11, 1810. For a brief sketch see page 343. He was the son of Asa and Sarah (Butler) Burroughs.

Benjamin Franklin Clark. (See Genealogies and a mention of him on page 417.)

William Clark, brother of Benjamin F. (See Genealogies.)

Frank Gray Clark. (See Genealogies.)

David P. French, born Feb. 1, 1817, was the son of Isaac P. and Clarissa (Barnes) French. He became a Baptist, and for brief notice of him, see page 343 of this history. He had several pastorates, both in this state and in Illinois, and died in Nashville, Illinois, April 29, 1886.

Eben E. Gardner, born 1807, was brought up from boyhood by David Putnam, deacon of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gardner is reported to have preached in Trumansburg, N. Y.

Ethan Allen Hadley was born Nov. 13, 1809. He was the son of Joshua and Betsey (Williams) Hadley; preached in Jasper, N. Y., and died in Dix, N. Y., Apr. 24, 1867.

William, son of Ebenezer Hutchinson, was born April 4, 1794, and died April 20, 1842. He preached in Plainfield, and other places in New Hampshire.

John Jones, son of Joseph and Anna (Richardson) Jones, was born September 8, 1812, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1834. He taught one year at Gloucester, Mass., and graduated at Andover in 1838. He was ordained at Chittenden, Vt., July 1, 1841, and was pastor till 1844. He was agent of the

New Hampshire Bible Society from 1844 to 1846; teacher at Sandusky, O., 1848 to 1852; acting pastor at Danville, Ind., and Earlville, Ill., 1853 to 1855; agent of American Bible Society, Illinois, 1855 to 1862. Resided at Meriden, Ill., and Colorado Springs, where he died in August, 1889.

James Harvey Merrill, son of Rev. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Merrill, was born October 16, 1814, and died October 28, 1886. He was pastor at Montague and Andover, Mass.

Daniel Putnam, A.M., LL.D. Though not an ordained minister, he is a sound and acceptable preacher of Christ, and frequently assists his ministerial brethren by supplying their pulpits for them. (See Biographical Sketches.)

Samuel Jones Spalding, D.D., born December 11, 1820, long a pastor at Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Spalding was chaplain in the Civil War, and was the compiler of the History of the Spalding Family. He was accounted a very able and excellent minister.

Charles Whiting was pastor at Wilton seven years, and died at Fayetteville, Vt., May 5, 1855. (See Genealogies.)

Benjamin Asbury Goodridge was born in Lyndeborough October 5, 1857. He fitted for college at Tilton Seminary, and graduated at Boston University in 1881. He was ordained and settled over the Unitarian Church at Harvard, Mass., also served as pastor at Christ Church, Dorchester, Mass., and now at Unity Church, Santa Barbara, California. He has taught extensively, and was teacher of Greek and Latin at Lassell Seminary for two years. He is a great grandson of Rev. Sewall Goodridge, the pastor of Lyndeborough Congregational Church for about forty years.

Willard Harvey Perham, son of Harvey and Abby R. (Parker) Perham, was born September 20, 1867. He studied at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, about a year, and finished his studies at the Northwestern Bible and Missionary Training School, Minneapolis, Minnesota, graduating in May, 1905. He settled at Auburn, Indiana, where he was ordained September 1, 1905, and is pastor of the Baptist Church.

Students for the ministry who died before completing their studies:

Ira Houston Woodward, born June 15, 1811. He was the son of Eleazer and Rachel (Houston) Woodward. Both he and Benjamin F. Clark went to East Tennessee to some school

in that state. But Mr. Woodward died in June, 1830, in the 19th year of his age.

Jason, son of Deacon David and Tryphena (Butler) Putnam, was born November 25, 1817. He attended the Hancock Academy, where, in April, 1839, he assisted in forming "a society for the purpose of establishing a library in connection with the Literary and Scientific Institution." * He afterwards acted as private teacher in Virginia. He was said to be a young man of great promise, but died, May 18, 1841, before completing his ministerial studies, in the 24th year of his age.

PHYSICIANS.

Physicians who practiced in town and natives of Lyndeborough who became physicians are as follows:

- Dr. Benjamin Jones (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Daniel Wardwell
- Dr. Israel Herrick (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Nathan Jones
- Dr. Moses Atwood (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Aaron H. Atwood (See Genealogies)
- Dr. William A. Jones (See Genealogies)
- Dr. William Butler (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Jacob Butler (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Nehemiah Rand
- Dr. Benjamin F. Hadley
- Dr. Willard Parker (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Charles P. French (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Hervey G. McIntire (See Genealogies)
- Dr. E. J. Donnell
- Dr. Wm. T. Donnell
- Dr. Alfred F. Holt (See Genealogies)
- Dr. J. Newton Butler (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Stephen W. Goodrich (See Genealogies)
- Dr. J. Milton Rand
- Dr. Henry E. Spalding (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Henry W. Boutwell (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Herbert B. McIntire (See Genealogies)
- Dr. George B. French
- Dr. George W. Hatch (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Alwyn Rose (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Perry Joslin (See Genealogies)
- Dr. Samuel Joslin (See Genealogies)

* History of Hancock, p. 242.

We give lists of tradesmen discovered, but feel sure that some names have escaped us. No intentional omissions are made. But matters very well known in their day seem to need no record, and pass out of the memory of a later generation. Some omissions will for such reasons be unavoidable.

SHOEMAKERS.

John Johnson	James C. Bradford
John Reynolds	John J. Martin
Jotham Hildreth	John M. Emery
Jotham Hildreth, Jr.	Joseph H. Ford
Ebenezer Pearson	

CARPENTERS.

Capt. Joseph Richardson	Albert S. Conant
Josiah Wheeler	Albert Cram
Daniel Putnam	Lorenzo P. Jensen
Israel Putnam	Alfred T. Ford
Luther Odell	Charles L. Clement
S. S. Cummings	George Murch
John Fletcher Holt	Edward D. Smith
Charles Henry Holt	E. K. Warren
David C. Grant	Erwin D. Wilder
David G. Dickey	

BLACKSMITHS.

Josiah Abbott (p. 486, No. 21)	Bradt Searles
Jonathan Butler	Hazen Morse
— Peabody at N. Lyndeboro	Henry Stiles
Jonathan Thayer	George S. Groombridge
Charles Whitmarsh	Ward N. Cheever
Solomon Cram	Herbert A. Cheever
David Perham	W. H. Abbott
Nelson Kidder	George A. Long

AUTHORS.

It is hardly to be expected that a community like ours should produce many authors. The people are mainly farmers. Yet, a few of Lyndeborough's children have accomplished something, perhaps, worthy of a moment's thought and mention, from a literary point of view.

Rufus Blanchard wrote a "History of the State of Illinois" and several other books. (See Genealogies.)

Sophia (Blanchard) Olson was the author of pamphlets and magazine articles. (See Blanchard Genealogies.)

The Rev. Frank Gray Clark is the author of a "Historical Sermon," preached at Gloucester, Mass., a treatise entitled "Congregationalism"; a "Sermon at the Dedication of the Congregational Church in Francestown"; a "Manual of the Congregational Church"; and the "Historical Address" at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Lyndeborough, Sept. 4, 1889.

James S. Cram, a native of the town published a "Spelling Book, Designed as an Introduction to Other Spelling Books." It was printed at Concord by Hoag and Atwood, 1831. Mr. Cram was also a famous mathematician in his day. See the brief biographical sketch elsewhere.

William Henry Grant was an author of some note among his fellow-citizens in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was the compiler of "Annals of St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, from January 10, 1856 to Sept. 8, 1899." He was also compiler of "The Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Year Book, 1889-1895." A copy of these works presented by him to the library of his native town, will hardly fail to be perused with great interest by persons of a historical bias.

David Cram Grant seems also worthy of mention. His authorship is largely limited to his published "Sketch of Lyndeborough," in the History of Hillsborough County. To the industry of these brothers in gathering information and collecting material the history of Lyndeborough is much indebted.

Daniel Putnam seems among the foremost of our authors. His oration at the 150th anniversary of his native town is certainly no discredit to either the town or her son. For his published works see sketch elsewhere.

Dr. Henry E. Spalding has written numerous articles for medical journals. (See Genealogies.)

Samuel Jones Spalding is the compiler of a portly and well wrought history of the "Spalding Family," which has contributed something to the aid of the record of the Spalding families in his native town.

William Lewis Whittemore is the author of many articles upon the scientific method in education, or the "New Education." These articles have appeared in current publications of the day, in school reports, and in other pamphlets.

Harry Weston Whittemore published a few years ago an unpretentious, but very pleasant and readable little book describing an old New England homestead and its neighborhood.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Our list of graduates is doubtless incomplete. We give the names of such as have come to our knowledge, who have received college degrees other than the degree of M.D.

Caleb Houston, Williams, 1812

William Clark

William T. Boutwell, Dartmouth, 1828

John Jones, Dartmouth, 1834

James H. Merrill, Dartmouth, 1834

Benjamin F. Clark, Miami University, 1833

James Boutwell, Dartmouth, 1836

Samuel Jones Spalding, Dartmouth, 1838

Charles Whiting, Dartmouth, 1839

Daniel Putnam, Dartmouth, 1851

Frank Gray Clark, Amherst, 1862

Benjamin Asbury Goodridge, Boston University, 1881

Herbert B. McIntire, Dartmouth, 1881

Harry Weston Whittemore, Tufts, 1886

Algernon Waite Putnam, Brown University, 1895

CHAPTER XXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POPULATION OF LYNDEBOROUGH.

BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

It is natural enough for us to look back to our origin as a people. Very few of our towns, it is believed, can claim a more homogeneous population than that of Lyndeborough.

We are told that four separate sources contributed to supply the early colonists of New Hampshire.

One of these entered the territory by way of the Piscataqua River and established itself at Cocheco and Strawberry Bank, later Dover and Portsmouth. This consisted of English, Scotch, a few Irish and eight Danes.

Another entered from the Massachusetts colonies and ascended the Merrimack valley spreading east and west from the river. Exeter and Hampton shared in this overflow which was plainly tinged by Puritan ideas.

Still another tributary started upward along the Connecticut river diffusing itself and reaching as far north as Claremont, Cornish, Lebanon, and over into "the New Hampshire Grants." This was akin to that from Massachusetts.

The fourth inflow came from Ireland, and was said to consist of people of Scottish origin who with their ancestors had been sojourning for a time in the Emerald Isle, and were for these causes called Scotch-Irish. They were Presbyterians and settled in Londonderry, and spread into other parts, giving names to Dublin, Antrim and some other towns.

To the second division of these colonists belongs the population of Lyndeborough. The ancient Gaelic prefixes O' and Mac are seldom found among the names of our early settlers. They were mostly of sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock, and well adapted to cultivate the soil of these rugged hills and sheltered valleys where they patiently toiled and built their homes. To use the words of one of Lyndeborough's distinguished sons, her people have been "intelligent, industrious, temperate and moral, as a whole."

THE CENSUS OF LYNDEBOROUGH IN 1767.

The statistics of population were furnished by W. H. Grant,

Esq., and were probably taken from Farmer & Moore's New Hampshire Gazetteer, published in 1823 :

Males unmarried, between 16 and 60 years of age	26
Males married, between 16 and 60 years of age	43
Males under sixteen years of age	76
Males over sixty years of age	4
Females unmarried	71
Females married	50
Widows	2
Slaves, none of either sex	

Total	272
The population of Lyndeborough in 1775 was 713	
" " " " " 1790 was 1280	
" " " " " 1800 was 976*	
" " " " " 1810 was 1074	
" " " " " 1820 was 1163	

To the figures above given, Mr. J. H. Goodrich adds the census of the town from 1830 to the present time, as below :

Population of Lyndeborough in 1830 was 1147	
" " " " 1840 was 1032	
" " " " 1850 was 968	
" " " " 1860 was 823	
" " " " 1870 was 820	
" " " " 1880 was 818	
" " " " 1890 was 657	
" " " " 1900 was 686	

THE SALT AND MOLASSES AFFAIR.

When the Revolutionary War commenced the town judged it wise to secure for its use a liberal supply of such articles as a war would make scarce and difficult to obtain. Consequently at a town meeting, June 19, 1775, it was voted, "that the Selectmen provide 40 hhds. of salt, 5 hhds. of molasses, and 1 hhd. of rum for the benefit of the town." These articles were procured by Francis Epes, Josiah Woodbury and Nathan Pearson, selectmen, on the credit of the town ; and were purchased of Mr. Jonathan Ropes, of Salem, Mass. But the bill remained unpaid for more than twelve years, when in December, 1787, a committee consisting of Dr. Benjamin Jones, John Reynolds and John Savage, was appointed to look into the affair and report at an adjourned meeting. Their report was presented and accepted ; and the town voted to pay the bill. The whole amount was about £80, of which £43 5s and 9d. was

* The decrease between 1790 and 1800 was due to the portions of her territory and population added to the towns of Greenfield, Francestown and Temple.

due in March, 1788. The Salem merchant was paid, but the town received no corresponding advantage. Therefore, Jan. 11, 1790, Lieut. Amos Whittemore, and Ensign John Savage were chosen a committee to settle the matter, with full power to "commence an action against the said Epes and others at the next Inferior Court," and make return to the town of their proceedings as soon as may be. This committee reported March 8, 1791, and their report was accepted and expenses were paid. But the matter was far from settled; for it was stated on July 5, 1791, that "the Selectmen had been obliged to pay an execution brought against the Town by Francis Epes, Esq., on the salt affair." On the 8th of August, 1791, a committee consisting of Ephraim Putnam, Capt. William Barron, and Levi Spaulding was chosen to look into the matter, and ascertain if possible how and to whom said property was disposed of, and who are indebted to the town for the same, and apply to any fit person for counsel on the affair, and report their information to the town at an adjourned meeting. Accordingly, on the 31st. of October, 1791, this committee reported, "We have made diligent search into the matter, and have applied to counsel for advice; . . . which advice is, that the matter stands fair to commence an action against Messrs. Epes, Woodbury, and Pearson, on a special promise they made to the Town to clear them from the cost of the salt and molasses, as we find that the said Epes, Woodbury and Pearson conducted the matter as private property, as they sold a great part of the salt and molasses after their year was out as selectmen, and their orders and receipts are signed in a private capacity.

All of which is humbly submitted by your committee.

Ephraim Putnam	} Com."
Levi Spaulding	
William Barron	

The case seems to have been afterwards submitted to referees, whose decision was very adverse to the town. For a committee was chosen to "obtain a more equitable settlement with Francis Epes and others than took place with the referees," and this committee was directed to proceed according to former instructions in carrying on the suit against Mr. Epes and others. This subject continued to engage the attention of the town from time to time until the year 1800, twenty-five years after the original purchase, and from that time we lose trace of it from the town records.

SMALL POX IN 1792. BY J. A. WOODWARD.

At the present time one can have little idea of the horror and dread which the people had of the small pox in the early days of the settlement of the town. Vaccination was then unknown, and the physicians had not then learned to treat this disease. In some communities thirty per cent. of those attacked died, and sometimes the percentage was greater. It was discovered that persons purposely inoculated with it, especially children, and carefully nursed, had it lightly and recovered; and in some towns hospitals were established, where what were called "classes" were taken to be inoculated, and when these had recovered, another "class" would be accommodated. In the neighboring town of Weare several town meetings were held in the years 1792 and 1793 to decide what should be done about these small pox schools or hospitals, and there was much fear and excitement, all of which is recorded in the History of Weare. In 1792 a man whose first name was Joe, but whose surname is not recorded, was taken sick with the dread disease. He lived in a house in Lyndeborough near the New Boston line, in the northeast part of the town. Charles J. Smith was a recent occupant of the place. This Joe's neighbors, nearly all of whom lived on the New Boston side of the line, were frenzied with fear and excitement, and a meeting was held forthwith to determine what should be done in the matter. It was advocated by the majority that, as the doctor had said that the man could not live two days, it would be the best thing for all concerned to burn patient and building, and thus avoid the danger of the spread of the contagion in burying him, and also the danger of the disease being carried by the wind; that the man was unconscious and a few hours would make no difference. In excuse it may be said again that they were beside themselves with horror and fear. While they were planning to put the scheme into execution one or two cooler men mounted swift horses and started hot foot for the selectmen of Lyndeborough to see if something could not be done to prevent such a blot on the fair fame of the town. These selectmen were Jeremiah Carleton, Dea. Ephraim Putnam and Samuel Houston. They lost no time in getting to the scene of trouble, and by threats and pleadings soon succeeded in calming the excitement and preventing the threatened outrage.

A poem was written at the time describing the occurrence.

The author is unknown. Extracts from this poem are inserted, as it was a matter of interest, and is something of a literary curiosity :

The Pox prevails, the people rave,
 Each man's a fool, each man's a knave.
 Poor Joe has caught it, takes his flight
 And seeks a cave in midst of night,
 Dejected, spurned and much cast down;
 From each old hag receives a frown.
 Spite, the food of Hell's production,
 Swells their breasts in sad convulsion.
 This raves, that swears, and some desire
 To burn his house and all with fire.
 To church they go to hold convention
 Each deeply fraught with ill intention;
 When, Ajax-like, Longshanks arose

* * * * *

And thus addressed the grumbling crew
 * * * * *

"New Boston's sons, How long shall we
 Be [pestered] thus? Zounds! Don't you see
 We've got into a Devilish box
 As every soul will have the pox?
 Beside yon stream a lonely dome
 Contains a patient all alone
 He's sick and easy overcome
 (Landlord! Some more New England rum!)
 By George! My friends I'll not take rest
 Till I have spoilt that cursed nest!
 If sloth and indolence prevail
 We'll fall as does the rattling hail.
 Let's rouse for safety to our town
 And burn or tear his building down.
 This is my mind, if yours the same
 Tomorrow's sun shall see it flame."
 Thus he belched forth his rancor
 And brought his burden to an anchor.

* * * * *

* * The heads of the adjoining town,
 * * Sent for [in haste] at length came down,
 In hopes that they by candid means
 Could pacify those crazy brains.
 And, fond of peace, they now address
 The frantic, raving populace.
 First, Carleton, a judicious man
 And friend to order, thus began:
 "Reason, my friends, the helm of life,
 Is shattered by such gales of strife.
 Law, the guide to friends of State,

Is trod upon by such debate.
Now if both law and reason die,
Humanity will also fly.
Where then, my brothers, shall we be
When we are stript of all the three ?
From such destructions pray refrain
And reassume your sense again."
Putnam, mild, then forward goes,
And soothing language sweetly flows :
"Why, my friends, such frantic fear?
There's neither pox nor danger near.
Yon little cot by Towns's mill
Contains it all and ever will,
Till reason offers her direction
To purge and cleanse of the infection.
You're not exposed in any instance
If you have wit to keep your distance."
Then Houston, much to mobs opposed,
Step'd forth, and thus the scene he closed.
"And do you think the God above
Will such a discord here approve ?
If such the strife, the rage of all,
Religion [will] a victim fall.
More lawful means you ought to try,
And use some more humanity.
Mortals abhor and justly mourn
The soul by such destruction borne.
Let each an equal friendship bear
And sympathize in his despair."
These words their anger soon suppressed
And slew the viper in their breast.
Now rage is fled, and in its place
There's guilty shame in every face.
Each hangs his head and sneaks away,
Like Towser from his stolen prey.
Thus the scene is closed with shame.
Let every such turn out the same.

INCOGNITO.

THE SMALLPOX SCARE OF 1853.

BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

In 1853, the smallpox visited Lyndeborough and great consternation was felt lest the disease should spread. Dr. Samuel G. Dearborn, then of Milford, was called to attend the patients. Being so far away, he requested Dr. Lorenzo D. Bartlett, his brother-in-law, recently settled in New Boston, to take charge, which he accordingly did. The cases are said to have been limited to two families, those of Mr. Oliver Bixby and Mr. Nathaniel Jones. Mrs. Jones was one of the patients

which Dr. Bartlett treated. All the patients recovered but the doctor himself contracted the disease. He was taken to the home of Mr. Jones, and there tenderly treated and carefully nursed. Mr. Robert Brown, the father of our fellow-citizen, Leonard Brown, who was immune, having had the disease, remained with him constantly to care for him. He, however, succumbed to the malady, dying in early manhood, and giving his life as many believe in devotion to both his patients and his chosen profession.

The presence of the scourge created great alarm among the town's people, and they feared to have the body buried in the public cemetery. As seemed best in concession to this fear, Dr. Dearborn bought a little plot for its burial, and it was laid away to its solitary rest, a few rods from the road which leads over the mountain towards Francestown.

Lorenzo D. Bartlett, M. D., was a native of Northfield, N. H. His parents were poor. His father died during the boyhood of the son, and the care of the children devolved on the mother. The boy was a bright, intelligent lad, a good scholar, and he was befriended by an influential citizen in getting his education. He chose the practice of medicine as his calling, and prepared himself as best he could for it. He graduated with honor at Castleton Medical College, an institution of very high standing in Vermont; afterwards studied and practiced with Dr. S. G. Dearborn of Mont Vernon, who gave him didactic lessons in surgery. He continued with Dr. Dearborn about two years, after which he settled in New Boston, having married the sister of his instructor who esteemed him as "a noble man." His career ended at the early age of 28, after he had given promise of great usefulness in his chosen profession; and he was highly esteemed and deeply lamented. Dr. Henry E. Spalding of Boston, a native of Lyndeborough, recently said that "Dr. Bartlett's devotion to his patients and his profession merited a martyr's plaudit and reward."*

* When these cases of smallpox made their appearance in Lyndeborough, vaccine matter seemed scarce in these parts and when there was no railroad in operation through here, it required about three days to get it from Boston. People hastened to be vaccinated when there was no virus at hand. Inoculation was resorted to in some instances in Lyndeborough, and Dr. Dearborn is authority for the statement that with very slight exceptions, the results were good. The patients all recovered thoroughly, and suffered no permanent evil consequences.

The above facts were stated by Dr. Dearborn to the writer at Nashua, December 20, 1902.

SPOTTED FEVER.

The spotted fever, which had proved fatal in many of the New England towns, prevailed in Lyndeborough in 1812, with its accustomed virulence. It is stated that thirteen persons died as victims of it in as many days. A copy of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, of Concord, February 25, 1812, contains the following notice :

"DIED. In Lyndeborough, of the Spotted Fever, a daughter of Mr. Edward Bullard, aged 10—two children of Mr. Asa Manning—a son of Mr. — Haggett—Mr. David Butterfield—Mr. Jacob Manning—two daughters of Capt. Clark—a son of Mr. Jacob Wellman."

Our town records state that "Mrs. Hannah Killam and Deborah Clark, both daughters of Capt. William and Sarah Clark, died February 19, 1812;" thus harmonizing with the above notice.

Out of fifty-eight deaths, in the town of Acworth, in less than three months in 1812, fifty-three were caused by this plague.

THE EXTENSION OF THE WILTON R. R. TO GREENFIELD.

At a legal meeting of the town of Lyndeborough on December 23, 1871, the following resolution was offered by Joel H. Tarbell :

RESOLUTION.

"To aid in the construction of the Extension of the Wilton Railroad to Greenfield, N. H.

Whereas, the construction of the said Railroad would be of great public benefit to this section of country, and would especially promote the interest and increase the wealth of this town,

And, whereas the town is authorized by law to aid in its construction as provided in sections 16 and 17 of Chapter 34 of the General Statutes ;

Therefore, Resolved by the citizens of the town of Lyndeborough in town meeting assembled, that the sum of Three Thousand Dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated in aid of the construction of the extension of the Wilton Railroad to Greenfield, N. H., which sum in money or in the bonds of the town securing the same, shall be delivered to the Treasurer of said Railroad Corporation whenever the said Railroad is located and put under contract for the grading thereof, and the work of grading the same is commenced within the limits of this town, and notice thereof in writing, from the President of said Corporation shall have been received by the Selectmen of the town, provided said road is put in running order within two years from this date."

The Resolution passed by a vote of 100 in its favor, to 37 against it.

At a legal town meeting, October 9, 1873, it was voted, "To require the Peterborough Railroad Co. to bridge the road near

Buttrick's mill." On December 6, 1873, the Railroad Commissioners reported the damages assessed against the Peterborough Railroad in the town of Lyndeborough. The awards were :

To Alvaro Buttrick \$300	To Jotham Hildreth \$40
To William N. Ryerson \$100	To Lyndeborough Glass Co. \$225
To James Burton \$35	

Railroad Commissioners for New Hampshire	} D. Gilchrist A. S. Twitchell E. P. Hodsdon
Selectmen of	
Lyndeborough	

The railroad commissioners adjudged the bridging of the highway near Buttrick's mill unnecessary. The railroad, though a piece of private property, was yet a thing of public interest to both the town and those who visited it. From Wilton to Greenfield was called the Peterborough railroad. The contract for building it was awarded to George Washington Cram of Norwalk, Conn. His father, Daniel Cram, a native of Lyndeborough, was engaged to build the stone work. The grade of the road from Wilton to South Lyndeborough averages a rise of 80 feet to the mile.

Two objects of considerable mechanical curiosity were produced in its construction. One was the trestle, and another the gulf bridge. Twenty-five years ago, a person going from Wilton to South Lyndeborough by rail would feel the train slowing up as he passed around a curve just before reaching the old glass factory. On learning the cause, he would find himself gliding over rails supported by piles forming a trestle-work from twenty to thirty feet above the ground level. It was several hundred feet long and was traversed with varying degrees of both curiosity and trepidation. But soon after leaving its stilts, the train plunged into a cut which assured the timid that they had again reached *terra firma*. The trestle was viewed as a triumph of engineering and lasted many years without causing special injury or accident.

Early in 1887, a gravel train commenced operations on the track, and filled all the spaces between and around the piles, and an excellent road-bed of stones, earth and gravel was built up. There is no visible trace of the old trestle. When sojourners of many years' absence return they miss the trestle, and find that it has shared the fate of many an old acquaintance, — has been buried.

The gulf bridge still retains its visibility. It stands nearly a mile west of the South Lyndeborough station, and spans the ravine of the Rocky River. It is about two hundred feet in length, and trains crossing it are about 70 feet above the river's channel. The trusses of this bridge are inverted, or seem to be suspended beneath the girders. They would at first view of one unskilled in mechanical engineering seem to hang as a mere weight upon the structure. But the structure, slender, strong and graceful in its proportions, has endured for more than thirty years, and as yet presents no visible tokens of decay. The more closely it is inspected, the deeper the impression it leaves of its mechanical beauty, power and durability.

FIRES, ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

- Dec. 7, 1757. Congregational Church organized.
 Oct. 3, 1778. Benj. Bullock killed a bear. Mr. Bullock lived at North Lyndeborough. His land joined Capt. Peter Clark's on the east and south.
 June 23, 1780. Putnam's house burned. This refers to Ephraim Putnam. The house in question stood nearly opposite the house of Mr. Lawrence on Putnam hill, South Lyndeborough.
 Dec. 4, 1784. George, son of Capt. Levi Spaulding, drowned.
 Feb. 8, 1788. Astain's mill burned. Supposed to refer to a mill at No. Lyndeborough on the Piscataquog river.
 Nov. 21, 1793. Jonathan Barron drowned in Badger pond while crossing the ice on his way to church.
 April 23, 1797. John Ordway's house burned. This house stood where Chas. J. Cummings lives.
 Feb. 19, 1798. Dutton's house burned. Obscure, but supposed to refer to Reuben Dutton's house, north of the mountain.
 Dec. 11, 1804. Oliver Whiting's barn burned.
 Aug. 13, 1819. Samuel Allen drowned. He lived at North Lyndeborough near the Cunningham place.
 1819. Ira Houston collects the taxes for the "honor of the office,"
 April 20, 1820. Luke Giddings killed.
 March 4, 1826. Uriah Smith died in town meeting. Heart disease.
 Dec. 13, 1827. Deborah Parker thrown from a wagon and killed at North Lyndeborough. Horse ran away. She had attended a prayer-meeting at the No. 4 Schoolhouse. In driving home the rein broke.
 April 2, 1834. Capt. Peter Farnum fell into a tan vat and was drowned. This was at the tannery that used to stand just west of where James H. Karr lives.
 Aug. 13, 1836. Edgar Rand's child drowned.
 " " " Schoolhouse at District No. 6 burned.
 Mar. 3, 1843. Dr. Israel Herrick's house burned.
 Feb. 16, 1845. Moses Chenery's house broken into and goods stolen.
 Mar. 25, 1845. Old Congregational church sold to Jacob Butler for \$86

- Feb. 18, 1849. Sarah Wilson's house burned.
- Mar. 8, 1849. James L. Clark's house burned. This was where C. L. Perham lives.
- July 18, 1850. Capt. Peter Clark assaulted at Amherst.
- Oct. 3, 1850. Collins Wyman was accidentally shot and killed on the Pinnacle. He was drawing his gun up over a ledge with the muzzle toward him when the hammer caught and the gun was discharged.
- May 8, 1852. Mrs. Artemas Woodward was thrown from a wagon and killed on the hill west of where George E. Spalding lives. She was carrying the mail from South Lyndeborough to the centre. In returning the bit broke and the horse ran, throwing her out near the foot of the hill. A monument marks the spot.
- March 5, 1854. Dr. Lorenzo D. Bartlett died of small pox and was buried in a lonely spot on "Crooked S." hill.
- July 3, 1854. Twelve cases of small pox in town and great excitement and fear.
- Feb. 1, 1856. Phineas Kidder run over by his sled.
- May 22, 1857. New bell hung in the Congregational church belfry.
- Sept. 12, 1859. Robert B. Osgood lost an arm by the premature discharge of a blast.
- June 17, 1860. Samuel Hodgeman killed by lightning.
- Dec. 31, 1861. Solomon D. Avery's child burned.
- June 10, 1865. Lightning struck Nathan Richardson's barn and killed his horse. Barn not destroyed.
- Oct. 4, 1866. Daniel B. Whittemore fell from tree and broke a leg. A similar misfortune befel him Nov. 8, 1892, in falling from the high beams of his barn.
- Oct. 8, 1868. Eli Curtis's buildings burned.
- May 13, 1870. William W. Curtis's store and buildings at the centre burned.
- March 11, 1871. Sumner French's house burned. This was the brick house north of the mountain, built by Daniel Woodward in 1820.
- April 22, 1872. A Mr. Sawyer was killed at Samuel N. Hartshorn's mill. He was repairing the wheel-pit, when the wheel fell upon him.
- Sept. 26, 1872. George M. Cram hurt by a blast at South Lyndeborough.
- Jan. 24, 1881. David Stiles killed by an engine on the railroad crossing.
- Sept. 6, 1881. Yellow day.
- Oct. 6, 1881. Azro D. Cram's buildings burned.
at South Lyndeborough.
- Oct. 29, 1885. Benj. B. Ames was kicked by his horse, from the effects of which he died, Dec. 8, 1885.
- Aug. 29, 1887. John Stearns shot and killed himself.
- July 31, 1890. Frank B. Tay's buildings struck by lightning and burned.
- Sept. 26, 1890. Jason Holt met with an accident on the railroad and lost a leg.
- April 7, 1892. Schoolhouse in District No. 1 burned.
- Sept. 16, 1892. Carlos Wheeler fell from his wagon and was run over and killed near South Lyndeborough.
- Nov. 26, 1892. Clifton S. Broad was thrown from a wagon and killed on the mountain north of R. C. Mason's.

July 8, 1893. Jotham Hildreth fell from the railroad bridge near Buttrick's mills and was killed.

Mar. 12, 1900. Warren Holden of Melrose, Mass., was thrown from sleigh and killed near the house of Mrs. Nathan Cummings.

Mar. 2, 1904. Eliphalet J. Hardy was killed by a tree falling upon him. He was the father of Rev. O. E. Hardy.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The dates of the decease of earlier citizens must be sought in the genealogical records. The printed reports of the town previous to 1861 seem to contain no specific mortuary lists. In that year, however, a full list of the deaths seems to be given. In transcribing the list, some who died in infancy and childhood, are for obvious reasons omitted. A few, however, who died quite young, are, for special reasons, occasionally retained. Our list then, consisting of names, dates of decease, and ages, commences with 1861, and will awaken sorrowful interest in the hearts of many who glance it over.

1861.

May 11, John Gage	68	Aug. 29, Ruth Barnes	86
June 17, Moses Chenery	65	Sept. 12, Charles J. Hartshorn	18
June 26, Samuel Howard	71	Oct. 1, Cyrus Blanchard	53
June 29, James Cram	73	Nov. 13, Jacob Crosby	53
June 29, Jeremiah Hartshorn	59	Nov. 24, Catherine L. Blanchard	61
July 21, Harvey Holt, Jr.	20	Dec. 14, Reuben Stearns	17
(In battle at Manassas, Va.)		Dec. 18, Sarah A. Richardson	47
Aug. 26, Nathan P. Cummings	71	Dec. 21, John Perham	71

1862.

April 25, Geo. Washington Holt	36	Aug. 4, Mrs. Nancy P. J. Putnam	63
May 5, John Alonzo Hartshorn	21	Aug. 30, Joseph Chamberlain	72
(In battle of Williamsburg, Va.)		Sept. 15, John Wellnan	72
May 20, Antoinette A. Kidder	34	Sept. 25, Mrs. Nabby Bachelder	92
May 27, Mrs. Mary Brown	85	Nov. 26, Mrs. Mary H. Wheeler	59
June 11, Ephraim Putman	77	Dec. 9, William B. Abbot	51

1863.

Feb. 25, John Millen	77	Aug. 5, Nathan S. Harris	27
March 9, Solomon Cram	61	(fell from transport at night	
March 30, Sarah Badger	90	and was drowned in the Mis-	
May 6, Walter Chamberlain	16	sissippi)	
(New Orleans, La.)		Aug. 10, John H. Karr	24
May 17, Jotham P. Draper	25	(At Vicksburg)	
(at Baton Rouge, La.)		Aug. 15, James Boutwell	43
June 18, Mary Twitchell	54	(returned soldier)	
June 28, John R. Butler	23	Aug. 15, Mrs. Daniel Morse	
(New Orleans, La.)		Aug. 17, Mrs. Hannah L. Wood-	
June 30, Eben J. Palmer	22	ward	63
(Baton Rouge, La.)		Sept. 11, Polly Wellman	64
		Oct. 31, Timothy Joslin	64
		Nov. 23, Mrs. A. Joslin	58

1864.

Feb. 22, Betsey Odell Carlin	60	June 14, Ephraim H. Putnam	59
April 10, James Page	63	Dec. 22, Ebenezer Duncklee	83
June 12, Abigail Cram	71	Dec. 27, Jona. Hartwell Stephen- son	29

1865.

Jan. 9, Elnathan Hodgeman	30	June 3, Loammie Eaton	84
(on transport ascending the Mississippi River)		July 24, Gorham B. Clark	18
Jan. 12, Samuel Buttrick	78	Aug. 20, Jonathan Bailey	78
Feb. 3, Hannah E. Fish	86	Nov. 3, Lizzie N. Boutwell	30
Feb. 8, Betsey Chamberlain	84	Nov. 14, Harvey Holt	57
March 23, Dea. William Jones	75	Dec. 15, Haunah Holt	73

1866.

Feb. 18, Dr. Israel Herrick	71	Sept. 19, Olivia J. Curtis Bald- win	24
March 22, Benj. Warren Dutton	19	Oct. 28, George Putnam	90
April 3, Dea. Daniel Wood- ward, Jr.	56	Dec. 4, Sarah S. Wilson	90
April 3, Rev. Jacob White	59	Dec. 17, Amy Cram	88
April 22, Elizabeth B. McIntre	79	Dec. 27, Capt. Eleazer Putnam	66
April 22, Ira G. Morrison	22		

1867.

April 11, Henry Clark	78	Sept. 10, Miss Sarah Maria Stevens	34
June 3, John Carson	75	Sept. 11, Mrs. Rebecca Harwood	83
June 25, Daniel Woodward	99	Sept. 14, Marcus De H. Wheeler	28
(in Francestown)		Sept. 19, Mrs. Sally Harris	68
July 3, Mrs. Mary Adaline Put- nam	62	Sept. 20, Benjamin Crosby	64
July 15, Mrs. Susanna Karr	50	Sept. 27, Miss Abigail Richard- son	65
July 17, John H. Stephenson	34	Oct. 22, Sylvester Proctor	62
Sept. 9, Harvey Chamberlain (at River De Loup, C. E.)	34		

1868.

Jan. 7, Samuel Everett Swin- ington	33	May 5, David Hovey	83
Feb. 20, Israel Cram	78	May 18, Nathan Augustus Fish	29
Feb. 21, Mrs. Amy Blanchard (at So. Danvers, Mass.)	92	July 23, Samuel Jones	65
Feb. 29, Mrs. Eunice Stafford	82	Oct. 2, Mrs. Cassa J. Sanford (at Stowe, Mass.)	16
March 10, Mrs. Rosa Y. Holt	20	Oct. 23, Calvin Abbott	44
March 26, Mrs. Mary B. Whiting	82	Nov. 11, James B. Hall	27
		Dec. 18, Sarah A. Mullett	74

1869.

Jan. 9, Mrs. Sarah G. Jones	63	Sept. 26, Mr. Asa Senter	88
Jan. 22, Mr. Jacob Ellingwood	83	Oct. 27, Mr. Benjamin Dutton	68
Jan. 23, Mrs. Rhoda E. Parker	25	Oct. 31, Mrs. Hannah S. Hadley	97
Feb. 17, Mr. Daniel Proctor	66	Nov. 24, Mrs. Abigail H. Holt	
April 8, Mrs. Nancy Chenery	71	Dec. 17, Mrs. Polly B. Bailey	74
May 2, Mrs. Naomi Russell	82		

1870.

March 8, Mrs. Sarah B. Butler	76	Sept. 20, Oliver Harris	79
March 30, Clarence Russell	19	Sept. 28, Robert B. Osgood	78
April 8, Job Swinington	76	Oct. 10, James Gould	32
May 13, Mrs. Ann Holt	68	Oct. 18, Mrs. Susan O. Wood-	
May 17, Mrs. Mary A. Perkins	29	ward (at Surry, C. H., Va.)	31
May 26, Levi Tyler	69	Oct. 26, Mrs. Edna A. Clark	22
June 10, Dea. David Putnam	79.11	Dec. 3, Mrs. Dorothy Wheeler	75
Aug. 18, Miss Lucy A. Steph-		Dec. 15, Mrs. Miranda Rand	63
enson	23	Oct. 17, Miss Mary Shedd	21

1871.

Jan. 1, Mrs. Sarah Eaton	76	Feb. 9, Mrs. Mary Proctor	75
Annual Town Report for 1871 has only the last names.			
The Town Report for 1872 contains no Obituary Record.			

1872.

Feb. 1, Andrew Fuller	81.11	Sept. 21, Albert J. Kidder	32
March 22, Hattie Maria Rose	30	Sept. 26, Nancy Gould	70
March 30, Hattie S. Stevens	32	Oct. 11, James L. Clark	82
May 13, Sophronia Clark	52	Oct. 20, Rachel P. Kidder	59
Aug. 7, William Gould		Nov. 5, Hannah Carson	82
Aug. 9, Hannah Putnam	96	Dec. 16, Anthony A. Ames	72
Aug. 18, Mark Newton	42	Dec. 25, Timothy Brown	80
Sept. 16, Mary A. Draper	70		

1873—1875, No Mortuary Report.

1876.

March 4, Mary E. Holt	20	May 1, Rhoda H. Emery	86
March 28, Cornelia E. Moore	45	Aug. 7, Eli Curtis	92
April 7, John Richardson	66	Oct. 4, Mary H. Abbott	19
April 12, Eliza N. Jones	74	Dec. 5, George B. Raymond	31
April 21, Daniel J. Moore	50	Dec. 7, Rufus P. Chase	71
April 21, Asher Curtis	89	Dec. 28, Lottie A. Stephenson	26
April 25, Stephen D. Holt	53		

1877.

Jan. 12, Lucy E. Putnam	37	May 16, Rev. E. B. Claggett,	61
Feb. 14, Joseph H. Ford	66	at New Fairfield, Conn., for 24	
March 13, Mr. Richard Young	80	years pastor of Congregational	
March 31, Mrs. Emeline Holt	58	Church in Lyndeborough	
Dec. 24, 1876, (in California), Mr.		June 10, Mr. Manley Kidder	66
J. Barron Clark,	54	June 14, Mr. William M. Warner	21
Buried in Lyndeborough		July 21, Mrs. Mina G. Lane	25
		July 22, Mrs. Mary D. Spalding	65
		August 2, Mr. Alfred A. Whitney	60

1878.

Feb. 10, Mr. John Hartshorn	66	July 14, Mrs. Eunice A. Clay	23
Feb. 19, Mr. George F. Cutter	39	Aug. 3, Miss Emeline Spalding	37
April 3, Daniel Cunningham	80	Oct. 5, Mrs. Caroline F. Wood-	
May 19, Mrs. Elizabeth Cram	87	ward	58

May 23, Rev. W. L. S. Clark	64	Nov. 11, Mrs. Almanda C. Conant	28
June 14, Solon B. Richardson	38	Dec. 28, Brackley Rose	82
July 6, Mrs. Lucy G. Clark	70		

1879.

Jan. 11, Joseph Perham	76	Aug. 3, Elias McIntire	96
Jan. 18, Mrs. Susan Ordway	81	Aug. 4, Mrs. Emma Ella Smith	29
Jan. 28, Mrs. Mary B. Perham	65	Aug. 17, George N. Bishop	28
Feb. 25, Oliver Perham	60	Sept. 7, Maria H. Stephenson	34
March 3, Mrs. Susan Putnam	72	Sept. 25, Peter Clark	82
March 8, Mrs. Mary Stratton	68	Oct. 23, Jonathan Clark	84
March 10, John J. Balch	74	Nov. 20, Mrs. Sarah H. Kidder	65
March 16, Mrs. Abigail M. Balch	68	Nov. 26, George Bishop	55
March 20, Nelson Ryerson	19	Dec. 5, Mrs. Betsey P. Gage	79
April 5, Huse Karr	81	Dec. 19, Miss Myrta M. Cram	16
April 6, Frederick I. Bishop	18	Dec. 24, Mrs. Dorothy Lindsay	76
June 26, Abigail Hadley	79		

1880.

Jan. 2, Mrs. Lydia W. Putnam	57	May 28, Mrs. Sarah S. Young	73
Feb. 4, Francis D. Johnson	87	July 22, Emerson Batchelder	72
April 16, Mrs. Maria T. Maynard	35	Sept. 7, Mrs. Hattie E. Holt	53
May 1, Olney P. Butler	45	Sept. 26, Micah Hartshorn	87
Children: March 30, Walter H.;		Dec. 1, Mrs. Maria A. Sweetser	38
April 5, Mark W.; April 20,		Dec. 8, Mrs. Clarissa C. Curtis	83
Lizzie H.; April 29, William L,			
died of diphtheria			

1881.

Jan. 24, David Stiles	70	Aug. 14, Mrs. Polly Perham	89
Feb. 16, William E. Wallace	52	Oct. 9, Mrs. Mahala Wilson	86
March 20, Myrtie Putnam	16	Nov. 9, Alfred B. Spalding	32
April 28, Mrs. Mary S. Hadley	80	Dec. 8, Mary Stephenson	87
May 5, Mrs. Cynthia Kidder Barrett	56		

1882.

Jan. 27, Edward B. Sulham	21	May 27, Mrs. Charlotte Baldwin	76
Jan. 30, Dea. John C. Goodrich	78	Aug. 2, Miss Hattie Gibson	41
March 10, Timothy Ordway	86	Aug. 11, Mrs. Sarah B. Peterson	40
April 13, Antoine Farnham	52	Sept. 12, Mrs. Addie S. Stacey	32
April 16, Jacob Butler	87	Oct. 3, Mrs. Rebecca Fish	86
May 23, John Lowe	86	Oct. 20, Mrs. J. D. Putnam	51

1883.

Jan. 12, Mrs. Hannah Fish	79	June 2, Timothy T. Putnam	65
Jan. 19, William A. Bailey	41	July 21, Allie A. Holden	24
Feb. 13, Neil J. Dickey	11.2	Sept. 3, Nathan P. Cummings	55
March 30, Ebenezer Fish	73	Oct. 14, Jotham Stephenson	78
April 17, John F. Holt	75	Nov. 24, Abbie J. Spalding	40
May 18, Sarah Stephenson	91		

1884.

Jan. 17, Charles F. Allen	25	Oct. 22, David Holt	81
March 4, Willie B. Bell	12	Nov. 1, Mrs. Lucy Cram	81
March 31, Artemas Woodward	72	Nov. 18, Ida M. Herrick	18
May 19, Clara A. Sheldon	30	Nov. 30, Mrs. Sally L. Curtis	86
July 7, Mrs. John Lowe	83	Dec. 11, Mrs. Gratia Bishop	54
Aug. 27, Anna Fish	79	Dec. 14, Foster Woodward	75
Oct. 4, Lelia C. Ross	22		

1885.

Feb. 8, Mrs. Lucy Batchelder	44	April 19, Mrs. Mary S. Cram	79
March 24, William N. Ryerson	52	June 20, Jesse Simonds	75
April 13, Mrs. Hannah F. Harts- horn	88	Aug. 10, Josiah M. Parker	79
		Dec. 8, Benjamin B. Ames	73

1886.

Jan. 18, Herman Wright	77	Sept. 27, Nathan Fish	90
Feb. 25, John H. Farnham	20	Oct. 3, Clark S. Gordon	58
March 11, Morris M. Emery	64.11	Oct. 15, Clarissa O. Burton	83
March 12, Frank H. Powers	24	Oct. 28, Sarah S. Fish	76
May 6, Clintina Richardson	20	Nov. 4, Elmira H. Small Holt	60
July 4, Belle Curtis	24	Dec. 27, George D. Eaton	71
Aug. 16, George Chenery	43	Dec. 29, Thomas J. Draper	75

1887.

Jan. 2, Lois H. Emery	68	April 11, Caroline Cram	50
Jan. 7, Hannah P. Batchelder	78	May 10, Emma L. Ryerson	17
Jan. 20, Edward Paige Spalding	82	June 5, Cynthia S. Jaquith	75
Jan. 29, Harriet R. Dascomb	75	Aug. 29, John W. Stearns	68
Feb. 5, George S. Dolliver	32	Sept. 30, John Dolliver	77
Feb. 23, Betsey A. Ford	72.11	Dec. 11, Pamela A. Goodrich	84

1888.

Feb. 24, Charles F. Tarbell	44	July 8, Abigail H. Crosby	82
Feb. 26, Jacob D. Putnam	59	Aug. 3, Sarah Richardson	68
March 11, Luciinda Searles	72	Sept. 15, Sarah B. Putnam	82
March 22, John A. Putnam	64	Oct. 24, Ann E. Fuller	50
May 20, Sarah B. Fish	42	Nov. 27, Carrie E. Ordway	26
May 30, Lafayette Herrick	63	Dec. 19, Ruth T. Gangloff	33

1889.

Feb. 7, Nathaniel R. Fish	92	Oct. 19, Alvaro Buttrick	68
March 18, Caroline E. Jensen (Lena)	16	Nov. 2, Mary E. Foster	52
		Nov. 14, Willie Ryerson	22
May 7, Ruby Hartshorn	87	Dec. 30, Charles L. Hutchinson	52

1890.

Feb. 23, Elvira Cheney	38	June 11, Addie P. Foster	45
Mar. 1, David D. Clark	72	June 23, John J. Gangloff	35
Mar. 28, Carrie L. Spofford	28	Aug. 8, Sally Rose	84
April 6, Wilbur F. Hackett	59	Nov. 25, Annette H. Jensen	16
May 10, Salathiel L. Wheeler	59	Nov. 30, Charles Fletcher	90
May 12, H. W. Hodgeman	29	Dec. 28, Alfred F. Holt	52
May 30, Sarah P. Clark	96		

1891.

Feb. 4, Harriet E. Merrill	40	July 4, Charles A. Hibbard	37
Feb. 14, Joel H. Tarbell	75	Aug. 11, Isaac L. Duncklee	66
Mar. 16, Oliver Watkins	68	Aug. 30, David S. Draper	52
Apr. 29, Adoniram Russell	69	Sept. 6, John M. Emery	62
Apr. 29, Edward Powers	58	Nov. 23, Otis Perham	71
June 3, Emeline G. Herrick	79	Dec. 9, Lucy Wheeler	44
June 28, Levi Spalding	81		

1892.

Jan. 3, Mary E. Farnnam	47	July 6, David Carkin	86
Jan. 9, Lucian B. Bowman	70	July 6, Emily Stephenson	75
Jan. 20, Eva E. Ross	27	Aug. 28, Orpah S. Russell	58
Jan. 31, Nelson Kidder	84	Sept. 16, Carlos Wheeler	18
April 13, Dorothy Henderson	80	teamster, crushed by his	
April 14, Lois A. Watkins	70	loaded cart	
April 20, Robert K. Lynch	63	Oct. 26, Mada Hutchinson	26
May 24, Martha Chamberlain	71	Nov. 8, Bertha E. Holt	18
June 9, Edwin N. Patch	67	Dec. 5, Clifton W. Broad	23

1893.

Feb. 4, Orrin N. Cram	59	Sept. 11, Lois C. Holt	80
Feb. 11, Lois Burrough Marshall	92	Oct. 9, Abigail C. Putnam	79
March 2, Elizabeth Blanchard	90.11	Oct. 20, Asa Hill	77
April 26, John Gillespie	60.11	Oct. 21, S. Kate Putnam	52
June 26, Mamie A. Perham	27	Dec. 15, Rebecca B. Perham	69
July 8, Jotham Hildreth	86	Dec. 27, Abram Boutell	71
Aug. 18, Celia Foote	38	Eliza K. Russell	79
Sept. 5, Kilburn S. Curtis	72		

1894.

Jan. 9, Hannah Carr	76	April 11, Flora E. Reynolds	34
Jan. 21, Harriet Moore	72	April 30, Sarah A. Curtis	75
Feb. 2, Carl A. Eaton	13	June 30, Myra M. Davis	43
Feb. 7, Eliza A. Eaton	76	July 2, Samuel N. Hartshorn	65
March 20, Alfred Stearns	31	Aug. 20, Caroline P. Spalding	75

1895.

Feb. 10, Abbie E. Pickett	36	March 8, Warren F. Needham	43
died in Newton, Mass.		April 1, Levi P. Bailey	76
March 6, Mary A. Hall	62	July 10, Julia A. Holden	75

1896.

March 19, Hiram F. Curtis	58	July 1, John A. Bradford	53
April 1, Etta Burton	42	Sept. 20, Franklin Senter	78
April 30, Julien E. Wright	70	Oct. 31, Rebecca F. Grant	74
June 27, Frank H. Senter	13	Nov. 21, Hattie Clark	36
Drowned in New Boston		Nov. 23, Henry Weeeler	29
June 27, Dellie E. Holden	13		
Drowned in New Boston			

1897.

Jan. 29, Mary A. Holt	72	Aug. 13, Frank P. Hadley	29
Jan. 31, Charles Henry Holt	69	Sept. 7, Samuel S. Cummings	79

Feb. 12, Maria E. Owen	69	Nov. 16, Mary E. Cram	58
April 17, Eliza A. Senter	79	Nov. 23, John W. Millay	22
April 17, Nellie M. Herrick	28	Dec. 29, Abbie E. Dolliver	78

1898.

Jan. 6, Charles Young	69	May 9, Samuel T. Merrill	18
April 8, Lucy P. Kidder	91	Sept. 3, Jennie Danforth	45
April 9, Alice C. Curtis	23	Oct. 9, Olive Patch	70
April 16, David Lover	42		

1899.

Jan. 6, Richard H. Ross		July 26, Lydia I. Putnam	47
Jan. 23, Benjamin J. Clark	74	Aug. 15, Anna Andrews	80
March 11, Dana B. Sargent	52	Aug. 29, Wilson Thorndike	71
April 15, Ursula J. Stearns	53	(at Mr. Gould's)	
April 17, Susan Miller	74	Sept. 5, Elsie M. Kidder	74
April 27, Franklin H. Kidder	80	Sept. 17, Phineas Collier	73
May 26, Willis D. Sargent	18	Sept. 29, Lucinda Rand	83
June 8, Nathan Richardson	83	Oct. 29, Betsey F. Hadley	76

1900.

Jan. 24, David C. Grant	76	April 22, Jane W. Ames	90
Feb. 14, Wilkes H. Hadley	78	July 21, John Kiellen	65
Feb. 16, Jennie S. Cram	49	July 10, Eliza A. Parker	74
March 13, Warren Holden	63	Aug. 31, Eliza Cummings	79
March 26, Mary E. Dickey	58	Nov. 13, Harriett Russell	81
April 4, Morris Frye	81	Dec. 8, Julia A. Hill	76

1901.

Feb. 9, George H. Stevens	64	Nov. 14, Esther P. Tarbell	83
March 7, S. May Cheever	37	Nov. 23, Thomas Carter	61
May 2, Sarah Ross	79	Nov. 24, Humphrey N. Gould	73
May 30, Mary J. Brown	67	Dec. 9, Walter R. Stearns	12
Aug. 27, Hannah Bailey	84	Dec. 14, Eva E. Brooks	27
Oct. 7, Electa Gage	66	Dec. 18, Aurelia C. Parker	72

1902.

Jan. 29, Harvey Perham	75	Aug. 2, Elsie M. Sargent	54
March 23, Andrew J. Marshall	63	Aug. 8, Hattie D. Murdo	29
May 21, John Rand	74	Oct. 23, David A. Whittier	81
June 11, Amanda E. Cheever	68	Dec. 28, Levi P. Hadley	64
July 24, Betsey A. Lynch	75		

1903.

Jan. 3, Annie E. Draper	29	June 13, Joseph E. Foster	57
Jan. 31, Nettie C. Chute	35	Aug. 18, George Rose	66
Feb. 2, Elizabeth B. McIntire	77	Oct. 12, Washington Cummings	81
March 1, Susanna P. Hartshorn	86	Nov. 16, Jonathan Stephenson	96
March 12, Abbie S. Wright	67	Nov. 22, Sarah A. Foster	69
March 24, Byron Putnam	63	Nov. 24, Laura A. Carson	51
May 11, Charles M. Butler	75	Dec. 17, Maria E. Russell	75
May 26, Joseph Sharp	86		

1904.

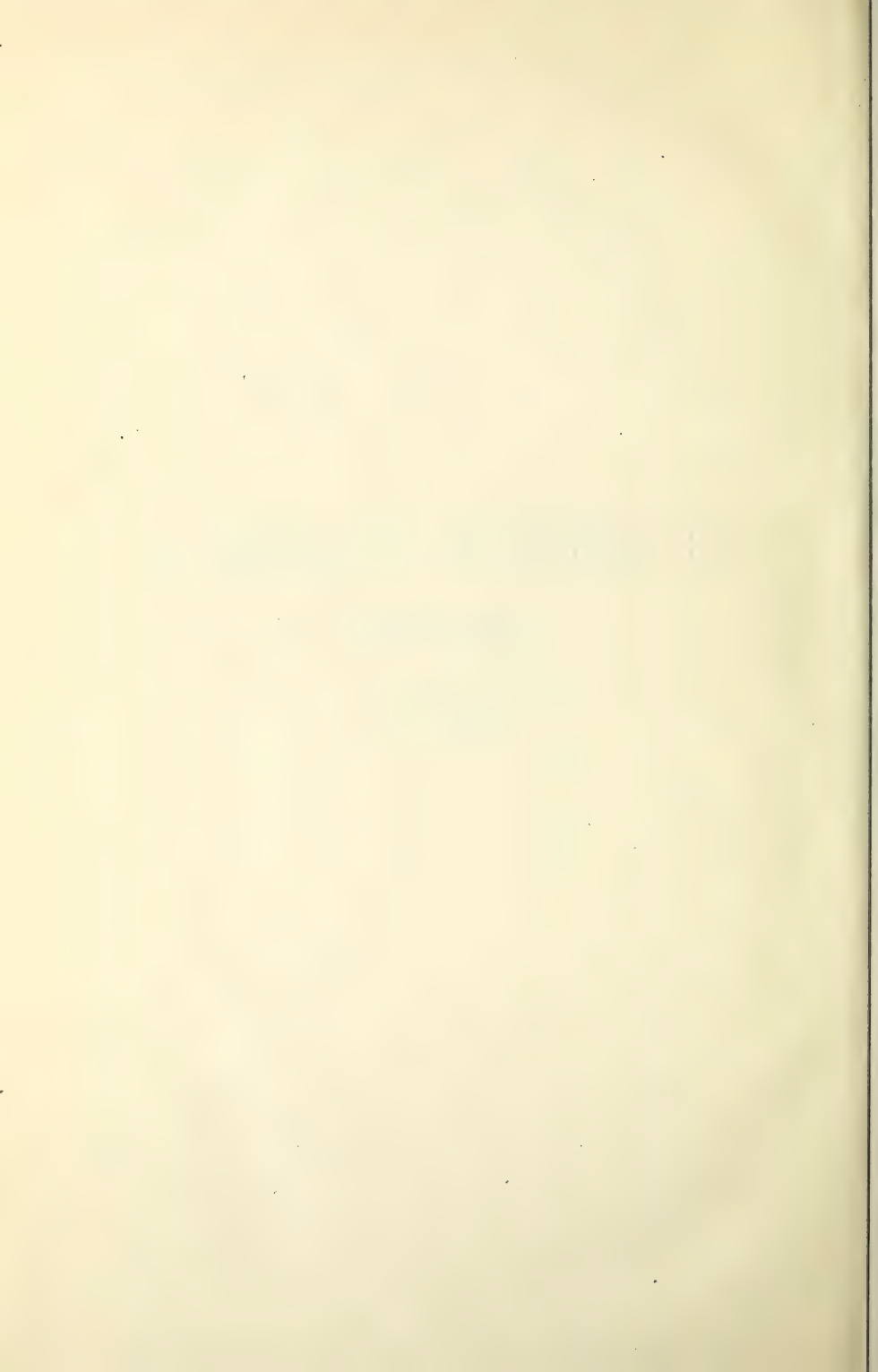
Jan. 1, Mark E. Morse	60	June 4, Edwin Swasey	89
Jan. 18, Charles R. Boutwell	57	June 20, Minerva Duncklee	78.4
Jan. 23, Addie C. Morse	24.3	July 20, Elizabeth Rebecca	
Jan. 24, Catherine Kendall		Woodward [at Concord]	45
Steele	102.8	Aug. 11, John E. Bachelder	66
Feb. 20, Betsey A. Wheeler	75	Aug. 26, George E. Swasey	47.1
Feb. 22, George S. McAllister	82	Oct. 2, Allen B. Andrews	53.8
March 2, Eliphalet J. Hardy	74	[At Francestown]	
March 17, William T. Bowen	34.3	Oct. 16, Nelson S. Cram	37
April 28, Mary T. Wheeler	68.9	[At Goffstown]	
[at Wilton]		Nov. 14, Sarah D. Rand	76.10
May 10, Phebe M. Patch	85.3		

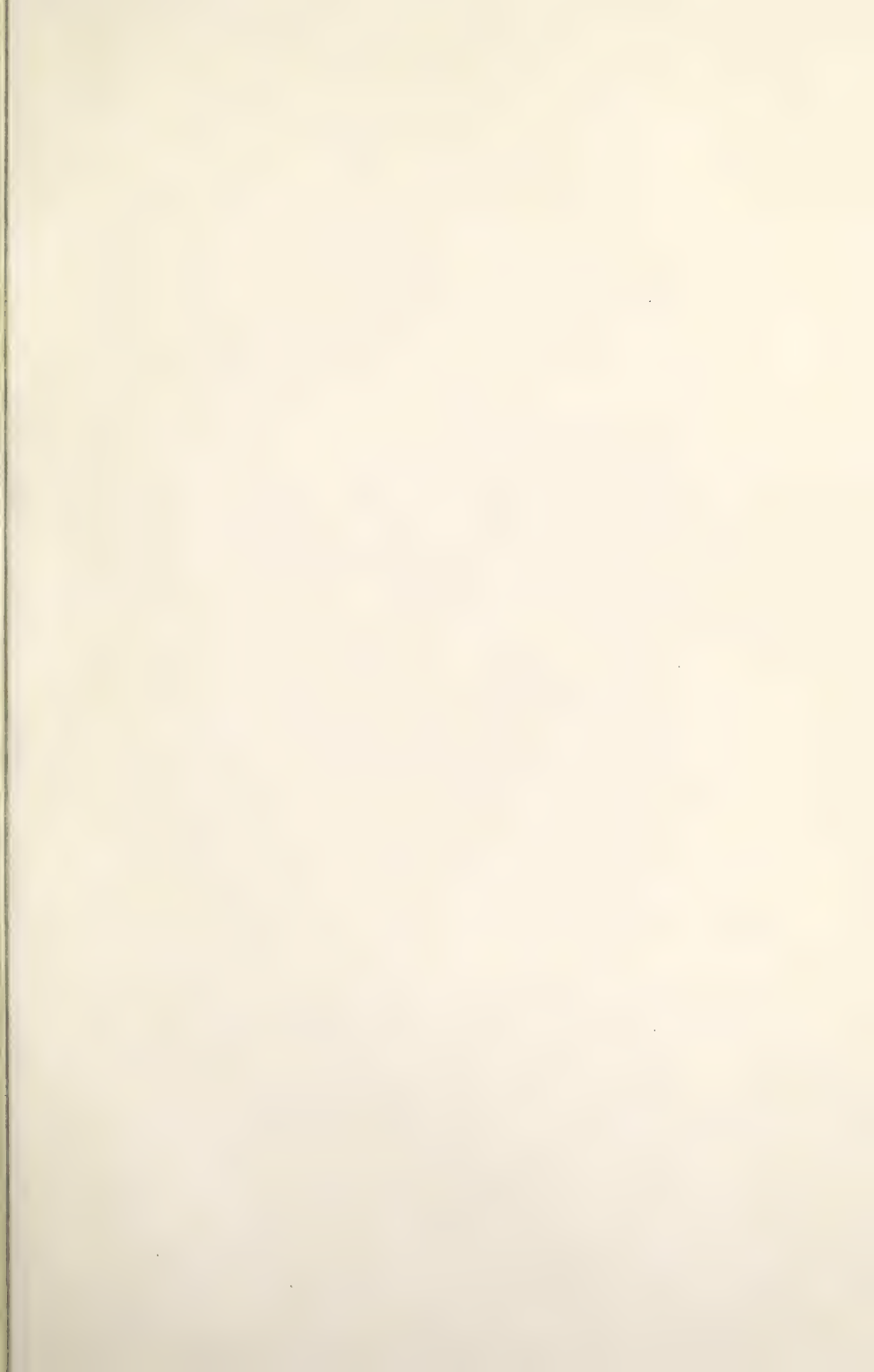


THE HISTORY OF LYNDEBOROUGH.

Genealogies.

PART II.







Jacob A. Woodward

Preface.

We wish to acknowledge the valuable aid in the compiling of these "family registers," as well as other contributions to this history, which we have received from the papers of John H. Goodrich, Esq. No other family in town is so rich in old records and papers pertaining to the early history of Lyndeborough as the Goodrich family. To these papers we have had free access.

In our desire and search for dates of births, deaths and marriages, we have been received with unvarying patience, kindness and courtesy by the people of the town. Doubtless we have been something of a "bore" at times, but almost every one seemed willing to help the cause along.

The Cram family registers were obtained through the enterprise of Mr. Luther Cram. They were revised by Rev. Mr. Donovan. All we had to do with them was to copy the papers and change their form to correspond with that adopted for this history.

Many of the families of the early settlers have been extinct in town for fifty or more years, and in many instances it was only after much correspondence with town clerks and postmasters that we were able to get any trace of their descendants. Sometimes we were able to secure a good record, in other cases a very imperfect one.

Some families now living in town depend on memory for all dates, or, in other words, they carry their family record in their heads. Sometimes the dates in the family Bible do not agree with those in the town records. In such cases the family Bible has been assumed to be correct.

Some of the family registers have been revised and rewritten a number of times. Changes had to be made each year in the progress of the work. Under such circumstances the writer is willing to confess that he expects errors will be found.

Nothing in the foregoing, however, is to be construed as an apology. Where one has done the best he could, apologies are not in order.

Some have expended time and pains in helping the writer to secure good records of their own and other families. To all such we extend our heartfelt thanks.

As the names of families are arranged in alphabetical order, no index is necessary.

The plus sign (+) after a name indicates that the name will appear again. Other abbreviations used are : b. for born, d. for died, gen. for genealogy, m. for married, rem. for removed, and res. for resides or resided.

JACOB A. WOODWARD.

Genealogies.

ABBOTT.

JEREMIAH ABBOTT, married Susan Baldwin. They were the first of the family to come to Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. JONAS, +
2. WILLIAM, +

JONAS ABBOTT, born April 22, 1781; married Betsey Parker of Carlyle, Mass., Jan. 15, 1807. She was born Sept. 27, 1781; died Dec. 8, 1857. He died Sept. 11, 1839. He came to Lyndeborough from Chelmsford, Mass., in 1809, and settled on the farm where Charles Parker afterward lived. Children, all born in Lyndeborough but eldest:—

1. ELIZA, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., May 12, 1808, m. William Terrin of Boston, March 14, 1832, res. in Francestown, N. H., d. June 22, 1890.
2. JONAS P., b. in Lyndeborough, Aug. 27, 1809, m. Ann Cass of New Chester, N. H., April 9, 1837, d. July 18, 1867.
3. MARY A., b. March 30, 1811, m. Ithamar Wright of Littleton, Mass., June 19, 1841. He was b. April 10, 1809, d. May 15, 1848.
4. RACHEL P., b. Dec. 11, 1812, m. Manley Kidder of Lyndeborough. (See Kidder gen.)
5. JEREMIAH, b. April 3, 1815, d. Oct. 30, 1820.
6. HANNAH W., b. Sept. 2, 1817, m. Sewell N. Watson of Fayette, Me. Nov. 24, 1858. He was b. Aug. 8, 1808, d. Aug. 26, 1886.
7. PRUDENCE, b. Sept. 2, 1819, m. Morris Frye of Landsgrove, Vt., May 23, 1842. He was b. May 21, 1818, d. April 4, 1900.
8. HEZEKIAH, b. April 26, 1822, m. Annett Robins of Milford, June 1, 1858, d. Jan. 11, 1890.
9. WILLIAM, b. June 30, 1825, d. July 30, 1858.
10. EMILY, b. Nov. 21, 1827, m. Charles L. Avery. (See Avery gen.)
11. SUSAN, b. May 5, 1829, d. Aug. 18, 1830.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, born Nov. 3, 1787; married Eunice, daughter of Uriah and Eunice (Ellingwood) Cram. She was born Aug. 31, 1786; died Feb. 29, 1868. He died Jan. 14, 1824. He lived in a house that used to stand on land southeast of the Lucas place, and not far away from that farm. Nothing but a cellar hole remains there now. Children:—

1. LYDIA C., b. June 5, 1809, m. David Carkin. (See Carkin gen.)
2. WILLIAM B., +
3. ABIGAIL C., b. Jan. 26, 1814, m. first, James Marshall, m. second, Capt. Israel Putnam.
4. CHARLES D., b. March 31, 1817, d. March 28, 1854.
5. HENRY N., b. Feb. 16, 1820, d. May 14, 1859. He was sometimes known as Major Abbott, and died of accidental gunshot wound in right arm.
6. CALVIN A., +

WILLIAM B. ABBOTT, son of William and Eunice (Cram) Abbott; born June 28, 1811; married Nancy (Brown) Boutwell. He died in December, 1862.

CALVIN A. ABBOTT, son of William and Eunice (Cram) Abbott; born May 5, 1824; married Mary J. Boutwell; he died Oct. 23, 1868. Children:—

1. EUNICE A., b. Oct. 26, 1854.
2. FRANK D., b. Aug. 10, 1856.
3. WILLIAM H., b. Aug. 31, 1858.

AMES.

BENJAMIN B. AMES came to Lyndeborough from Pelham about 1865, and settled on a place just south of the Deacon Goodrich place, North Lyndeborough. The farm is on the turnpike and was purchased of a Mr. Odell. He married first, — Barker of Pelham; married second, Jane, daughter of David and Miriam (Durant) Butterfield. He died Dec. 8, 1885. She died April 22, 1900. He was born Jan. 13, 1812.

AMES.

DANIEL AMES lived for a time north of the mountain. His first wife was Betsey Jaquith of Greenfield. She died March 20, 1864. He married second, Mrs. Joanna Morgan of Wilton. He removed to Francestown in 1860, where he died June 4, 1877. At least three children were born at Lyndeborough:—

1. DANIEL, d. Dec. 26, 1856.
2. HATTIE, d. April 17, 1860.
3. GEORGE, m. in 1870 Annie Robinson, She d. August, 1873. He lived for a time in Lowell, Mass., but owing to poor health removed to Oakland, Cal., where he died. He m. a second time and left two children by second marriage.

ATWOOD.

JOHN ATWOOD, born in Boston Feb. 16, 1693, removed to Bradford, Mass., in 1716, where he died. He married Hannah Bond of Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 28, 1715; she was born 1696. Their fifth child, Joshua, born 3, 1723, married Mehitable Seavey; she was born Feb. 1, 1727; died March 11, 1805. He died July 8, 1809.

PAUL ATWOOD, 12th child of Joshua and Mehitabel (Seavey) Atwood, born March 30, 1764; married May 22, 1786, Judith Stickney of Pelham, N. H. She was born June 25, 1764; died May 12, 1843. He died Oct. 20, 1852. He came to Lyndeborough from Pelham, N. H., and settled at North Lyndeborough and carried on the business of a currier in a shop opposite his house. He was also a farmer. Children:—

1. ELIPHALET, +
2. MARY, b. May 5, 1789, lived at Pelham.
3. SARAH, b. May 15, 1791, lived at Pelham.
4. JOSHUA, b. May 3, 1793, d. Sept. 27, 1841. He kept a store at North Lyndeborough, was justice of the peace and selectman.
5. JOHN, b. June 20, 1795.
6. DAVID, +
7. MOSES, +
8. PAMELA, b. Sept. 26, 1803, m. Dea. John C. Goodrich. (See Goodrich gen.)
9. MEHITABLE, b. Nov. 29, 1806.

ELIPHALET ATWOOD, son of Paul and Judith (Stickney) Atwood; born Jan. 30, 1787; married first, Feb. 25, 1813, Sarah Gould of Pelham. She was born 1791, died May 10, 1827. Second, Ann Kidder, Jan. 19, 1828. She was born Aug. 27, 1791; died Oct. 8, 1863. He died Dec. 4, 1851. He lived on the farm where Charles H. Bailey now lives, and died there. Children:—

1. AMANDA, b. Feb. 5, 1814.
2. HORATIO, b. July 4, 1816.
3. WARREN J., b. Feb. 28, 1819.

DAVID ATWOOD, son of Paul and Judith (Stickney) Atwood, born July 22, 1798, married first, Nov. 5, 1822, Martha Campbell. She was born Dec. 10, 1800; died Sept. 14, 1853. Married second, May 5, 1856, Prudentia B. Gilman, of Lowell, Mass. She was born Feb. 8, 1821; died June 30, 1885. He died at Francestown Oct. 2, 1874. He carried on the Town Farm in Lyndeborough the first year after it was bought by the town. He later removed to Francestown. Child born in Lyndeborough:

1. AARON HARDY, b. Dec. 2, 1823, d. Nov. 29, 1863. Was a physician at N. Lyndeborough and later at Manchester. He d. at Jetersville, Va., during the Civil War.

DR. MOSES ATWOOD, son of Paul and Judith (Stickney) Atwood, born April 6, 1801; married first, Nov. 24, 1835, Mary Lewis, of Francestown. She was born July 1, 1808; died June 21, 1844; married second, May 5, 1846, Julia Ann Chickering of Amherst. She was born August 28, 1815; died Feb. 4, 1889. He died in New Boston, April 28, 1850. Dr. Atwood studied medicine with Dr. Israel Herrick of Lyndeborough, and Dr. Luther Farley of Francestown. He began the practice of medicine

at North Lyndeborough in 1827. Until 1841 he practiced allopathy; in that year he commenced study with Dr. Samuel Gregg, of Boston, and was the first American to practice homeopathy in New Hampshire and the tenth in New England. As a physician he ranked high and was much esteemed for the many excellencies of his character. One son, Luther Farley Atwood of Francestown.

AVERY.

CHARLES L. AVERY, son of Solomon and Lavina (Morse) Avery, born at Lowell, Mass., April 12, 1836; m. Dec. 8, 1858, Emily, daughter of Jonas and Betsey (Parker) Abbott. She was born Nov. 21, 1827. Solomon D. Avery and Lavina (Morse) Avery, his wife, were long residents of Francestown and both died there. Charles L. came to Lyndeborough about 1858 and bought the Jonas Abbott farm, North Lyndeborough, where he has since lived. Child:

1. HENRY F., b. Feb. 14, 1860, m. Jan. 15, 1891, Mrs. Etta N. Adams, daughter of George and Elvira (Hutchinson) Whitfield and widow of Henry D. Adams. She was b. April 10, 1862.

BACHELDER.

Capt. Nathaniel Bachelder was a Revolutionary soldier and was the first settler on the land since known as the Paige Spalding place, north of the mountain. But little is known of his family record. He had one son, Ward C. Bachelder, who was choked to death by a piece of meat he was trying to eat. This happened at Merrimack in March, 1795. He had gone there to bring the household goods of some one moving to Lyndeborough. The town records contain nothing about the family of Nathaniel. He was buried in the Whittemore burial place, North Lyndeborough. The headstone has been broken by vandal hands into small fragments, but by piecing them together it was learned that he was born in 1721 and died in 1784. Evidence tends to show that Joseph Bachelder, who had a large family of children born in Lyndeborough, was a brother of Capt. Nathaniel.

JOSEPH BACHELDER. Children of Joseph Bachelder and Sarah, his wife:

1. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 22, 1770.
2. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 10, 1772.
3. ISAAC, b. Oct. 8, 1774, d. Jan. 11, 1775.
4. ANNA, b. Sept. 30, 1775, d. Jan. 22, 1777.
5. ISAAC², b. March 1, 1779.
6. ALPHAS, b. Aug. 7, 1781.
7. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 2, 1783.
8. SARAH, b. Feb. 9, 1785.
9. WILLIAM, b. July 15, 1788.

BADGER.

But little can be found of the record of the Badger family. The story of John Badger, the early settler of Salem-Canada, is pretty fully told in a preceding chapter. His son David was the first settler on the land now owned by James H. Karr, and Badger Pond received its name from him. He was a deacon in the Congregational church. Stephen Badger, his son, transferred his property to the town and made his home at the town farm, where he died. Robert Badger was the first settler on the farm now owned by Harry J. Richardson. The family has been extinct in town for some years, but they are to be noted as the first settlers on the land north of the pond. The two brothers settled here as early as 1760.

DEA. DAVID BADGER, son of John and Mary (McFarland) Badger; married Rachel —. He died May 15, 1783. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. Oct. 7, 1764.
2. DAVID, b. May 28, 1766, rem. to Conway about 1825, m. Harriet Clemmons.
3. LYDIA, b. Sept. 3, 1767.
4. STEPHEN, b. March 20, 1769, m. —. Child: Mary, b. Oct. 21, 1821, m. Abram Boutwell.
5. HANNAH, b. Dec. 19, 1770, m. Ephraim Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
6. SARAH, b. Aug. 19, 1772, d. March 30, 1863, aged 90 years.
7. ANNA, b. Oct. 27, 1774, m. — Day, rem. to Otsego, N.Y., d. in 1857.
8. DANIEL, b. July 21, 1776.
9. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 1, 1778.
10. RUFUS, b. July 3, 1780, m. Olive Fuller.

ROBERT BADGER, son of John and Mary (McFarland) Badger; married Hannah —. He died March 1, 1792. Children:—

1. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 7, 1763.
2. RUTH, b. Dec. 25, 1765.
3. ELIPHALET, b. Jan. 20, 1768, m. Huldah —. One child recorded: Eliphalet, b. Oct. 23, 1796.
4. MARY, b. June 7, 1771.
5. RACHEL, b. Aug. 19, 1772.
6. ROBERT, b. April 19, 1775.
7. REBECCA, b. March 10, 1777.
8. IRENE, b. Jan. 20, 1781.
9. SAMUEL PATTEN, +

SAMUEL P. BADGER, son of Robert and Hannah, born May 26, 1783; married —. Children:—

1. & 2. ROXANNA and HANNAH (twins), b. Jan. 20, 1809.

3. MARY, b. Oct. 28, 1810.
4. ROBERT, b. Oct. 25, 1812.
5. HUGH, b. Oct. 25, 1814.
6. ELIZA, b. Dec. 4, 1815.
7. SAMUEL P., b. Feb. 18, 1819.
8. SARAH J., b. Aug. 23, 1821.

BAILEY.

LEVI P. BAILEY was the son of Solomon and Betsey (Abercrombie) Bailey of Jay, Vt. He was born Jan. 21, 1819, at Jay; married, Dec. 18, 1840, Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Senter) Morse. She was born at Franchestown, Feb. 1, 1817. He died April 1, 1895. He was a stone mason by trade and lived at times in Franchestown, Mont Vernon, Wilton,—wherever his work called him. He lived on the Osborne place, North Lyndeborough, and died there. Children:—

1. WILLIAM, b. at Mason, July 4, 1841, d. at Wilton, Jan. 19, 1883. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
2. MARCUS M., b. at Bedford, Oct. 14, 1842, m. April 18, 1868, Nellie M. Thompson of Antrim. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
3. CHARLES H., +
4. AMANDA R., b. at Lowell, March 31, 1847, m. July 28, 1869, Richard C. Woodward of Franchestown.
5. ALONZO P., b. at West Newton, Mass., Feb. 15, 1849, m. Sept. 11, 1875, Sarah J. Woodward of Franchestown.
6. HIRAM S., b. at Nashua, April 15, 1851, m. March 27, 1875, Mary J. Woodward of Franchestown. Children: Fred H., b. at Lyndeborough, Aug. 19, 1875, Walter S., b. at Antrim, Nov. 14, 1876.
7. LEVI E., b. at Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 3, 1855, m. Dec. 16, 1882, Mary J. Manahan of Franchestown.

CHARLES H. BAILEY, son of Levi P. and Hannah (Morse) Bailey; born at Lowell, Mass., Dec., 1844; married Sept. 18, 1869, Abby Quint of Great Falls. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving with the Lafayette Artillery at Portsmouth. Child:—

1. CHARLES A., +

CHARLES A. BAILEY, son of Charles H. and Abbie (Quint) Bailey; born at Wilton, Nov. 26, 1869; married, Nov. 27, 1894, Susie, daughter of George R. and Olive M. (Lovejoy) Barnes. She was born Nov. 26, 1876. Children:—

1. GOLDIE, b. March 13, 1895, d. Sept. 29, 1895.
2. GUY B., b. March 22, 1896.
3. CHARLES A., b. June 15, 1898.
4. ELWIN G., b. April 27, 1902.

Many of the Bailey family were good musicians.

BALCH.

JOHN J. BALCH, born June 27, 1804; married Abigail Mudgett of Weare, who was born May 14, 1810. Mr. Balch died of pneumonia, March 10, 1879. His wife, surviving a few days, died of the same disease, March 16, 1879. He came to Lyndeborough from Weare in 1862. Children:—

1. JOHN W., b. Sept. 10, 1828, d. March 4, 1879.
2. MOSES M., b. Sept. 11, 1831; m. Harriet E. Stiles, res. in New Ipswich.
3. MARY E., b. July 17, 1842, m. David G. Dickey. (See Dickey gen.)

BARDEN.

AMOS W. BARDEN, son of Jonas and Betsey (Whitney) Barden; born Jan. 5, 1848; married Nov. 30, 1879, Emma S., daughter of George B. and Mary J. (Clark) Woodward of Fracestown. She was born June 6, 1851; settled on the Ordway place on the mountain; later removed to South Lyndeborough.

BARNES.

GEORGE R. BARNES, son of Daniel H. and Sarah (Damon) Barnes; born Dec. 12, 1837; married April 1, 1865, Olive, daughter of James M. and Louisa (Vanscoyt) Lovejoy. She was born Dec. 7, 1846, in Clinton, Ind. He was born at North Chelmsford, Mass., and came to Lyndeborough in 1875, and bought the Twitchell place, North Lyndeborough, removing thence in 1886 to the Parker Hotel stand on the turnpike, where he has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been in demand as musicians. Children:—

1. MINNIE B., b. Jan. 3, 1866, m. Lester B. Walton of Danvers, Mass.
2. ROBERT E., b. March 15, 1867, m. Adaline Havens of Moodus, Conn., res. at Hartford, Conn.
3. GEORGE A., b. Nov. 1, 1869, m. Hattie Ardell of Wakefield, Mass., res. at Lynn, Mass.
4. SUSIE, b. Nov. 26, 1876, at Lyndeborough, m. Charles A. Bailey. (See Bailey gen.)

BARRON.

CAPT. WILLIAM BARRON. It is to be regretted that more is not known of the ancestry of Capt. William Barron. He was probably the first settler on the land now owned by Frank B. Tay. He kept a tavern there just before and during the Revolutionary War, which tavern was the meeting place of the business men of the town, where they discussed over a mug of "flip" the various enterprises and political affairs of the community. He was chosen deacon of the church, and his name appears very frequently in the old records and papers of his time. He was a Rev-

olutionary soldier, and was much interested in the up-building of the town. His wife, Olive Johnson, may have been a relative of the Johnsons of Johnson Corner; but of that there is no record.

Capt. William Barron, born 1737; married Olive Johnson; she died May 23, 1815; he died Aug. 28, 1805. Children:—

1. OLIVE, b. Feb. 17, 1765, m. Nov. 30, 1784, John, son of Dea. Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam. (See Putnam gen.)
2. RUTH, b. May 23, 1768.
3. SARAH, b. May 24, 1771, m. Dec. 20, 1787, William Clark of Lyndeborough. (See Clark gen.)
4. JONATHAN, b. Mar. 27, 1774, drowned in Badger Pond Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 21, 1793.
5. LUCY, b. June 23, 1781, m. Thomas Boardman.

Transcripts from town records:—

ELIZABETH, dau. of Micah Barron and Elizabeth his wife, b. Nov. 17, 1783.

WILLIAM, son of do., b. Sept. 28, 1785, d. Aug. 8, 1786.

WILLIAM, son of do., b. June 23, 1787.

ALICE, dau. of Nathan Barron and Alice his wife, b. Aug. 2, 1774, d. Aug. 18, 1777.

NATHAN, son of do., b. June 14, 1776.

NATHAN BARRON died May 12, 1777. Micah and Nathan are presumably brothers of Capt. William Barron. Nathan's widow Alice afterward married Capt. Jonas Kidder.

BATCHELDER.

JACOB BATCHELDER came to Lyndeborough from Reading, Mass. His wife was Nabby Thompson of Reading. He died in 1814. Children:—

1. JACOB, +
2. EMERSON, +

JACOB BATCHELDER, son of Jacob and Nabby (Thompson) Batchelder, born at Townsend, Mass., in 1806; married Almira Smith of Waltham, Mass. She was born July 28, 1807, and died Jan. 25, 1888. He died Dec. 5, 1880. Children, born at Waltham, Mass.:—

1. ELEANOR, b. 1835.
2. EMILY, b. Nov. 29, 1839.
3. ADDIE,
4. CHARLES, d. Nov. 15, 1880.

EMERSON BATCHELDER, son of Jacob and Nabby (Thompson) Batchelder, born in Townsend, Mass., March 1, 1808; married first, Catherine Smith of Amherst. She died Feb. 9, 1839; married second, Hannah, daughter of John and Ruth (Southwick) Proctor. She was born Feb. 7, 1808; died Jan. 7, 1887. He died July 22, 1880. Children by first wife:—

1. JOHN E., +
2. CATHERINE, born Oct. 17, 1838, m. Jan. 3, 1859, Alfred Savage of Greenfield. She died July, 1866.
Child: Emma M., b. March 14, 1860, d. Dec. 1, 1873.
Child by second wife: —
4. HENRY M., b. May 9, 1844. Disappeared, and nothing is known of him here.

JOHN E. BATCHELDER, son of Emerson and Catherine (Smith) Batchelder; born June 14, 1836; married May 29, 1864, Lucy A. Baker of Damariscotta, Me. She was born Aug. 22, 1840; died Feb. 8, 1885; married second, Mrs. Sarah M. Moore of Warwick, Me., April 3, 1888. She was born Oct. 18, 1839. He died Aug. 11, 1904. Mr. Batchelder resided in "Perham Corner," and was a well known fruit grower, making a specialty of grapes, although he raised large quantities of berries and apples. He was an energetic, prosperous farmer. He never aspired to public office, but was highly respected and esteemed in the town. Children by first wife: —

1. GEORGE E., b. in Susanville, Cal., Sept. 8, 1865.
2. CARRIE L., b. in Susanville, Cal., Sept. 20, 1867, m. Oct. 8, 1889, Edwin M. Parker of Milford.
3. CHARLES J., +

CHARLES J. BATCHELDER, son of John E. and Lucy (Baker) Batchelder; born July 17, 1877; married Jan. 25, 1899, Nellie M., daughter of Freeman and Annie (Hutchinson) Bugbee. Children: —
1 and 2. DONALD and DOROTHY F., b. Sept. 28, 1903.

BELL.

ROBERT W. BELL, married Abby L. F., daughter of William B. and Ann (Boutwell) Raymond, Sept. 17, 1870. She was born March 3, 1852; died Aug. 30, 1875. Children: —

1. WILLIE E., b. July 13, 1871; died March 4, 1884.
2. LIZZIE A., b. March 3, 1875, m. George D. Long. (See Long gen.)

BISHOP.

FRANK J. BISHOP, born in Stoddard Jan. 14, 1856; married Ida B., daughter of Joseph A. and Mary L. (Stephenson) Johnson, May 14, 1877. She was born July 4, 1859. Children, born in Lyndeborough: —

1. CARL J., b. Aug. 4, 1884.
2. RAY P., b. April 3, 1889.

BIXBY.

OLIVER BIXBY, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Holmes) Bixby, born March 27, 1796; married first, Abigail, daughter of David and Mary C. (Jones) Farrington, Nov. 13, 1823. She was born March 21, 1803, and

died Feb. 12, 1838; second, Huldah Farrington, Nov. 13, 1839. She was a sister of his first wife and was born Dec. 18, 1811, and died June 2, 1884. He died at Hillsborough, Feb. 27, 1879.

Thomas, the father of Oliver, was the youngest of four brothers, all of whom settled in Francestown. In the war of the Revolution he was a lieutenant in Capt. Carson's company, and was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and afterward endured the suffering and privation of Valley Forge. He was twice married, and Oliver was the seventh child of the first marriage. He was born at Francestown, but came to Lyndeborough when quite a young man, and soon thereafter bought the place at the Centre known since as the Bixby place, where Edward Warren now lives. He was postmaster for some years, and also kept the village store. He was a farmer and general trader, and was much esteemed for his unfailing good humor and genial ways. He removed to Hillsborough, where he died. Children by first wife, all born at Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY J., b. Aug. 23, 1824, d. Aug. 21, 1835, at Amherst.
2. DAVID F., b. Aug. 1, 1826, d. in 1856 at Surinam, S. A.
3. AUGUSTA, b. Sept. 30, 1827, m. Sidney Gage of Wilton, d. Nov. 17, 1890, at Nashua.
4. THOMAS, b. Dec. 14, 1829, d. Oct. 19, 1849, at New Orleans, La.
5. OLIVER H., b. June 29, 1837, m. Sarah E. Clement of Warren, N. H., d. Dec. 19, 1897, at Boston.

Children by second wife, born in Lyndeborough:—

6. LEVI W., b. March 22, 1845, m. Lydia A. Burt of Hillsborough, Dec. 17, 1877, d. at Hillsborough, May 1, 1893.
Children: Helen A. and Caroline C., b. at Hillsborough.
7. MARY C., b. June 23, 1849, res. at Hillsborough.
8. HARRY A., b. June 12, 1851, d. Feb. 26, 1852.

BLANCHARD.

LIEUT. JOTHAM BLANCHARD, the ancestor of one of the Blanchard families in Lyndeborough, came from Billerica, Mass., and settled in that part of the town now known as Perham Corner. He was born in 1751 and probably came here soon after the Revolutionary War. He married Abigail ——— and doubtless two of his sons came here with him, Asa and Jotham, Jr. The family all owned farms in the above-named section of the town. Lieut. Jotham died Feb. 16, 1832; Abigail, his wife, died July 30, 1818. She was born in 1756.

ASA BLANCHARD, son of Lieut. Jotham and Abigail Blanchard, born 1776; married Sybil Pierce of Wilmington, Mass. She was born 1775, and died at Lyndeborough Oct. 15, 1815. He died March 17, 1810. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. ASA, +
2. ANN, b. April 1, 1803, m. March 29, 1825, Rufus Crosby of Billerica, Mass. They removed to Milford, where she died

March 19, 1879. They had seven children, the eldest of whom, Mary Ann, m. William W. Howard.

3. BRADLEY, b. May 6, 1805, m. first, Almira Stearns. She d. Feb. 28, 1827, m. second, Mary M. Bowers of Concord, Mass. He d. at Milford, Oct. 15, 1893. They had seven children.
4. MARY, b. April 15, 1807, m. Jacob Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
5. SYBIL P., b. 1811, d. Oct. 8, 1884, unmarried.

ASA BLANCHARD, son of Asa and Sybil (Pierce) Blanchard, born April 3, 1801; married April 20, 1826, Elizabeth Goodwin, born March 4, 1802; died March 2, 1893. He died Sept. 6, 1845. Children born at Lyndeborough :—

1. ELMIRA, b. March 3, 1827, m. March 21, 1847, Frank Howard.
2. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 19, 1829, m. Charles G. Hatch. (See Hatch gen.)
3. ASA, b. Aug. 14, 1831, m. Mary R. Spaulding of Wilton, He d. June 8, 1874.
4. MARY ANN, b. Jan. 5, 1835, m. Nov. 26, 1857, Rufus P. Chase of Newburyport, Mass. He was b. April 1, 1835, d. Dec. 7, 1876. Children: Lilly F., b. at Worcester, Mass., March 25, 1860, d. Dec. 9, 1864; Frank M., b. at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 25, 1862, d. Aug. 2, 1863; Harry R., b. at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 3, 1865; Homer F., b. at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 9, 1869.
5. SYBIL P., b. Oct. 6, 1838, m. George W. Parker of Lyndeborough. (See Parker gen.)
6. CAROLINE, b. Jan. 26, 1840, m. Dec. 26, 1862, George Jen-
nison, of Worcester, Mass.
7. ELIZA J., b. Nov. 22, 1843, m. Feb. 26, 1878, Gilbert A.
Heald of Milford.

JOTHAM BLANCHARD, son of Lieut. Jotham and Abigail Blanchard, born 1774; married Amy Smith, born 1784; died Feb. 21, 1868. He died Jan. 21, 1847. Children born at Lyndeborough :—

1. DANIEL, b. July 15, 1798.
2. LUCINDA, b. Sept. 11, 1800, m. Daniel Holt of Milford.
3. CHARLES, b. March 13, 1803.
4. FREDERICK, b. Oct. 8, 1805.
5. CYRUS, b. Nov. 3, 1808.
6. JOTHAM, b. April 19, 1811.
7. ASA, b. June 12, 1813.

BLANCHARD.

The immigrant ancestor of the Blanchard family of America was of Huguenot extraction.

Amaziah Blanchard, son of Simon and Catharine Wyman Blanchard, was born at Milford, Nov. 27, 1782; married Aug. 26, 1807, Mary Damon of Amherst. She was born Sept. 10, 1785. He came to Lyndeborough in 1811, and bought the place where Asher Curtis now lives. He ran in debt for the whole of the purchase price, which was considered in those days a rather hazardous venture. He used to make molasses hogsheads, and haul them to Boston, sixty miles, with an ox team, sell them and return, with the fear of robbers always present, if his journey kept him on the road after nightfall, especially, as the notorious Stephen Burroughs sometimes invaded the lonely road between Milford and Nashua. However, the times improved after the War of 1812, and he paid for his farm. Children:—

1. CALVIN, b. Sept. 4, 1808, +
2. EDWIN A., b. March 14, 1811.
3. ANNA D., b. June 9, 1813.
4. SOPHIA N., b. Feb. 4, 1817, +
5. HARRIET N., b. March 4, 1819.
6. RUFUS, b. March 7, 1821, +
7. FRANCES, b. Sept. 22, 1823.

RUFUS BLANCHARD, son of Amaziah and Mary (Damon) Blanchard, was a man of considerable literary ability, as was also Calvin. Rufus removed to the west, settling in Chicago, Ill., where he died in 1902 or 1903. He was the author of the following maps and books: "The Historical Map of the United States"; a book entitled "The Discovery and Conquests of the Northwest, with a History of Chicago"; a romance in verse entitled, "Abraham Lincoln The Type of American Genius"; "History of the State of Illinois"; "Rise and Fall of Political Parties in the United States"; "The Historical Geography of North America"; a romance, now in manuscript not yet published, descriptive of American characteristics.

CALVIN BLANCHARD, his brother, wrote the "Life of Thomas Payne," and a book entitled "The Science of Religion." He was also author of several pamphlets on "Natural Religion." He published the works of Thomas Payne, "Volney," part of Voltaire's works, Stearns' "Life of Jesus," and a large number of books on similar subjects. He was a leading member of the "Payne Society" in New York, and an intimate friend of Horace Greeley, the two having been journeyman printers together.

SOPHIA BLANCHARD OLSEN was the author of a poem written on the great Chicago fire of 1871, which was highly esteemed by literary critics. She also wrote several other pamphlets, and was a contributor to various magazines and newspapers.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD, son of Luther and Mary (Kinson) Blanchard, born in Milford, Nov. 16, 1829; married Oct. 28, 1852, Rhoda, daughter of

Nathan and Sally (Draper) Fish. She was born Jan. 15, 1835. He came to Lyndeborough in 1856; resides in South Lyndeborough; has taken great interest in military matters, and was captain of the Lafayette Artillery from 1894 to 1896. (See Chap. VIII.) Children:—

1. FRANCENIA, b. in Wilton Aug. 13, 1853, d. July 2, 1858.
2. SARAH A., b. in Temple Jan. 21, 1856.
3. CARRIE F., b. in Lyndeborough Aug. 1, 1862, m. Oct. 26, 1881, Adna A. Page of Lebanon, res. in Woburn, Mass.
4. ELMER J., b. June 14, 1876, m. Feb. 14, 1900, Ella M., dau. of Daniel A. and Mary M. (Hoyt) Colby of Francestown. She was b. Sept. 6, 1874.

BLANEY.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLANEY. Among the early comers to Lyndeborough was William Blaney and Ruth S., his wife. He is said to have been a sea captain, and was probably a relative of Maj. Joseph Blaney, one of the original proprietors. Children:—

1. WILLIAM, b. April 18, 1773.
2. CHRISTOPHER, b. Feb. 27, 1776.
3. STEPHEN, b. 1786.
4. BETHIA, b. 1789.
5. SUSANNA, b. 1790.
6. GRACE, b. 1794.
7. NANCY, b. Nov. 8, 1797.

BOARDMAN.

The name was Boreman in England and originated from the knight who came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066. He had lost a hand and had in its place a wooden substitute. His name was William and he was called William la de Bois de Main (sic) or William of the Wooden Hand. The name became in time Boreman and thence Boardman. Thomas Boardman was a descendant of William Boreman of Banbury, England. He came to Lyndeborough in 1750.

THOMAS BOARDMAN was born 1749; died Dec. 10, 1836. He married first, Ann Noyes of Newburyport, Mass.; second, Hannah Brown, who was born 1748, and died Aug. 12, 1818. Thomas Boardman came to Lyndeborough from Ipswich, Mass., and settled on the farm now owned by Erwin D. Wilder. Children:—

1. HANNAH, b. June 29, 1776, m. in 1798, Aaron Lewis. (See Lewis gen.)
2. THOMAS, +
3. DANIEL N., +
4. JOHN, b. 1780, d. in Francestown, Nov. 25, 1810.

THOMAS BOARDMAN, son of Thomas and Hannah (Brown) Boardman; married Lucy, daughter of William and Olive Barron, born June 23, 1781. She died Oct. 20, 1857. Children:—

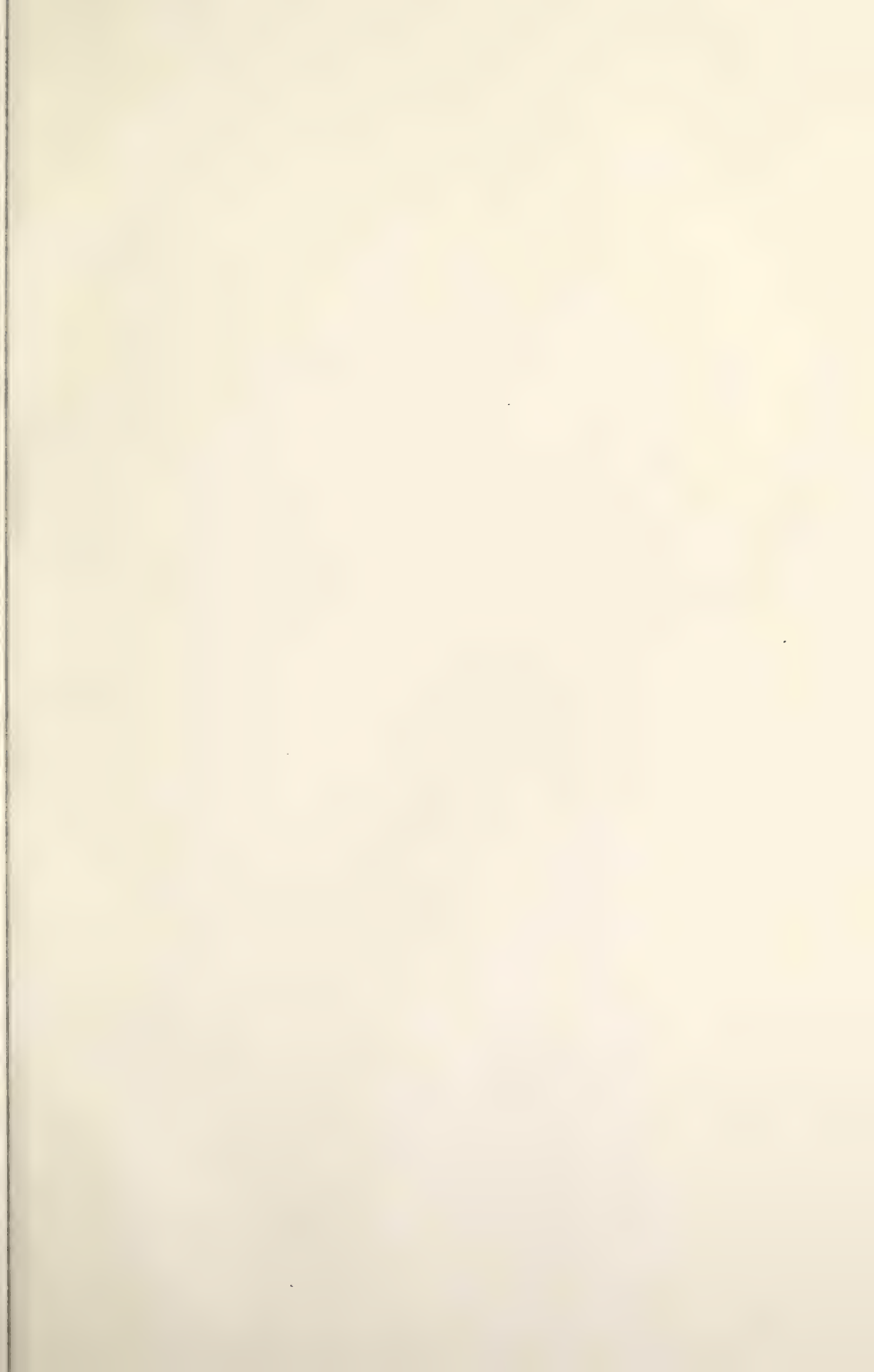
1. JOHN, d. in infancy.
2. MICAH BARRON, b. Dec. 21, 1806, rem. to Frances-town.
3. FRANCIS, b. Nov. 10, 1811, m. in 1831, Sarah E., dau. of the Rev. Moses Bradford of Frances-town.
4. LUCY, b. Nov. 28, 1817, m. John Huntington.
5. SARAH, b. March 27, 1820, m. John H. Patch of Frances-town, d. at Webster, Mass., Feb. 4, 1883.

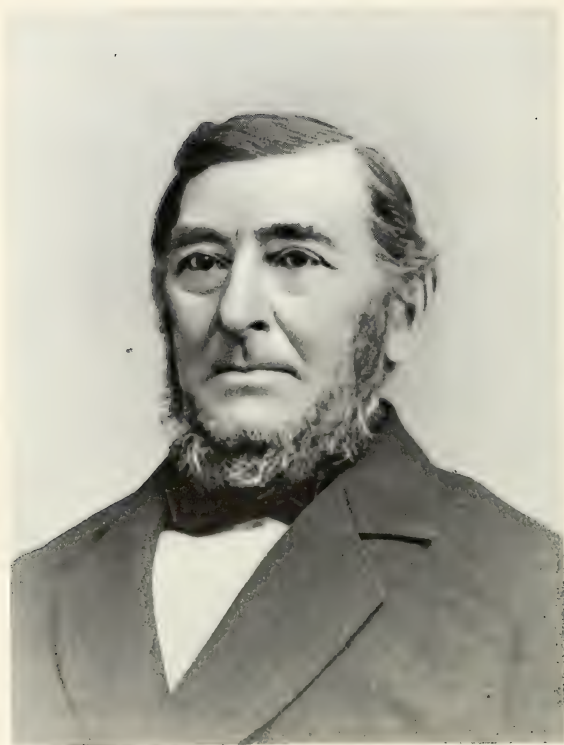
DANIEL N. BOARDMAN, son of Thomas and Hannah (Brown) Boardman, born Feb. 7, 1792; married first, Abigail Fuller of Frances-town, Oct. 10, 1817. She was born April 28, 1795, and died Dec. 7, 1818; married second, Jan. 24, 1822, Olive, daughter of Oliver and Hannah (Marshall) Whiting. She was born Jan. 24, 1800. She was married twice after the death of Mr. Boardman, first to Abner Pettee of Frances-town; second, Samuel Dennis of Jasper, N. Y. She died Sept. 16, 1860. Daniel N. Boardman died July 2, 1849. He was a man who had great influence in town affairs in his day, and held many offices of trust, and it is said fulfilled their duties with fidelity and honesty. He lived where Erwin D. Wilder lives now. He was representative to the General Court in 1840 and 1841, and was selectman for nine years. Children:—

1. ABIGAIL, b. March 3, 1823, m. Frank B. Dennis, July 1, 1850.
2. SON, b. Jan. 1, 1825, d. Jan. 2, 1825.
3. OLIVE, b. Nov. 7, 1825, d. 1826.
4. DANIEL M., b. July 28, 1827, m. May 11, 1859, Mehitable Allen.
5. LANGLEY J., b. March 21, 1830, m. first, June 26, 1859, Martha Storrs, m. second, July 4, 1878, A. Cochran. She was b. Oct. 17, 1848. He removed to Manchester in 1849. In 1861 he entered government employ in the South, remaining there four years. He returned to Manchester and entered the Amoskeag Mills, where he remained until he died, May 10, 1903.
6. SON, b. Jan. 7, 1833, d. Jan. 7, 1833.
7. ANSTIS E., b. Oct. 8, 1834, m. June 17, 1859, S. Porter Marsh.
- 8 and 9. TWIN boy and girl died in infancy.
10. OLIVE A., b. May 3, 1839, m. Oct. 31, 1861, Judson Sargent.

BOFFEE.

MELCHIZEDECK BOFFEE was one of the first settlers of Salem-Canada. He came from Londonderry and it is said he first improved land on the hill east of David Clark's, but, Jan. 30, 1744, bought 90 acres





Adams, C Boutwell

of land where the late David C. Grant lived. With him came his wife, Margaret, and two sons, at least, were born to them in town, John and Thomas. John and Thomas were soldiers in the Revolutionary Army and their story is told in another chapter. Children:—

1. MARY, b. Aug. 29, 1742.
2. HANNAH, b. May 5, 1745.
3. THOMAS, +
4. MEHITABLE, b. April 12, 1752.
5. JOHN, +

LIEUT. THOMAS BOFFEE was born April 10, 1750. His wife, Sarah, died Sept. 9, 1772. The town records contain the following: "Thomas Spaulding, son of Thomas and Sarah Boffee, born Sept. 1, 1772."

JOHN BOFFEE, son of Melchizedeck and Margaret Boffee, born July 4, 1754; married Anna Howard. He died Oct. 6, 1820. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. May 22, 1783, d. Oct. 21, 1802.
2. SALLY, d. April 26, 1779.
3. ANNA, d. April 29, 1787.
4. POLLY, b. Sept. 19, 1790.
5. BETSEY, b. July 28, 1792, m. Ephraim Kidder. (See Kidder gen.)

BOSWORTH.

CAPT. GEORGE W. BOSWORTH was born at Plympton, Mass., in 1823. He died at Amherst, 1902; married, March 2, 1847, Amy, daughter of Gideon and Amy (Putnam) Cram of Lyndeborough. She was born Oct. 9, 1823. He lived at Lyndeborough for a few years, but the latter years of his life were passed in Amherst. He was a man of sterling quality and had the respect of his associates. For his military record see another chapter. Children:—

1. GEORGE W., b. in Milford, Sept. 13, 1848, d. March 27, 1853.
2. AMY F., b. in Lyndeborough, Nov. 23, 1850, d. July 17, 1854.
3. MARY E., b. in Lyndeborough, Dec. 29, 1852.
4. ABBY F., b. in Milford, Jan. 31, 1856.
5. EMMA H., b. in Milford, Dec. 14, 1861, d. Jan. 18, 1862.
6. GEORGE N., b. in Milford, Nov. 4, 1866.
7. GRACE A., b. in Milford, May 28, 1871.

BOUTWELL.

The name Boutwell is of Huguenot origin, and this family can trace its descent to those who left the south of France to escape persecution and made England their home. Some of the family emigrated to the Massachusetts Colony during the last half of the sixteenth century.

James Boutwell and Alice, his wife, are common ancestors of all the Boutwells of this country. He was made a freeman in 1638, and his will is on file among the old Norfolk County records of Salem, Mass. In this will he mentions his son, John. John, born 1645, married Hannah —, and settled in Reading, Mass. He had a son John. This John was born Feb. 26, 1669; married Sarah —, and lived in Reading. He had a son John, also. This John was born August 1, 1695; married Rebecca Knight and lived in Wilmington, Mass. He had a son James, who came to Lyndeborough. James was of the fifth generation from James, the immigrant ancestor.

The Boutwell homestead farm is situated on gently rising ground at the south end of what is termed the "middle of the town." It was here that James Boutwell settled when he came to Salem-Canada or Lyndeborough, April 8, 1767. This farm has been in the possession of the Boutwell family ever since. There was probably a clearing and perhaps a log house there when he bought, but the farm has been theirs practically since the settlement of the town.

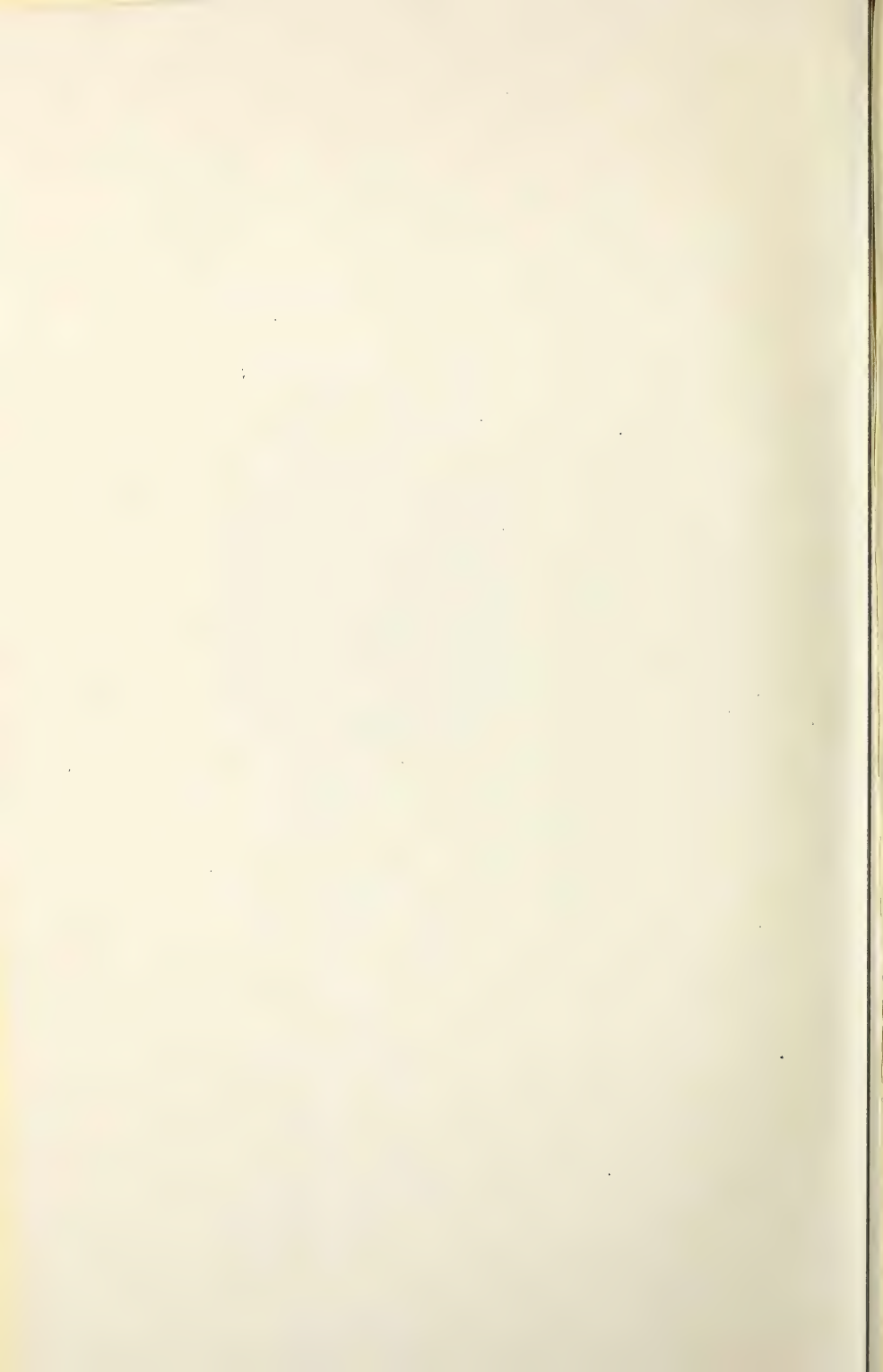
The farm buildings were formerly somewhat rambling and disconnected, but when Charles R. Boutwell came into possession, he enlarged and remodeled them, and the result is one of the most commodious and attractive country residences in this section of the state. Surrounded by fertile fields and beautiful shade trees it commands one of the finest views of country scenery to be found anywhere. Pinnacle, Winn, Peterborough, Pack Monadnock, and the range of mountains to the south, with the intervening valleys, form a fair picture, as seen from this outlook.

But little is known of James Boutwell. Like that of many of the early settlers of the town, his history is shrouded in the mist of years. He was evidently well received by the settlers of Lyndeborough, for he was elected selectman the year after he came to town, and again in 1771. He came from Wilmington, Mass., to Amherst, and thence removed to Lyndeborough. Probably the three older children were born at Amherst, but they are recorded as born at Lyndeborough, which must be a mistake, for these three were born before 1767, the date on which he came to Lyndeborough. James Boutwell was born in 1736, and married Mary Johnson, presumably of Wilmington, Mass. He died Feb. 6, 1804. His descendants have left a large impress on the history of Lyndeborough, and have carried New England ideas to many remote sections of the country. Children:—

1. ASA, b. Feb. 11, 1761, m. May 25, 1779, Bridget Pearsons of Duxbury School Farm.
2. MARY, b. Oct. 5, 1763, m. Nov. 16, 1786, Noah Lawrence of Lyndeborough.
3. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 22, 1766, m. June 4, 1785, Jesse Woodbury of Weare.
4. JUDITH, b. March 9, 1769, m. April 26, 1787, Moulton Bachelder.



Mary L. Bowtell



5. JAMES, b. Sept. 29, 1772, m. March 16, 1790, Deborah Haggett.
6. NEHEMIAH, +
7. ALICE, b. June 25, 1776, m. Jan. 28, 1796, Joseph Bachelor of St. Andrews Grove.

NEHEMIAH BOUTWELL, son of James and Mary (Johnson) Boutwell, born Nov. 20, 1774; married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cleaves) Jones of Lyndeborough, June 28, 1796. She was born Dec. 18, 1776; died July 3, 1856. He died Oct. 3, 1855. He was an energetic, stirring, business man, and in addition to carrying on his large farm had a potash factory, which stood west of the house, which he operated for many years. He must have been something of a mechanic, withal, for he made the nails with which to build a new house. He owned and operated a tannery, and by strict integrity and attention to business acquired a competence. He was moderator of the town meetings for many years, representative to the general court in 1821 and again in 1828 and town treasurer for 19 years. He was drum major in the state militia. In the later years of his life he resigned the care of the farm to his son, Rodney C. His wife had the misfortune to be nearly or quite blind the last years of her life. Children:—

1. NEHEMIAH, b. May 19, 1797, m. Mary Johnson of Hollis.
2. BETSEY, b. Feb. 8, 1799, m. Jesse Pearsons of Francestown, d. Aug. 4, 1873.
3. BENJAMIN J., b. Feb. 9, 1801, d. May 19, 1807.
4. WILLIAM THURSTON, +
5. CLARK CROMBIE, +
9. NEWTON, +
7. BENJAMIN JONES, b. Jan. 12, 1809, m. Mary Fisher, d. Aug. 14, 1836.
8. RODNEY CLEAVES, +
9. JAMES, +
10. MARY ANN, b. April 7, 1816, m. James H. Hall of Brookline, N. H., d. May 8, 1852.
11. SARAH JONES, b. July 15, 1818, m. Eben Palmer, d. Jan. 30, 1841. (See Palmer gen.)

REV. WILLIAM THURSTON BOUTWELL. (See p. 566.) Son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell; born Feb. 4, 1803; married Oct. 11, 1834, Hester Crooks of Fond du Lac, Wis. She died at Stillwater, Minn., Oct. 15, 1853. He died Oct. 11, 1890, at Stillwater, Minn. He prepared for college at Hancock and Exeter Academies. Graduated at Dartmouth in 1828, and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1831. He was ordained at Woburn in 1831, and was sent by the American Board as a missionary to the Chippewa Indians at Mackinaw and vicinity. He remained with them until 1845, teaching and preaching, and enduring the discomforts and privations of a life among such surroundings. He

removed to Stillwater, Minn., where he was the pioneer home missionary of the state, preaching the first sermon ever preached in the state of Minnesota. Most of his children were born in Minnesota, but one, Mary Louise, was born at Lyndeborough. Children :—

1. ELIZABETH A., b. August 4, 1835, d. Jan. 17, 1900, m. Rollins Parkhurst, 1860. He died May 25, 1879. Children : Leforest, Marie Antoinette.
2. RAMSEY C., b. May 16, 1837, m. Nov. 20, 1872, Lucy A. Clark of Lyndeborough, d. April 24, 1898.
3. MARY LOUISE, b. Jan. 10, 1840.
4. WILLIAM T., b. Feb. 6, 1842.
5. RODNEY C., b. Feb. 26, 1844.
6. KATHARINE A., b. Oct. 23, 1846.
7. HESTER C., b. Jan. 2, 1848.
8. BASIL E., b. Nov. 16, 1850.
9. CORNELIUS L., b. Nov. 2, 1852.

CLARK CROMBIE BOUTWELL, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell, born April 22, 1805; married Asenath Bradford of Hancock. He early removed to Nashua and soon became prominent in the business circles of that city. He was president and director of the Wilton railroad corporation, and largely interested in the railroads of the state. He was prominent in financial circles and influential in the city of his adoption. Children :—

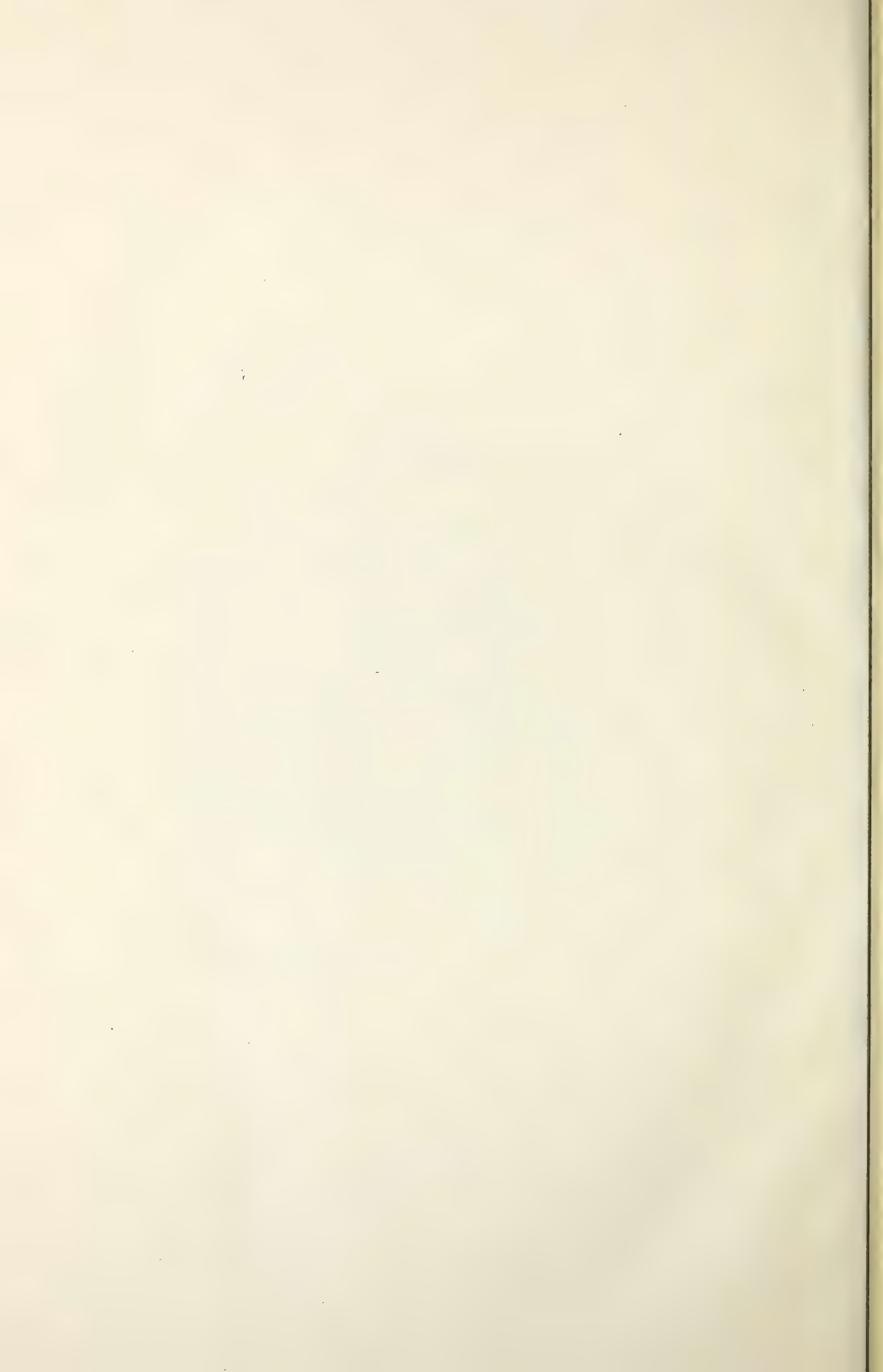
1. HENRY THATCHER, b. Aug. 20, 1844, m. 1872, Helen G. Willis of St. Louis. He is a graduate of Harvard, 1866, M. D., 1870, and is a physician in Manchester. His children are : John Mason, b. 1874, who is a graduate of Harvard, 1897, and is in the government service, U. S., Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; Alice Bradford, b. 1882.
2. ELLENA FRANCES, b. March 14, 1847, m. June, 1870, Rev. Minot Gage of Cambridge, Mass. Children : Walter Boutwell, b. 1872; Harold Minot, b. 1874.
3. LIZZIE MARCIA, b. Oct. 5, 1851, d. at High Point, N. C., April 26, 1880.
4. IDA BRADFORD, b. Jan. 8, 1854, d. April 7, 1882.

NEWTON BOUTWELL, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell, born July 19, 1807; married first, Jan. 12, 1830, Mary Ann Merrill of Lyndeborough. She was born Aug. 24, 1807; died May 5, 1852; married second, Feb. 6, 1853, Deborah A. Davis of East Montpelier, Vt. She was born Dec. 23, 1813; died Oct. 15, 1882. Children born in N. Craftsbury, Vt., except the first two :—

1. ELIZABETH A., b. at Lyndeborough, May 1, 1831.



Henry W. Boutwell.



2. WILLIAM C., b. at Lyndeborough, July 28, 1832.
3. HARRIET, b. Nov. 15, 1833.
4. FRANCIS N., b. July 30, 1835.
5. ROBERT T., b. Feb. 6, 1837.
6. MARY J., b. Nov. 27, 1838.
7. THOMAS N., b. Dec. 30, 1839.
8. RODNEY M., b. Dec. 17, 1841.
9. JAMES B., b. Nov. 19, 1843.
10. MARY Ella, b. July 9, 1856, m. Carl Benedict of Barre, Vt. Children: Nathan B., Emily M.

REV. JAMES BOUTWELL, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell, born May 14, 1814; married April 10, 1837, Mary P. Abbott of Andover, Mass. She died Sept. 9, 1868. He died April 21, 1865. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1840. About the time of his marriage he removed to Dunkirk, N. Y., and later to Sanbornton, N. H., where he died. They had a family of ten children, none of them born in Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. MARY L., b. March 8, 1838, m. Nathaniel B. Plummer.
2. JAMES P., b. Feb. 6, 1840, d. Oct. 31, 1844.
3. GEORGE C., b. Feb. 8, 1842, d. 1892.
4. CHARLES H., b. Oct. 29, m. Helen M. Abbott.
5. HANNAH E., b. March 11, 1846, m. C. L. Davis, d. April, 1892.
6. JAMES P., b. Jan. 4, 1848, m. Hannah Huntington.
Child: Mary Abbott, b. March 29, 1875.
7. EMMA C., b. Dec. 22, 1849, m. Virgil K. Curd.
8. EDWARD PARSONS, b. Feb. 19, 1852, graduate of Dartmouth, 1876, d. March 4, 1878.
9. ARTHUR A., b. March 22, 1854, d. June 17, 1878.
10. WILLIS M., b. April 8, 1857, m. Ella Watson.

RODNEY CLEAVES BOUTWELL, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell, born July 14, 1811; married Jan. 31, 1833, Nancy J., daughter of Nathan and Ann (Remick) Barnes of Bedford. She was born Oct. 23, 1811; died Apr. 19, 1892, at Medford, Mass. He died at Medford, Aug. 1, 1891. When Nehemiah, his father, retired from the active duties of farm life he took the farm and cultivated it until the infirmities of age compelled him in turn to transfer it to one of his children. He was a man who shunned public office and his whole time and attention was given to the tilling of his land and the management of his farm work. His wife was a woman of stately presence, of great refinement and of much intellectual power. She came of a family noted for its ability and influence. Her teachings and impress remain with their children and they revere her memory. Twelve children were born to them, and in many respects they were a remarkable family. Remarkable from the fact that they all grew

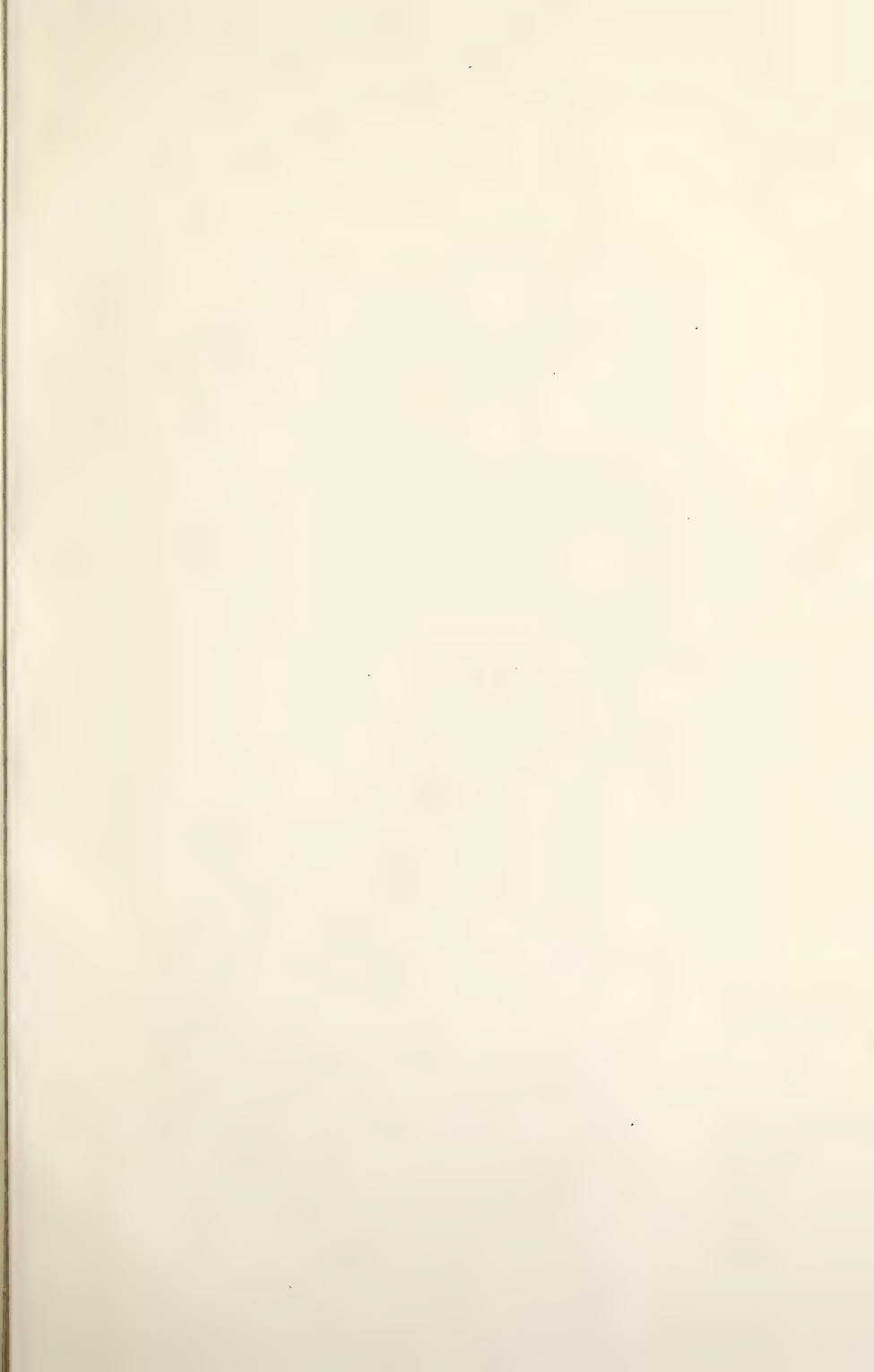
to manhood and womanhood, Sarah's death, aged twenty years, being the first break in the family; remarkable that they were, all twelve, men and women of fine physique, rugged specimens of New England stock. Their father and mother were consistent members of the Congregational Church and constant church attendance was a part of their creed, so these boys and girls were marshalled into the sanctuary every Sunday, sometimes filling more than one pew. They all received a good education in the schools of the town supplemented in most cases by terms at some academy. Abby J. was a teacher in Boston for some years. Clarissa married and removed to the West. Her husband was a sheriff and jailor at one time and once when a break was attempted she held the mob of desperate prisoners at bay with a revolver until help arrived. Of these twelve children Ann E. (Whittemore) is the only one remaining a resident of Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. CLARISSA BARNES, b. Nov. 20, 1833, m. Samuel G. Colley and rem. to Beloit, Wis. He d. Oct. 21, 1890.
2. NATHAN BARNES, +
3. ANN ELIZABETH, b. May 4, 1837, m. Daniel B. Whittemore. (See Whittemore gen.)
4. ABIGAIL JANE, b. Dec. 13, 1838, m. Jan. 1, 1878, Robert Hawthorne, of Newton Centre, Mass. He d. April 1, 1892.
5. BENJAMIN JONES, +
6. WILLIAM THURSTON, +
7. SARAH JONES, b. Sept. 9, 1844, d. Jan. 12, 1864.
8. CHARLES RODNEY, +
9. HENRY WINSLOW, +
10. GEORGE SUMNER, +
11. ROLAND HILL, +
12. ROSWELL MURRAY, +

NATHAN BARNES BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell; born July 31, 1835; married Nov. 25, 1858, Lizzie, daughter of Oliver and Susan (Foster) Hawkins of Troy, N. H. She was born June 13, 1836; died Nov. 3, 1865; second, Emily, daughter of Luke and Hannah W. (Perkins) Beard of Wilton. She was born July 20, 1846. At the close of the war he became connected with the wholesale house of E. C. Hazard & Co. of New York. In 1876 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and in 1880 accepted a position in the Boston custom house where he has been ever since and where he is now in charge of the Appraisers' Stores. He was a soldier during the Civil War. For his military record see chapter X. Resides at Winchester, Mass. Child by first wife:—

1. LESLIE BARNES, b. July 28, 1860, m. Sept. 9, 1903, Madelaine Endicott Giddings of Beverly, Mass. He is a graduate of Harvard Dental School. Child: Madelaine Giddings, b. Sept. 15, 1905.

Child by second wife:—





Roland H. Brewster

1. HORACE KEITH, b. Dec. 4, 1876. He is a graduate of Harvard Medical School.

BENJAMIN JONES BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell; born Dec. 25, 1840; married April, 1882, Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Keeley) Knight of Milford. She was born June 16, 1854, and died at Amherst, Feb. 2, 1890. He died at Medford, Mass., Jan. 1, 1896. He was engaged in the grocery business in Boston for a number of years and afterwards at Worcester, Mass. In 1882 he returned to the homestead farm which he had owned for a number of years. He was the postmaster at the "Centre" for a while, a member of the board of selectmen and of the board of education. He was a leader in the work of the Congregational Church, conducting the services for the better part of a year, while the church edifice was being remodeled. He was a soldier in the Civil war. See chapter X.
Children:—

1. MARY ELIZABETH, b. March 14, 1883, d. June 30, 1898.
2. ROSWELL KNIGHT, b. March 16, 1885.
3. PAUL W., b. Feb. 6, 1888.

WILLIAM THURSTON BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell; born Sept. 13, 1842; married first, Eliza J. Comings of West Lebanon, N. H. She died March 24, 1883. He married second, Mary E. Haskell of Afton, Minn., April 12, 1884. She was born May 3, 1851, and died May 28, 1895. Mr. Boutwell lived on the home farm some years and was active in church work and in town affairs. In 1880 he removed to Minn. He was a soldier in the Civil War. See Chap. X. He died at Guffy, Col., Aug. 2, 1904. Children:—

1. SARAH KIMBALL, b. in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1867. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, 1890.
2. WILLIAM R., b. in W. Lebanon, N. H., Nov. 25, 1868, d. June 14, 1871.
3. GEORGE B., b. in Medford, Mass., Nov. 8, 1870, m. first, Florence Rogers, second, Clara Corbett. Children by first wife: Roland C., b. Sept. 12, 1892, Edna, b. Sept. 18, 1893, Florence M., b. Dec. 5, 1894.
4. HOWARD P., b. in Wilton, N. H., Sept. 30, 1872, m. Grace R. Dow. Children: William D., b. Feb. 6, 1900, Helen I. b. Oct. 5, 1902.
5. EDWARD B., b. in Lyndeborough, Dec. 14, 1878, m. Nov. 26, 1901, Martha Ashworth of Chelsea, Mass.
Children by second wife:—
6. JOSEPH H., b. Oct. 4, 1885, at Cottage Grove, Minn.
7. MARY J., b. Sept. 5, 1887, at Afton, Minn.
8. PHILLIP K., b. Nov. 29, 1890, at Afton, Minn.

CHARLES RODNEY BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J.

(Barnes) Boutwell; born Aug. 1, 1846; married Oct. 23, 1867, Lucy S., daughter of Leonard M. and Abigail (Kendall) Kimball of Hillsboro. She was born June 4, 1839. He was one of the staff of inspectors in the Boston custom house for fifteen years. For some years previous he had been in the produce business in Charlestown, Mass. In 1888 he bought the homestead farm of his brother Benjamin and came back to his native town where he died Jan. 18, 1904.

DR. HENRY WINSLOW BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell; born Aug. 2, 1848; married first, Clara Gerrish of Franklin, N. H.; second, Mary Stanton of Sandwich. Clara (Gerrish) Boutwell died in 1894. He is a graduate of the Harvard Medical School and is a prominent physician in Manchester, N. H., being surgeon for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and the Manchester Mills; also president of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital. He is a trustee of the New Hampshire State Industrial School and of the Manchester Public Library; and was surgeon-general on the staff of Governor N. J. Bachel-der. Child:—

I. EDITH GERRISH, b. July 16, 1875, m. Selwyn B. Clark of Worcester, Mass., July 2, 1901.

GEORGE SUMNER BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell; born Aug. 22, 1850; married, May 21, 1872, Sophia McIver of Worcester, Mass. She was a daughter of Charles Chamberlain. He is with Boutwell Bros. Resides in Worcester, Mass.

ROLAND HILL BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell; born May 2, 1853; married Oct. 29, 1879, Minnie E., daughter of Albert H. and Ann (Ager) Butters of Medford, Mass.; born Nov. 1, 1853. She died Oct. 1, 1883. Married second, Oct. 28, 1885, Sarah, daughter of George S. and Jane (Skinner) Blake of Belmont, Mass. She died Feb. 27, 1891. Married, third, Nov. 16, 1904, Jennie (Crosbie) Gilman of Exeter. He established with his brother, Roswell M., Sept. 15, 1876, the firm of Boutwell Bros., incorporated, Lowell, Mass., dealers in iron and steel. He is president of the Portland Iron and Steel Company, Portland, Me., manufacturers of iron and steel, and president of the Standard Horse Shoe Co., So. Wareham, Mass., manufacturers of horse shoes. Residence, The Westminster, Boston. Child:—

I. ROLAND A., b. Oct. 1, 1883, d. Oct. 1, 1883.

ROSWELL MURRAY BOUTWELL, son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell; born May 22, 1855; married May 22, 1883, Jeannie C. Russell of Louisville, Ky. She was born Feb. 28, 1859. He is a member of the firm of Boutwell Bros., incorporated, Lowell, Mass., dealers in iron and steel, and is treasurer of the Portland Iron and Steel Co., Portland, Me., manufacturers of iron and steel. He is also treasurer of the Standard Horse Shoe Co., of So. Wareham, Mass., manufacturers of horse shoes. While a resident of Lowell he was a member of the city council from 1886 to 1889 and was chairman of the board of aldermen during the year 1889. Residence, 300 Newbury Street, Boston. Children:—

I. ELSIE RUSSELL, b. July 24, 1884.



Roswell W. Boutwell.



2. ROSWELL MURRAY, JR., b. Jan. 19, 1888.
3. ROLAND HILL, second, b. Oct. 10, 1889.

BOUTWELL.

ABRAM E. BOUTWELL was born at Amherst; married Nancy Brown of Amherst, Dec. 31, 1816; died June 25, 1835. His widow and children removed to Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. NAOMI ANN, m. William B. Raymond.
2. JAMES, +
3. ABRAM, +
4. NANCY, m. Benjamin B. Miller.
5. SARAH, m. Warren Ames.
6. MARY J., first, d. in infancy.
7. MARY J., second, m. Calvin A. Abbott. (See respective gen.)

JAMES BOUTWELL, son of Abram E. and Nancy (Brown) Boutwell; born April 16, 1820; married Ellen O'Donnell; born in Ireland. James Boutwell was a soldier in the Civil War and died Aug. 15, 1863, the day after he returned from the army. (See chap. X.) Their two oldest children were born at Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. MARY A., b. Dec. 5, 1852.
2. JAMES C., b. March 31, 1854.
3. ELLEN M., b. at Wilton.
4. ANGELINE, b. at Temple.
5. GEORGE, b. at Temple.

ABRAM BOUTWELL was born Feb. 28, 1822; married Mary Badger, a daughter of Stephen Badger. She was born Oct. 21, 1821, and died March 30, 1900. He was a soldier in the Civil War and died Dec. 27, 1893. (See chap. X.) Children all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. CHARLES F., b. July 19, 1853.
2. SARAH, b. June 8, 1855, d. June 18, 1859.
3. IDA M., b. May 1, 1858, m. Peter King.
4. HARVEY, b. Feb. 19, 1860.
5. STILLMAN, b. Feb. 17, 1862.

BOWEN

WILLIAM H. BOWEN, son of Guy and Mary (Richardson) Bowen; born in Corinth, Vt., Nov. 6, 1847; married April 19, 1869, Estella E., daughter of George B. and Mary J. (Clark) Woodward of Francestown. She was born Nov. 11, 1848. Mr. Bowen resides in "Johnson Corner" and is a prosperous and enterprising farmer. He has enlarged and remodeled the farm buildings. The production of milk for Boston is the leading branch of his farming. Child:—

1. WILLIAM T., +

WILLIAM T. BOWEN was born in Francestown, Dec. 11, 1869; married Aug. 30, 1892, Susan, daughter of James and Susan (Beaman) Walch. She was born Oct. 10, 1867. Mr. Bowen's failing health compelled him to seek the warmer climate of California, but receiving but little benefit from the change he returned to Lyndeborough and died the afternoon of his arrival, March 17, 1904.

BRADFORD.

THOMAS BRADFORD, born June 4, 1776; married first, Abigail ——. She died Jan. 14, 1797; second, Oct. 2, 1799, Patty Coburn. She was born Oct. 31, 1769; died Oct. 15, 1849. He died Sept. 14, 1852. Child by first wife:—

1. SARAH, b. Sept. 6, 1795, m. Oct. 31, 1833, Elijah Upton. He d. Feb. 4, 1835. She m., second, Loammi Eaton.

Children by second wife:—

2. ABIGAIL, b. July 7, 1800, m. Dec. 23, 1830, Reuben Baldwin. He d. Nov. 2, 1831.
3. PATTY, b. Feb. 7, 1802, m. Daniel Fish. (See Fish gen.)
4. MARY, b. Feb. 17, 1803, m. March 20, 1828, James Parker. She d. Oct. 21, 1847.
5. CHARLOTTE, b. Sept. 27, 1805, m. Dec. 23, 1830, Loammi Baldwin of Wilton. She d. May 27, 1882.
6. HANNAH, b. Nov. 7, 1807, m. Feb. 18, 1845, Lyman Parker. She d. Feb. 19, 1892.
7. REBECCA, b. Oct. 3, 1810, m. Albert Hardy of Greenfield. He d. Oct. 16, 1853.
8. JAMES C., +
9. JANE, b. Nov. 1, 1817, m. June 6, 1844, Horace Cudworth. She d. March 9, 1892.

JAMES C. BRADFORD, son of Thomas and Patty (Coburn) Bradford, born Sept. 2, 1813; married June, 1837, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah and ——— Brown of Mont Vernon. She was born Jan. 24, 1806; died Sept. 15, 1888. He died May 28, 1860. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ANN M., b. July 24, 1841, m. John M. Emery. (See Emery gen.)
2. JOHN A., b. May 22, 1843, d. July 1, 1896.
3. SARAH C., b. Aug. 28, 1845, d. Sept. 14, 1848.
4. HARLAN P., +

HARLAN PAGE BRADFORD, son of James C. and Sarah (Brown) Bradford, born April 20, 1848; married Oct. 25, 1870, Georgianna, daughter of Harvey and Lois (Cram) Holt of Lyndeborough. She was born March 17, 1851; died Sept. 27, 1871. Child:—

1. GEORGE P., b. Sept. 26, 1871, m. Agnes C., dau. of William E. and Phebe^y (Cutler) Fiske. One child: Harlan F.

BROOKS.

CAPT. WILLIAM BROOKS came to Lyndeborough soon after the Revolutionary War. He was born at Woburn, Mass., March 3, 1737, and was twice married. First, March 29, 1759, Abigail Kemp of Hollis, N. H.; second, Sept. 20, 1787, Hepsibah Powers of Hollis. By his first marriage he had a large family, none of the children probably born at Lyndeborough. Whether they came to Lyndeborough with him is unknown. It is supposed some of them did. He died at Lyndeborough Oct. 11, 1804. He enlisted in 1778 in Capt. Emerson's Co., Rhode Island Regiment, and was a second lieutenant. He again enlisted in Capt. John Mills' company in 1781. This company is supposed to be from Londonderry, N. H. In the town records is the record of the birth of Nathan, born Sept. 10, 1800, and John Boffee, born Dec. 12, 1802, children of William and Rebecca Brooks. It is not known if this William was the son of Capt. William or not. Children:—

1. WILLIAM, b. May 1, 1760.
2. ABIGAIL, b. July 19, 1762.
3. BETSEY, b. July 23, 1764.
4. SARAH, b. July 6, 1766.
5. ISAAC, b. Oct. 28, 1768.
6. MARAH, b. Feb. 15, 1771.
7. SAMUEL, b. March 3, 1774.
8. MARTHA, b. Aug. 23, 1776.
9. LEONARD, b. Jan. 29, 1779.
10. JOHN, b. Nov. 11, 1781.
11. SUSANNA, b. Feb. 12, 1783.

BROWN.

In the interval between the French and Indian war and the war of Independence, many deserters from the British army and navy found refuge in New Hampshire where opportunities were good for escape from capture. Prior to the year 1770, a young English soldier, named Hodgeman, came with two fellow deserters to the vicinity of Lyndeborough Centre, and were hidden and befriended by John Stephenson and others. One of the men died while here and was buried in the woods. Hodgeman learning that scouts were on his track sought concealment in the neighborhood of Purgatory Falls, then known as Wainwright's brook. Stephen Peabody, who had built a house on top of Strawberry Hill, here befriended the refugee. He made for him a hiding place in the ravine during the day. Hodgeman received his food from his protector's table, and at night stole up to Peabody's house for lodging. He afterward married and settled in Amherst, served in the Revolutionary Army, and abandoning the name of Hodgeman was known as William Brown. It is an interesting coincidence that nearly eighty years after this deserter found refuge at Purgatory Falls during troublous times, his son, Robert Brown, should become the owner of the land which includes this upper fall. Some of this land was sold to Mr. Hutchinson but the descendants of William Brown still own the adjoin-

ing farm. This William Brown married Tabitha Boutwell, of Amherst, and twelve children were born to them, one of whom, Robert, came to Lyndeborough.

ROBERT BROWN, son of William Brown and Tabitha (Boutwell) Brown, born at Amherst Dec. 14, 1800; married Mary Ann Erving of Amherst. She was born May 18, 1807; died July 9, 1866, at Jaffrey. He died Nov. 27, 1873, at Jaffrey. He came to Lyndeborough from Merrimack in 1839 and lived on the Lucas place (now so called) for a few years, then moved to the farm where Leonard G. now lives in the spring of 1844. His son, Leonard G., says of him "he was a moving planet; when he had been married twenty years, he had moved twenty-one times." Children:—

1. LEONARD G., +
2. SILAS L., b. at Lowell, Vt., 1828.
3. JOHN M., b. at Amherst, 1830. Went to sea and died there.
4. MARY E., b. April 23, 1832, d. October 18, 1895, in Mont Vernon.

Then there were four children who died very young of which there is no record.

9. SARAH A., b. at Lyndeborough, Jan. 6, 1844, d. Sept. 6, 1849.
10. GEORGE A., b. at Lyndeborough, 1846, died Sept. 13, 1849.
11. JAMES T., b. at Lyndeborough, May 5, 18—
12. MELISSA A., b. at Lyndeborough, July 1, 1848. Res. at Manchester.

LEONARD G. BROWN, son of Robert and Mary (Erving) Brown, born May 28, 1826; married Sept. 18, 1855, Nancy, daughter of Nathaniel C. and Betsey (Odell) Carlin. She was born May 27, 1837. In the fall of 1854 he went to the west and taught school in Missouri and Kansas. He taught seven months in an old log school house in Harrisonville, Mo. He returned to Lyndeborough in 1855 and settled on the Brown homestead near the celebrated Purgatory picnic grounds. He and young David Carlin found evidence that Purgatory was used as a picnic ground as early as 1839. He is a farmer, gardener and fruit grower. He has been superintendent of schools and a teacher; is much interested in temperance reform and has written for the agricultural papers. Of strict integrity of character, he has the respect of his fellow townspeople. Children:—

1. MINA A., b. Aug. 9, 1856, m. 1875, Edwin O. Butler.
2. LEONARD E., b. Sept. 27, 1858.
3. EFFIE M., b. Jan. 25, 1863, m. Andrew J. Marshall. (See Marshall gen.)
4. IDA B., b. July 25, 1865, m. April 17, 1886, Miles B. Wallace of Mont Vernon. Child: Maud E., b. April 21, 1890.
5. IRA R., b. Jan. 6, 1874, m. Nov. 25, 1896, Minnie O.,

daughter of Milton W. and Margaret (Mears) Wallace of Mont Vernon. She was b. July 19, 1871. One child, Ray W., b. Feb. 7, 1903.

BUCK.

SEWELL M. BUCK, son of Austin and Sarah (Coburn) Buck, born April 16, 1839, at Norway, Me; married Oct. 24, 1860, Sarah F., daughter of Ephraim T. and Mary A. (Shaw) Putnam. She was born Jan. 16, 1841. He came to Lyndeborough from Greenfield in 1870 and settled on the Israel Cram place in the westerly part of the town. He enlisted from Nashua in Co. F, 1st N. H. Vol., and served three months during the Civil War. Is a painter by trade. Children:—

1. GEORGIA A., b. Feb. 14, 1864.
2. CARRIE B., b. Aug. 30, 1866, m. first, Samuel Dolliver. (See Dolliver gen.), m. second, Roy E. Burton. (See Burton gen.)

BULLARD.

JOHN A. BULLARD, son of Naham and Keziah (Peabody) Bullard, born at Amherst, June 26, 1851, m. Nov. 23, 1875, Ida B., daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Farnum) Swinington. She was born at Mont Vernon, May 25, 1860. Mr. Bullard resides on the Charles Tarbell farm, Perham Corner. Children:—

1. HARRY O., b. July 17, 1877.
2. WINFIELD S., b. Sept. 5, 1880.
3. ARTHUR B., b. June 26, 1885, m. Aug. 21, 1904, Alice M. Dicey.
4. INFANT CHILD, b. July 31, 1890, d. Aug. 3, 1890.

BURNHAM.

The Burnham family here recorded came from Ipswich, Mass., sometime before the Revolution and settled in that part of Lyndeborough which was made the town of Greenfield. The farm is now owned by John Fletcher or is known as the Fletcher place. Col. Joshua Burnham, probably a brother of Stephen (the first to come to Lyndeborough), settled in Milford. Stephen, Nathaniel and James came to Lyndeborough. Mrs. Luther Cram is a grand-daughter of one of them. They all had a Revolutionary war record. Children of Stephen and Lucy Burnham:—

1. SARAH, b. May 18, 1777.
2. LOUISE, b. Sept. 6, 1778.

Children of Nathaniel and Mary Burnham:—

1. LUCY, b. Oct. 14, 1774.
2. CALEB, b. Nov. 23, 1776.
3. NATHANIEL, b. March 19, 1779.
4. EPES, b. Aug. 17, 1771.

Children of James and Ruampa Burnham : —

1. RUTH, b. Sept. 2, 1775.
2. MARY, b. Feb. 14, 1777.
3. JAMES, b. April 9, 1779.
4. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 10, 1782.

JOHN W. BURNHAM, born at Greenfield Dec. 18, 1822; married March 17, 1846, Ruth A., daughter of John and Sally (Tinker) Gage. She was born June 9, 1826; died Sept. 16, 1874. He lived for some years on the John Gage place, then removed to Francestown where he died Nov. 10, 1888. Children : —

1. JOHN A., b. at New Boston, Sept. 21, 1847, m. April 5, 1877, Almira A. Powers of Washington.
2. MARY A., b. at Francestown, April 20, 1850, m. Nov. 16, 1868, Frank E. Lee of Greenfield. Res. at Cambridge, Mass.
3. SARAH G., b. at Lyndeborough, Jan. 6, 1854, m. Nov. 16, 1880, John K. Jones of East Cambridge, Mass.
4. CHARLES F., b. at Lyndeborough Jan. 16, 1859, m. March 22, 1877, Lenora E. Dodge of Bennington.
5. EDWARD W., b. at Lyndeborough, May 4, 1860, m. Oct. 18, 1885, Mary E. Mulhall of Hancock.
6. EMMA A., b. at Lyndeborough, Aug. 31, 1863, m. July 11, 1892, George O. Joslin of Bennington. Res. at Bennington.

BURTON.

DEXTER BURTON, born at Wilton, Oct. 16, 1802; married April 20, 1824, Clarissa O. Spofford of Temple. She was born June 12, 1803; died Oct. 15, 1886. He died June 3, 1855. Children : —

1. DEXTER L., b. April 10, 1825, m. Nov., 1853, Emily F. Ward of Chelmsford, Mass. He rem. to Temple, d. May 3, 1896.
2. CLARISSA I., b. July 2, 1827, m. Jan. 1854, Nathan Holt of Temple.
3. JAMES E., b. Nov. 18, 1828, m. Nov. 18, 1852, Olive A. Robinson of Bennington. He d. March 11, 1897.
4. HELEN M., b. Feb. 24, 1831, m. May 18, 1853, George H. Blood of Temple. He was b. Oct. 17, 1826, d. Feb. 5, 1897. She d. April 8, 1900.
5. ELIZA J., b. Dec. 6, 1834, m. May 17, 1857, George W. Boynton of Wilton. He d. Nov. 1, 1900, in Oregon.
6. WILLIAM W., +
7. SARAH A., b. Aug. 28, 1838, d. in infancy.

WILLIAM W. BURTON, born Nov. 14, 1836; married June 20, 1861, Esther, daughter of Augustus and Almira (Boynton) Cragin of Temple. He has been and is a man of much influence in town affairs. Has been selectman many years. Was representative to the General Court in 1874-1875, 1895-1896. Road agent in 1892 and has held other public office. He makes the raising of milk for the Boston market a specialty and for 40 years has run a milk route to Wilton, taking the route of D. Whiting. His farm is large and well cultivated, with a fine set of farm buildings, situated in the extreme southwest part of the town. Children:—

1. CLARA J., b. April 17, 1862, m. March 27, 1889, George E. May of Wilton. Res. in Wilton.
2. ELMER W., b. Oct. 21, m. Oct. 25, 1892, Cora Lane of Stoddard. Res. in Wilton.
3. ADDIE A., b. June 3, 1871, m. Dr. M. B. Richards. (See Richards gen.)

JOHN HALE BURTON, son of John and Anna (Kidder) Burton, born at Wilton, Oct. 2, 1843; married March 11, 1871, Clintina, daughter of David J. and Elizabeth (Salter) Carlin. She was born in Peterborough Oct. 27, 1853. Children:—

1. JOHN MILO, b. Oct. 1, 1871, m. Nov. 27, 1895, Florence E. Jaquith.
2. CORA A., b. May 23, 1873, m. August, 1888, Charles Green.
3. ROY E., b. April 25, 1875, m. August, 1896, Carrie, daughter of Sewell M. and Sarah (Putnam) Buck. She was b. Aug. 30, 1866.
4. EDDA F., b. Nov. 2, 1877, m. Nov. 20, 1897, Clarence Lowe. Children: Lester, Hazel, Harold, Forest.
5. MYRTIE C., b. March 9, 1881, m. Perley Holden. (See Holden gen.)
6. JOSIE E., b. May 9, 1887.

BUTLER.

WILLIAM BUTLER, the ancestor of the Butler family of Lyndeborough, lived at one time in Gloucester, Mass. While there he married Sarah Perkins. They afterward removed to Ipswich, Mass. Just how many children they had we do not know, but there were three sons of whom there is some record. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. His wife died in Lyndeborough in 1821. The above mentioned three sons were:—

1. JONATHAN, +
2. WILLIAM, who entered the Continental Army, and is supposed to have died of disease or to have been killed, for he never was heard from.
3. JACOB, also enlisted in the Continental Army, was taken

prisoner, sent to Halifax, N. S., where he died of small pox.

JONATHAN BUTLER, son of William and Sarah (Perkins) Butler; born 1758; married Aug. 17, 1778, Lois, daughter of John and Tryphena (Powers) Kidder. She was born July 10, 1760; died 1846; He died Dec. 5, 1844. He was a soldier at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and in the retreat from that engagement was taken with cramps and fell out of the ranks; after much suffering he crawled into a swamp, where he was concealed, and later joined his company again. He came to Lyndeborough in 1777, and settled on land in the westerly part of the town. He was a blacksmith by trade, and his daughter used to say that the sound of his hammer on the anvil was the first thing she heard in the morning and the last thing at night. He was a man of retiring manners, and much respected. He was a constant attendant at church and Sunday School. He sang and took part in all the services the Sunday but one before he died. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SARAH, b. Jan. 11, 1779, m. first, Asa Burroughs, second, Samuel Rogers, five children.
2. HANNAH, b. Oct. 27, 1780, m. Douglass Robinson, four children.
3. JACOB, b. Dec. 30, 1782, d. June 1, 1785.
4. JONATHAN, b. March 1, 1785, m. Patty Russell, nine children.
5. LOIS, b. April 27, 1787, m. Ephraim Hackett, eleven children.
6. RACHEL, b. July 4, 1789, m. James Cavendish, nine children.
7. TRYPHENA, b. April 2, 1792, m. David Putnam. (See Putnam gen.)
8. JACOB, 2nd, +
9. MARY, b. Sept. 4, 1796, m. James White, twelve children.
10. SUSANNA, b. Sept. 23, 1798, d. aged sixteen years.
11. LUCY, b. Jan. 21, 1802, m. Nathaniel Burnham, one child.
12. WILLIAM, +

JACOB BUTLER, son of Jonathan and Lois (Kidder) Butler; born June 7, 1794; married Jan. 22, 1818, Sarah, daughter of — Blanchard of Lyndeborough. She was born May 29, 1793; died April, 1869. He died April 16, 1882. He was a man who stood high in the estimation of his townsmen and in church circles. His name frequently occurs in the records of his day, and he evidently was a man of influence. When the old church at the Centre was sold, he bought the historic structure, and taking it down used the material in making him a new barn. He served in the War of 1812, and after his return from the army became an energetic and thrifty farmer. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JACOB NEWTON, b. Aug. 21, 1819, d. Oct. 13, 1819.

2. JACOB N., 2nd, +
3. JONATHAN, b. June 16, 1823, rem. to Nebraska.
4. WILLIAM H., b. Oct. 28, 1825.
5. CHARLES M., +
6. OLNEY P., +

DR. WILLIAM BUTLER, son of Jonathan and Lois (Kidder) Butler; born April 21, 1805; married first, March 30, 1830, Nancy Smith. She died April 11, 1850, and he married second, Oct. 22, 1850, Mrs. Ximenia P. King. By his first wife he had four children, one of whom was Dr. William Morris Butler of Brooklyn, N. Y. He took the full course at Dartmouth Medical College, taking his degree in 1830. He removed to Maine, Broom Co., N. Y. For a period of fifty-five years he diligently followed his profession, his practice covering a vast extent of territory, and in common with all doctors in the early settlements, he made his visits on horseback. At 80 years of age he was still strong and vigorous, the oldest member of the Broom County Medical Society. He was for more than forty years a member and official of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. JACOB NEWTON BUTLER, son of Jacob and Sarah (Blanchard) Butler, born Feb. 6, 1821; married Harriet Moore of Lempster, N. H., June 22, 1846. She was born Feb. 10, 1827. He was educated at the New Ipswich and Hancock Academies and at a preparatory school at Union, New York. Read medicine first under the direction of Dr. John Ramsey of Greenfield and afterwards at Peterboro under Doctors Follansbee and Smith. He then studied with Dr. Joseph Parsons of Bennington, and after attending several courses of lectures, graduated at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1843, before he was twenty-three years of age. In December of that year he located at Lempster, N. H., where he resided until his death which occurred Feb. 16, 1903. Child:—

1. GEORGE ARTHUR, b. May 23, 1850. Is a civil engineer and res. in Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES M. BUTLER, son of Jacob and Sarah (Blanchard) Butler, born Aug. 7, 1827; married Martha M. Weston of Newton, Ohio, June 21, 1855. She was born July 18, 1839. He died May 11, 1903.

1. LU A., b. April 6, 1871, m. Charles W. White of Wilton, June 29, 1893.
2. LILLIE M., b. July 14, 1874, m. Charles G. Carleton of Mt. Vernon, Oct. 11, 1894.

OLNEY P. BUTLER, son of Jacob and Sarah (Blanchard) Butler, born April 22, 1835; married Hannah W. Langdell. He died May 1, 1880. Olney P. Butler, together with four of his children, died of diphtheria in 1880, within the space of five weeks.

1. SARAH A., b. at Lyndeborough, Aug. 27, 1856, m. 1874, Joseph H. Stickney of Tyson, Vt.
2. GEORGE H., +
3. CARRIE L., b. at Lyndeborough, July 7, 1861, m. Dec. 20,

- 1884, Edward H. Spofford of Greenfield. She d. March 28, 1890.
4. NELLIE P., b. at Greenfield, June 10, 1863, m. Nov. 30, 1882, Charles H. Scott of Tyson, Vt. She d. May 30, 1883.
 5. WILLIAM L., b. at Lyndeborough, March 5, 1865, d. April 29, 1880.
 6. LIZZIE H., b. at Lyndeborough, Jan. 28, 1870, d. April 20, 1880.
 7. WALTER S., b. at Lyndeborough, Oct. 19, 1876, d. March 30, 1880.
 8. MARK W., b. at Lyndeborough, Feb. 17, 1878, d. April 5, 1880.

GEORGE H. BUTLER, son of Olney P. and Hannah (Langdell) Butler, born at Lyndeborough, March 19, 1858; married Sept. 15, 1881, Myra A. Carpenter of Surrey, Vt. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. HERVEY L., b. Dec. 22, 1885.
2. HAROLD A., b. Feb. 14, 1890.

BUTTERFIELD.

DAVID BUTTERFIELD lived in town at one time and his children were born here. He married Miriam Durant. She was born in 1775; died in Francestown, Feb. 2, 1848. He was born 1775 and died at Lyndeborough, Feb. 18, 1812, of spotted fever. He was the grandfather of David "Newton" Butterfield of New Boston. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. SARAH, m. Brackley Rose (See Rose gen.)
2. HANNAH.
3. JANE, m. Benjamin Ames.
4. LUCY, m. Nathaniel Bruce.
5. OLIVE, m. Hiram Dodge.

CARKIN.

The first record of the Carkin family in Lyndeborough is the birth of John, son of John and Elizabeth his wife, Sept. 9, 1765. Elizabeth Carkin died Nov. 10, 1829, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Chamberlain Cram. John Carkin died March 2, 1799, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. John and his wife, Elizabeth, appear to have been the first of the family to settle in town. John and Isaac Carkin are credited to Lyndeborough, as Revolutionary soldiers. Isaac was probably a brother of John. Among the older members of the family, there is a story current of the origin of the name Carkin, whether true or not it is quaint and interesting. It is said that two little boys were secretly placed on board a ship bound for America. They were not discovered until too late to put back. These young stowaways were unable to give much of an account of themselves or tell their

names, and were made to carry water to the sailors and in other ways to work their passage. They carried the liquid in tin cans, and soon were known as the little "carrycans" and from thence the name Carkin. Isaac and John were said to be sons or grandsons of one of the little "carrycans." There are four children of John and Elizabeth recorded :—

1. JOHN, b. Sept. 9, 1765, drowned July 9, 1777.
2. AARON, +
3. PRUDENCE, b. Sept. 2, 1774.
4. ELIZABETH. The marriage intention of Ephraim Putnam, third, and Elizabeth Carkin is recorded Nov. 6, 1794.

AARON CARKIN, son of John and Elizabeth Carkin, born Nov. 13, 1767; married Dec. 15, 1791, Betsey Duncklee of Amherst. She died Nov. 30, 1845. He died Feb. 19, 1852. Children :—

1. JOHN, b. Oct. 19, 1792, m. Betsey Smith. Rem. to Bennington where he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. He d. Oct. 25, 1883.
2. ELIZABETH, b. May 6, 1794, d. June 4, 1794.
3. BETSEY, b. Jan. 30, 1796, m. Oliver Fales. Rem. to Dedham, Mass., d. Dec. 30, 1820.
4. CLARISSA, b. Nov. 13, 1797, m. Asher Curtis, d. Dec. 8, 1880. (See Curtis gen.)
5. MEHITABLE, b. Aug. 14, 1799, m. John Hartshorn, d. Feb. 19, 1881. (See Hartshorn gen.)
6. AARON, b. July 22, 1801. Was badly burned by an explosion of gun powder at Bennington and died ten days later, Oct. 13, 1828.
7. NATHANIEL C., +
8. DAVID, +
9. JESSE D., b. Nov. 20, 1807, m. Sarah Hutchinson of Wilton.
10. CLEMENT, b. Oct., 1808, d. Nov. 20, 1808.
11. CHARLES, b. March 12, 1811, d. April 8, 1888.

NATHANIEL C. CARKIN, son of Aaron and Betsey (Duncklee) Carkin, born Oct. 28, 1803; married Feb. 23, 1830, Betsey T. Odell of Mont Vernon; second, Elizabeth Brown of Amherst. Betsey (Odell) Carkin died Feb. 27, 1864. Children by first wife :—

1. AARON, b. Dec. 31, 1831, d. Jan. 9, 1832.
2. SOPHRONIA, b. June 27, 1833, m. March 9, 1864, Ezra M. Farnum.
3. NANCY, b. May 27, 1837, m. Leonard G. Brown. (See Brown gen.)

DAVID CARKIN, son of Aaron and Betsey (Duncklee) Carkin, born Jan. 1, 1806; married Dec. 27, 1827, Lydia, daughter of William and

Eunice (Cram) Abbott. She was born June 5, 1809; died Sept. 15, 1895. He died July 6, 1892. Children :—

1. DAVID J., +
2. LYDIA J., b. June 27, 1831, m., first, Oct. 27, 1851, Franklin Towns of Milford; second, Jerome Weston of Mason.
3. JOHN C., +

DAVID J. CARKIN, son of David and Lydia (Abbott) Carkin, born July 17, 1827; married Elizabeth Salter of Mount Holley, Vt. He died Nov. 16, 1878, in Louisiana. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children :—

1. CLINTINA, b. in Peterborough, Oct 27, 1853, m. John H. Burton of Lyndeborough. (See Burton gen.)
2. GEORGE, b. April 24, 1857, m. Hattie M. Stone of Royalston, Mass. She was b. Oct. 15, 1862, m. July 4, 1882.

JOHN C. CARKIN, son of David and Lydia C. (Abbott) Carkin, born March 7, 1844; married Dec. 30, 1866, Ellen E., daughter of Zadoc and Ellinor (Sanborn) Jones of Milford. She was born Oct. 29, 1846. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Was moderator of the town meetings for many years. Resides at So. Lyndeborough. Children :—

1. MEDIE A., b. Oct. 12, 1867, m. first, John L. Trask of Marrons, Conn.; second, Bradley L. Hayward of Brockton, Mass.; third, Fred Waterhouse of Brockton, Mass.
2. JOHN A., +
3. MERRILL F., b. Nov. 25, 1869, m. Aug. 16, 1894, Jennie, daughter of William H. and Eliza A. (Dale) Doe of Reading, Mass. Child: Evelyn G.
4. FRED E., +
5. WILLIE C., +

JOHN A. CARKIN, son of John C. and Ellen E. (Jones) Carkin, born Sept. 10, 1868; married Minnie R., daughter of John H. and Sabra Anna (Lewis) Day of Greenfield, June 23, 1889. She was born Sept. 20, 1872. Children all born in Lyndeborough :—

1. HENRY A., b. Nov. 7, 1892.
2. BELLE E., b. Oct. 23, 1894.
3. CARROLL C., b. March 30, 1897.
4. EDGAR L., b. Feb. 12, 1899.
5. SABRA E., b. April 13, 1901.
6. LYDIA R., b. at Greenland, N. H., Aug. 31, 1903.

FRED E. CARKIN, son of John C. and Ellen E. (Jones) Carkin, born Jan. 25, 1871; married March 31, 1894, Mary E., daughter of Edwin and Emmeline (Wilkins) Kinney of Peterborough. Children :—

1. NELLIE E., b. at Lyndeborough, Feb. 27, 1895.

2. GEORGE, b. at Lyndeborough, April 20, 1897.
3. ISAAC B., b. at Harrisville, April 24, 1899, d. Sept. 4, 1899.
4. ANNIE R., b. at Harrisville, June 13, 1900.
5. EDITH M., b. at Harrisville, Oct. 15, 1901.
6. KATHLEEN E., b. at Harrisville, Feb. 20, 1903.
7. JOHN R., b. at Lyndeborough, April 27, 1904.

WILLIE C. CARKIN, son of John C. and Ellen E. (Jones) Carkin, born Oct. 7, 1873; married Dec. 19, 1893, Anna E., daughter of Charles A. and Ann B. (Butler) Barrett of Antrim. She was born June 4, 1871. Children:—

1. ROBERT C., b. Sept. 16, 1894.
2. GERALD, b. Oct. 2, 1901.

CARLETON.

One of the most notable families among the early settlers of Salem-Canada was the Carleton family. Joseph Carleton, their immigrant ancestor, came to this country from England and settled in Newburyport, Mass. He married Abigail Osgood and they had six children born to them, David, Jonathan, Moses, Jeremiah, Mary and Abigail. It is supposed that these children were born in Newburyport, Mass.

JEREMIAH CARLETON, son of Joseph and Abigail (Osgood) Carleton, born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1715; married Eunice Taylor, who was born in 1717. They lived in Newtown, now Amesbury, Mass., where part of his children were born. His business was that of a carpenter, millwright and lumber dealer. About the year 1750, he removed to Litchfield, N. H., and six years later in the fall he came to Salem-Canada and pitched his camp on land now owned by E. C. Curtis. It was built beside a big rock situated about 30 rods from the northeast corner of said land. The remains of the stone fire dogs and cellar hole may still be seen. He began his clearing among the big hemlocks on the flat the other side of the brook and worked at it during the fall and winter, and in the spring went back to his family presumably at Litchfield. While he was in camp that winter some hunters drove a lot of deer into the big brook near by and getting fire from his camp they killed a number. They stayed with him all night, and in the morning took the hides of the deer, leaving him with a plentiful supply of venison. He returned with his family that year and is supposed to have built him a cabin, but Indians killed his stock and burned his cabin and he was forced to leave and did not return until two years later in 1760. When he returned, if he cleared 20 acres of land and built a framed house of certain dimensions he was to have 60 acres of land, and if he built a saw-mill he was to have 60 acres more for that. He built his house about 100 rods northeast of E. C. Curtis's brick house, and near the brook. He hewed all the timber for his house from oak logs and those timbers are sound to-day.

He built the saw-mill in 1761 and 1762. It was situated about 30 rods below the bridge on the road from Johnson's Corner to Wilton. In this mill the boards were sawed to finish his house. The mill did a good

business as long as he was able to run it. He cleared the land and had 8 acres of corn planted among the stumps the first year. The bears were numerous and took toll of the corn and live stock. The Carletons were at work among the corn one day, when they heard the hog squeal. The old man ran to the rescue but too late to save the hog, but the women folks had run with their hemlock brooms and had scared a bear away from the carcass. Jeremiah was indignant that he should lose the chance to shoot the bear, but they had fresh pork for awhile. He died in 1769. His wife survived him about 25 years. She was a very religious woman and used to walk to Amherst, 6 miles, to attend church, guiding her way by marked trees. They had seven children:—

1. OSGOOD, +
2. JEREMIAH, +
3. MARY, m. Reuben Bachelder and rem. to Warren, N. H., where they lived and died.
4. ABIGAIL, m. first, Adam Johnson, second, "Ensign" David Putnam. Mr. Johnson died or was killed while in the army during the Revolutionary War.
5. TIMOTHY. Was killed by the accident at the raising of the Wilton church in 1774.
6. DAVID. Killed in the army during the Revolutionary War. (See Chapter VII.)
7. EBENEZER. After the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he took part (See Chapter VII), he came home and settled in Chester, N. H., and d. in 1840.

OSGOOD CARLETON, son of Jeremiah and Eunice (Taylor) Carleton born in Newtown, or Amesbury, Mass., in 1741, and came to Lyndeborough with his father. He was a fine mechanic and a great mathematician. He cleared a piece of land about half a mile south of the old meeting house and built a house and lived in it some years. The site is grown up to wood now. He did a large business in surveying, laying out the towns around in lots, both in New Hampshire and Vermont. He published some works on navigation and made almanacs. He taught a select school of high order and once when the committee visited it they found everything satisfactory, but said they wished to ask him one question. They said they had been told that he never went to school a day in his life and wished to know if it was true. He said that it was so. He surveyed and drew the plans for the forts to protect Boston harbor and did other surveying for the government. One of his pupils in Boston was Robert B. Thomas of "Farmers' Almanac" fame. Mr. Carleton taught him how make almanacs and indeed made the calculations for the first "Farmers' Almanac" himself. The story is told that everything was finished and ready for the printer but the weather predictions, and Mr. Carleton told his daughter, a lively girl of sixteen, that she might add them. In a spirit of mischief she predicted a thunder storm in January and a snowstorm in June. When the book was printed Mr. Carleton reproached his daughter for having ruined the venture, but as it hap-

pened, a thunder storm did come in January, and one morning in June the girl arose and found flakes of snow falling. She called her father to see. The reputation of the "Farmers' Almanac" was made for all time. He was also a cunning hunter and trapper. (See p. 118.)

Osgood had two sons and one or more daughters. His wife died in Lyndeborough. After his wife's death he went to live with his son in Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. (See Chap. VII.)

JEREMIAH CARLETON, second son of Jeremiah and Eunice (Taylor) Carleton, was born in Newtown in 1743; married Lois Hoyt, born in Newburyport in 1746. He lived with his father until he was sixteen, and then enlisted in the army. The year after his discharge, 1760, he went to work as an apprentice to learn the ship carpenters' trade, presumably in Newburyport, and stayed there until 1771, when he removed with his family to the farm left by his father in Lyndeborough, but in a year or two went back to Newburyport, Mass. When the Revolutionary War came on, there being no work at ship carpentering, he again returned to the farm. After the war he lived the remainder of his life on the farm. (For military record see Chap. VII.) They had eleven children: —

1. SARAH, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 1768, came with her father to Lyndeborough when three years old, m. 1795, William Richardson, and removed to Barre, Vt.; two children.
2. JEREMIAH, b. 1770, in Newburyport, d. an infant.
3. JEREMIAH, 2nd, b. in Lyndeborough May 10, 1772, m. 1798, Deborah Edwards, and removed to Barre, Vt.; nine children.
3. TIMOTHY, b. June 1, 1774, m. 1801, Miss Huzza, and removed to Barre, Vt.; seven children.
5. LOIS, b. Mar. 2, 1776, m. Caleb Taft and removed to Barre, Vt.; six children.
6. MARY, b. Aug. 3, 1779, m. 1799, John Harwood; removed to Mont Vernon; six children.
7. BETTY, b. Apr. 19, 1781.
8. RHODA, b. June 27, 1783, m. 1806, Henry Cram.
9. HANNAH, b. Sept. 16, 1785.
10. DUDLEY, +
11. MOSES, b. Sept. 7, 1792, m. 1818, Chloe Batchelder, lived at Amherst and New Ipswich, and 1832 removed to Oswego, N. Y.

DUDLEY CARLETON, son of Jeremiah and Lois (Hoyt) Carleton; born June 23, 1788; married Dec. 24, 1817, Eliza, daughter of John and Ruth (Southwick) Proctor of Lyndeborough. She was born Mar. 8, 1796; died at Amherst, June 9, 1867. He died Nov. 19, 1873. He settled on the old homestead farm to take care of his parents. He built the brick house now owned and occupied by E. C. Curtis. (Mr. Curtis owns prac-

tically all of the Carleton farm.) In 1833 he sold part of the farm with the brick house to Amaziah Blanchard, and the rest to James O'Donnell, and in 1834 removed to Francestown, where he lived until 1838, when he removed to Amherst, where he died. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. July 16, 1819, m. May 13, 1858, Mary P., dau. of Abel and Polly (Proctor) Hill of Lyndeborough. She was b. Jan. 15, 1822. One son, John S., b. at Francestown, May 18, 1861, d. at Amherst, Aug. 14, 1887. John Carleton d. in Amherst, July 31, 1891.
2. ELIZA, b. Jan. 27, 1824.
3. MARY LOIS, b. Nov. 12, 1827, m. May 9, 1861, Luther Coggin, Jr., of Amherst. Res. at Amherst.

CARR.

CHARLES CARR, and Rosa, his wife, resided in Lyndeborough for a number of years, removing to Wilton. They had two children born in Lyndeborough.

1. C. LORENZO, b. Oct. 25, 1882.
2. Annis R. b. March 4, 1887.

CARSON.

WILLIAM CARSON was the first of that name to settle in Lyndeborough. He was born in Scotland in 1722. He was a brother or nephew of John Carson, the first settler in Francestown.* He lived in Francestown for a time, and then removed to Johnson's Corner. He probably came here in 1774 or 1775. He married Isabelle, daughter of John and Mary Johnson, and settled on land which is now the farm owned by Mrs. Kilburn S. Curtis. He built the house which has been remodeled into the present building. He died in 1818, aged 96. They had four children, some of them said to have been born in Francestown:—

1. WILLIAM, +
2. ROBERT, +
3. MARY, +
4. ASA, +

WILLIAM CARSON, son of William and Isabelle (Johnson) Carson; born 1754; married Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Harwood of Mont Vernon. The father died a short time before the birth of the youngest child, 1797. Children:—

1. JOHN, +
2. WILLIAM, b. 1797, m. Dorcas Russell. They had two children, Eliza A. and Lafayette. Eliza A., m. Anson French of Wilton. Lafayette d. unm.

*There is a variance of the records furnished me by a descendant of the family (Mrs. W. D. Hooper of Mont Vernon) and those published in the Francestown History. She insists that John of Francestown never married, and that John, William and Robert were his nephews. It is immaterial to this History to enter into a controversy in regard to it.

JOHN CARSON, son of William and Abigail (Harwood) Carson; born Sept. 10, 1792; married 1813, Hannah Austin of Methuen, Mass. They had four children, two dying in infancy and two sons living to manhood:—

1. JOHN JOHNSON, +
2. ALEXANDER, +

JOHN JOHNSON CARSON, son of John and Hannah (Austin) Carson, born March 3, 1816; married June, 1840, Sarah, daughter of James and Azubah (Curtis) Hopkins of Mont Vernon. She was born March 12, 1816; died Nov. 18, 1887. He died Sept. 16, 1896. Children:

1. SARAH F., b. March, 1841, d. July, 1842.
2. EMILY F., b. Jan. 16, 1843, m. David Upton, Sept. 7, 1854. Res. in New Boston.
3. ADONIRAM J., b. March 27, 1845, d. September, 1847.
4. GEORGE J., +
5. HANNAH J., b. Feb. 2, 1851, d. August, 1853.
6. HATTIE J., b. Oct. 19, 1852, m. Ira Parker of Mont Vernon June 24, 1878, d. June 26, 1881.
7. FRANK P., b. March 26, 1855, m. Eda M. Carson, Aug. 24, 1880.

GEORGE J. CARSON, son of John J. and Sarah (Hopkins) Carson, born Oct. 19, 1848 in Mont Vernon; married June 14, 1877, Laura A., daughter of David D. and Sophronia (Dickinson) Clark of Lyndeborough. She was born March 7, 1852; died Nov. 24, 1903. Children:

1. ROY C., b. in Mont Vernon, Dec. 8, 1879.
2. CORA A., b. in Mont Vernon, Sept. 20, 1881, d. March 5, 1889.
3. HATTIE M., b. at New Boston, Aug. 13, 1883.

ALEXANDER CARSON, son of John and Hannah (Austin) Carson, born Dec. 17, 1822; married Dec. 20, 1843, Margaretta C., daughter of James and Azubah (Curtis) Hopkins of Mont Vernon. She was born Dec. 14, 1822. Children born in Lyndeborough:

- 1 & 2. HELEN and ELLEN, twins, b. Sept. 30, 1844. Ellen d. May 3, 1859, Helen d. Oct. 14, 1867.
3. MARTHA A., b. Feb. 28, 1846, m. May 9, 1878, Wallace D. Hooper, and res. in Mont Vernon.
4. JOHN W., b. Nov. 16, 1847, m. Dec. 24, 1884, Julia A. Dodge of Francestown, res. in Francestown.
5. ABBIE L., b. June 9, 1853, d. Oct. 14, 1867.
6. ALWILDA J., b. July 1, 1854, d. Oct. 17, 1867.
7. NETTIE M., b., Feb. 20, 1860, in Mont Vernon, m. March 29, 1898, Nathaniel F. Hooper, res. in Mont Vernon.

8. THERESA D., b. May 6, 1861, in Mont Vernon, d. June 6, 1868.

ROBERT CARSON, son of William and Isabelle (Johnson) Carson. We have been unable to find any record of his family. He married and raised a family here, living on the Charles L. Perham farm. He is said to have removed with his family to Barre, Vt., and to have been one of the first settlers of that place.

MARY CARSON, daughter of William and Isabelle (Johnson) Carson; married Amos Wilkins. They had five children, Amos, Mary, Isabelle, Simon and Mark. Mary and Isabelle married two brothers by the name of Stone and went to Swampscott, Mass. Simon and Mark also settled there or in Lynn, Mass. Amos Wilkins left his family for some reason and was never heard from.

ASA CARSON, son of William and Isabelle (Johnson) Carson, married Mrs. Elizabeth (Harwood) Lynch. (This widow Lynch had one daughter, Artemesia, who married Capt. Ebenezer Russell of Lyndeborough.) Asa Carson and Elizabeth, his wife, had seven children born to them, none of them born at Lyndeborough. The Harwood sisters, who married William and Asa Carson, were sisters of Andrew Harwood of Perham Corner, and daughters of John and Abigail (Hastings) Harwood of Mont Vernon.

CARYL.

JOHN CARYL, born Sept. 16, 1791; married Lucy Clark, May, 1818. She was born Aug. 3, 1800; died May 14, 1835. He died May 30, 1882. Children:

1. JOHN C., b. May 20, 1819.
2. WILLIAM B., b. Dec. 4, 1820.
3. NANCY, b. Jan. 29, 1823.
4. OLIVE, b. June 5, 1825.
5. CHRISTANNA, b. July 16, 1827.
6. BENJAMIN W., b. Dec. 1, 1829.
7. LUCY H., b. June 27, 1832.

CHAMBERLAIN.

The name Chamberlain appears very early in the history of Salem-Canada. Jonathan Chamberlain was the son of Capt. Samuel and Abigail (Hill) Chamberlain of Chelmsford, Mass. He was born there Feb. 11, 1711. On May 12, 1737, his father deeded him for "love and natural affection" a number of lots of land in Tyngs Township which "lyeth on the east side of Merrimack river between Suncook or Lovell's town (now Pembroke) and Litchfield." On Aug. 21, 1739, he sold this land to James Anderson of Londonderry. In that same year (1739), he removed to Salem-Canada. In 1740 or 1741 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Cram. They were his predecessors by one or two years in the township. It is evident that he returned to Chelmsford, Mass., and lived there for awhile, for their children are recorded as born in Chelmsford. But Mr. Rufus Chamberlain believes they were born in

Salem-Canada, and there being no township records kept, they were recorded in Chelmsford, Mass. It is a fact that the older children of the daughters of John Cram are recorded in the towns where their husbands came from. April 8, 1768, Jonathan Chamberlain received from the heirs of Joseph Cram of Lyndeborough, a deed of the south part of Lot No. 41, containing seventy-five acres. The consideration being, "the caring for and giving Christian burial to Joseph Cram." This farm is the one where Rufus Chamberlain now lives. Jonathan Chamberlain was a Revolutionary soldier. He, together with his son, Jonathan Jr., enlisted in Capt. Peter Clark's Company, and marched from Lyndeborough for Ticonderoga, July 1, 1777. (See Chap. VII.) He was prominent in shaping the policy and management of the new town, and endured the hardships of frontier life. His wife was born 1721, and died April 30, 1806. He died Jan. 19, 1795. Children:—

1. ELIZABETH, born April 30, 1742.
2. JONATHAN, +
3. SAMUEL, +
4. OLIVE, b. Aug. 16, 1750, m. Benjamin Cram.
5. SARAH, b. April 6, 1753, d. Jan. 5, 1797.
6. MOLLY, b. May 10, 1756.
7. JOHN, +
8. ABIGAIL, b. July 8, 1763.

JONATHAN CHAMBERLAIN, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cram) Chamberlain, born Feb. 26, 1743-4; married July 13, 1768, Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Cram and Elizabeth, his wife. She was born 1748. Like his father he was a soldier in the Continental army. He died April 26, 1815. Children:—

1. BENJAMIN, b. April 7, 1770, m. Joanna Herrick. Rem. to Gardiner, Me.
2. JONATHAN, b. March 17, 1772. Rem. to Hanover, N. H., and was the father of Eliza Chamberlain, who lived at the centre for many years.
3. JOHN, b. March 26, 1774, m. Abigail Brown. Rem. to Hallowell, Me.
4. ELIZABETH, b. June 3, 1776, m. Samuel Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
5. DAVID, b. Dec. 3, 1778.
6. DANIEL, +
7. MARGARET, b. Dec. 28, 1783, m. ——— Cole.
8. OLIVE, b. Aug. 4, 1788, m. Ephraim Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
9. NATHANIEL, b. March 3, 1791, m. 1816, Mary Knapp. He rem. to Covington, Ky.; later to Hudson, Mich.; d. Toledo, O., March 20, 1857.

10. ASA, b. April 10, 1793.

11. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 12, 1795, m. ——— Burton. Rem. to Mason.

DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Cram) Chamberlain, b. March 6, 1781; married Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Patience Pearsons of Lyndeborough. She died July 29, 1873. He removed to Woburn, Mass., where he died May 5, 1874. Children recorded as born at Lyndeborough: —

1. HANNAH, b. Dec. 14, 1815.

2. CHLOE, b. June 23, 1817.

3. DIANTHA, b. Aug. 27, 1819.

4. AMANDA, b. Nov. 11, 1824.

5. DANIEL, b. Oct. 30, 1826.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cram) Chamberlain, born April 4, 1745; married first, Hannah, who died Sept. 25, 1784; second, Naomi Richardson. He died in 1812 or 1813, and his widow, Naomi, died in 1850 or 1851. He was a soldier in the Continental Army. (See Chapter VII.) Children by first wife: —

1. HANNAH, b. April 28, 1775, m. ——— Burnham. Rem. to Greenfield.

2. ELIZABETH, b. May 8, 1777, d. June 13, 1780.

3. SAMUEL, +

4. AMY, b. Feb. 14, 1781.

5. BETSEY, b. April 18, 1783.

6. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 30, 1786, m. ——— Ordway. Rem. to New York.

7. RACHEL, b. Oct. 6, 1787, m. Thomas Dutton.

8. JOSEPH, +

9. PETER, b. Nov. 9, 1791. Rem. to New York.

10. NAOMI, b. Nov. 25, 1793.

By second wife: —

11. SILAS, b. Feb. 20, 1797.

12. SARAH, b. April 10, 1800.

13. PHINEAS A., b. April 4, 1802, d. March 10, 1803.

14. LEVI, b. June 29, 1804. Rem. to New Boston.

15. OLIVE, b. Oct. 5, 1807, d. young.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, son of Samuel and Hannah Chamberlain, born May 4, 1779; married first, Olive ———; second, Hepsibah ———. Children: —

1. EDA, b. Dec. 21, 1810.

2. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 18, 1812.

3. PHILLIP, b. July 25, 1814.
4. HANNAH, b. March 12, 1816.
By second wife : —
5. HEMAN SARGENT, b. Feb. 16, 1820.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, son of Samuel and Naomi (Richardson) Chamberlain, born Dec. 12, 1789; married Dec. 27, 1817, Sarah Abbott of Chelmsford, Mass. She was born March 19, 1792; died, May 31, 1857. He died Aug. 30, 1862. After serving in the War of 1812 (See Chapter IX), he went to Milford. He was a brick maker by trade, and came back to his native town about 1825. Children : —

1. RUFUS, +
2. JOSEPH, b. at Milford, Feb. 22, 1821, m. Oct. 31, 1844, Mary A. Drew of Somersworth, b. April 3, 1824. After many removals he settled in Paxton, Mass., where he died Sept. 18, 1886. His wife d. at Cambridgeport, Mass., Dec. 6, 1886. Children : Horace E., Ella E., George A., Fred W.
3. SALLY, b. at Milford, March 11, 1823, m. July 15, 1847, Charles Blanchard of Milford.
4. OTIS, b. at Lyndeborough, Jan. 8, 1826, m. first, May, 1849, Clara S. Holt. She d. June 10, 1852; second, Nov. 24, 1852, Martha K., dau. of Jonas and Mary (Hall) Wheeler. She was b. Nov. 23, 1834. He rem. from Lyndeborough and for a number of years was engaged in lumbering in Canada. He subsequently settled in Grafton, N. H. Children : Emery O., Woodbury O., Fred W.
5. OLIVE, born at Lyndeborough, Jan. 20, 1828, m. Edwin N. Patch. (See Patch gen.)
6. SUSAN, b. at Wilton, Oct. 29, 1830, d. Aug. 17, 1832.
7. HARVEY, b. at Lyndeborough, March 2, 1833, m. Sept. 21, 1862, Sarah J. Libbey of Warren. Rem. to Rivere de Loupe, Canada, where he d. Sept. 9, 1867. Child : Harry L.

RUFUS CHAMBERLAIN, son of Joseph and Sarah Abbott Chamberlain, born at Milford, June 5, 1819; married May 20, 1843, Martha Jane Upton. She was born at Lyndeborough, Jan. 21, 1821; died May 24, 1892. He is of the seventh generation from Thomas Chamberlain of Woburn, Mass., who is presumed to be the immigrant ancestor of the Chamberlains of Lyndeborough. He is the only descendant in the male line now living in Lyndeborough of the many Chamberlains born here. The rest have emigrated to many parts of the country. In early life he worked in the cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., but returned to Lyndeborough and settled on the homestead farm which has been in the family

since 1768. He has always taken a lively interest in the business affairs of the town, and has filled many offices of trust. For nine years he was selectman and helped guide the financial matters of the town during the closing years of the Civil War, when Lyndeborough, in common with most of the towns of New Hampshire, was burdened with a heavy debt. He has been a trusted counsellor of the political party to which he belonged, and whose principles he was ever ready to defend. He was the parish sexton for more than forty years. Children :—

1. EMILY, b. March 3, 1844, m. May 18, 1865, Charles F. Tarbell. (See Tarbell gen.)
2. WALTER, b. Oct. 2, 1846. Was a soldier in the Civil War, and d. at New Orleans, La., May 7, 1863. (See Chapter X.)
3. ELIZA ANN, b. Oct. 16, 1848, m. Dec. 4, 1867, Charles H. Wilson of Deering. He was b. June 20, 1838. Children : Willis H., Eugene R., Alice M., Walter C.
4. SARAH FLORENCE, b. Sept. 23, 1850, d. Feb. 26, 1853.
5. FRANK, b. Oct. 9, 1852, m. Oct. 23, 1873, Sarah M. Barrett. Res. in Worcester. Children : Mabel Otis, Alton L.
6. WILLIS BROOKS, b. June 25, 1854, m. April 30, 1879, S. Cornelia Maynard of South Lancaster, Mass. Children : Emma C., Marion L.
7. RUFUS WARREN, b. May 11, 1856, m. Dec. 25, 1876, Carrie J. Wallace. Res. at Omaha, Neb. Children : Fred W., Walter, Fannie M., Martha F.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cram) Chamberlain, born Sept. 16, 1759; married Molly ———. Children recorded as born in Lyndeborough :—

1. MOLLY, b. March 27, 1783.
2. JOHN, +
3. SARAH, b. May 30, 1787.
4. MARTHA, b. March 28, 1789.
5. ABIGAIL, b. June 25, 1791.
6. ELIOT, b. Feb. 1, 1793, d. Jan. 12, 1796.
7. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 21, 1795.
8. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 8, 1797, d. Feb. 5, 1797.
9. LYDIA, b. April 10, 1798.
10. CHLOE, b. Aug. 5, 1800.
11. ELIOT, b. May 12, 1802, d. Oct. 10, 1802.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, son of John and Molly — Chamberlain, born April 18, 1785; married Lucy ———. Children recorded as born in Lyndeborough :—

1. CATHARINE M., b. Dec. 10, 1812.
2. WILLIAM B., b. July 18, 1814.
3. JOHN R., b. Oct. 1, 1816.
4. JOSEPH M., b. Aug. 5, 1818.

CHASE.

HARRY R. CHASE, son of Rufus and Mary A. (Blanchard) Chase, b. Nov. 3, 1865; married Dec. 21, 1897, Alice J., daughter of Henry F. and Mary J. (Simonds) Matthews of Wilton. She was born April 9, 1865. He has been selectman and represented the town in the Legislature, is a prosperous farmer and resides in Perham Corner. Children:—

1. HAZEL J., b. Nov. 17, 1898.
2. LILLA B., b. March 8, 1902.

CHEEVER.

WARD N. CHEEVER came to Lyndeborough from Lunenburg, Mass., in 1861, and settled in South Lyndeborough. He has been the "Village Blacksmith" until the present writing. He united the tilling of the soil with the blacksmith's trade and by industry and perseverance turned some of the roughest land into smiling fields and orchards. He was born July 21, 1831; married Amanda E. Chandler of Fairfield, Vt., Nov. 9, 1855. She was born July 3, 1833; died June 11, 1902. Children, all but one born in Lyndeborough:—

1. LIZZIE J., b. in Lunenburg, Mass., June 23, 1860, m. Lucas Young of Manchester.
2. WARD E., b. Sept. 13, 1862.
3. WILLIAM H., +
4. HATTIE A., b. Oct. 20, 1871, d. March 27, 1874.
5. HERBERT A., +

WILLIAM H. CHEEVER, son of Ward N. and Amanda (Chandler) Cheever, born June 15, 1864; married first, May Clark; second, Carrie E., daughter of William and Ellen (Karr) Duncklee of Greenfield, March 10, 1887. She was born March 9, 1869. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. HARRY W., b. July 5, 1888.
2. ALICE M., b. Feb. 4, 1891.
3. CHARLES E., b. Nov. 14, 1893.
4. PERLEY W., b. Sept. 26, 1897.
5. HOWARD L., b. June 4, 1903.

HERBERT A. CHEEVER, son of Ward N. and Amanda (Chandler) Cheever, born Oct. 10, 1873; married S. May, daughter of John C. and Mercy M. (Wood) Miller of Lyndeborough, Oct. 20, 1894. She was born Nov. 19 1863, and died March 7, 1901; married second, Jan. 1, 1903, Carrie L., daughter of George L. and Hannah (Gibson) Marsh, born Jan. 1, 1877. Children by first wife born in Lyndeborough:—

1. RALPH J., b. July 4, 1895.
5. SILAS W., b. Feb. 14, 1897.
3. MARY N., b. Aug. 18, 1898.

CHENERY.

MOSES CHENERY was born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1796; married Nancy A. Haley of Jamaica Plain, Mass. She was born May, 1796; died April 8, 1869. He came to Lyndeborough and bought the farm owned and occupied by a Mr. Webber. The house was built by Timothy Ordway, Sr., where Chas. J. Cummings now lives. Mr. Chenery lived there until his death, June 17, 1861. Children:—

1. HARRIET J., m. Dr. William A. Jones. (See Jones gen.)
2. ALMIRA D., b. Oct. 13, 1838, d. in 1849.

CHENERY.

JOHN CHENERY, born July 7, 1826; married Mrs. Mary D. Wellman of Temple, Aug. 13, 1862. She was born Dec. 8, 1833. He died Nov. 22, 1904. Children:—

1. ELSIE JANE, b. Oct. 6, 1863, d. Aug. 17, 1864.
2. ANGIE F., b. Jan. 8, 1869, m. John W. Follansbee of Mont Vernon, Sept. 6, 1887.

CLAGGETT.

REV. ERASTUS BALDWIN CLAGGETT, (See Church History) born in Newport, May 9, 1815; died at New Fairfield, Conn., May 16, 1877; married Mary A. Paine. We can get no record of the dates of the birth of their children, all born in Lyndeborough. But they were baptized as follows:—

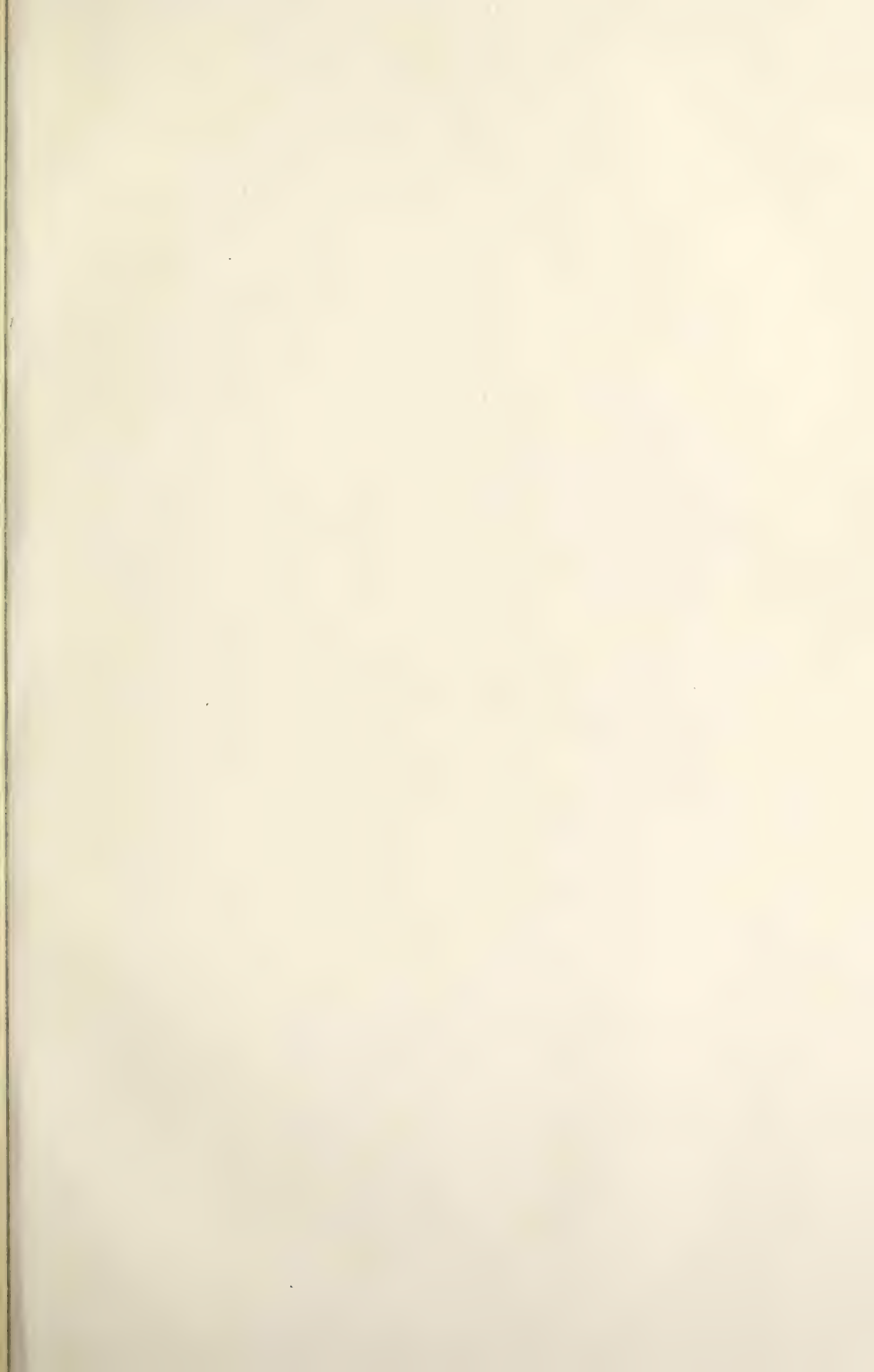
1. ERASTUS PRENTICE, b. Sept., 1845, bap. Jan. 1, 1847.
2. SUMNER EVERETT, bap. June 29, 1848.
3. ELIZABETH PAINE, bap. July 1, 1852.
4. CHARLES WENTWORTH, bap. Nov. 7, 1858.
5. HENRY MORRIS, bap. Sept. 4, 1862.

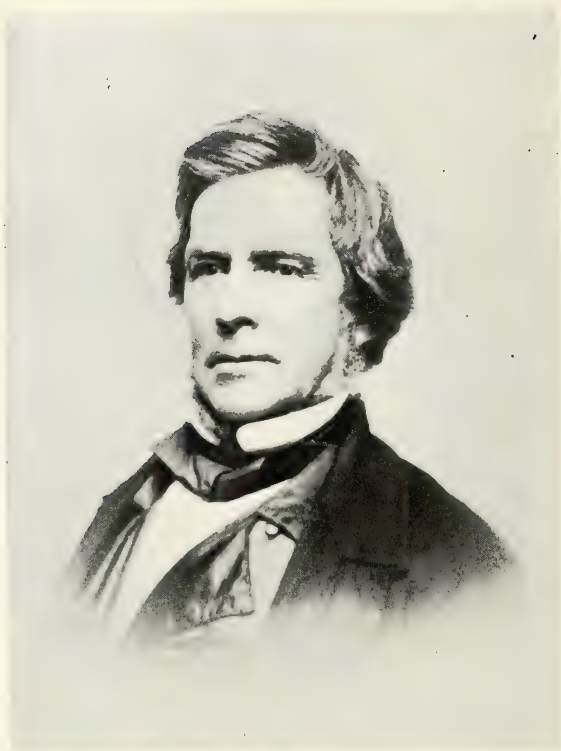
CLARK.

MAJ. PETER CLARK came to Lyndeborough Jan. 23, 1775, from Braintree, Mass. His brother John came the same year from the same place. They were descendants of Hugh Clark, who came to this country from England and settled in Watertown, Mass.

Peter and John were of the fifth generation from Hugh Clark.

Peter was born Feb. 4, 1743; married Hannah Eppes of Braintree, Mass., Oct. 20, 1763. She died Dec. 21, 1814. He died Oct. 14, 1826. He settled on lot 110, second division, where Henry E. Holden now lives. Soon after coming to Lyndeborough he joined the Continental Army, and in 1775 was commissioned a captain in the 9th regiment, N. H. Militia.





Peter Clark

(See p. 592). After the war he returned home, and was evidently a very useful citizen. He was moderator, town clerk and selectman in 1777, and it would be interesting to know just how he performed the duties of those offices on town meeting day. He was moderator in 1777, 1783, 1788, 1792, 1793, 1796, 1798 and 1800; town clerk, 1777, 1778, 1788, 1789, 1793; selectman, 1777, 1778, 1788, 1789, 1793, 1800, and 1801; representative to the General Court in 1790, 1791, 1792, 1794. In politics he was a "federalist," in religion a "puritan." He had a profound regard for the Scriptures, and was very regular in his devotions. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath and regular in his attendance at church. He was chosen "deacon" of the Congregational church in 1783 and retained the office until his death, although he voluntarily ceased to officiate some years before. He was a man of much influence in civil and religious life, and during the early years of his official duties, was one of the very few men in the town of his adoption who were regarded qualified to transact the business of the town. He was very systematic in his habits. He wore the long stockings, knee and shoe buckles and the old fashioned cue as long as he lived.

He built a "pottery" and manufactured the brown earthen ware that was in such common use in those days. His son Peter also built a "pottery" near where John H. Goodrich lives, and the two did an extensive business. The clay was brought from Amherst, N. H., and the products of the potteries, crocks, jugs, bean pots, etc., were peddled out in the neighboring towns. It is said that more business was done around these "plants" in those days than anywhere else in town. The old pottery was destroyed about fifty years ago. He was one of the few who kept a diary of events in those days, and we here insert extracts from it of the stirring times of the Revolutionary War; also a letter written to his family from the battlefield of Bennington:—

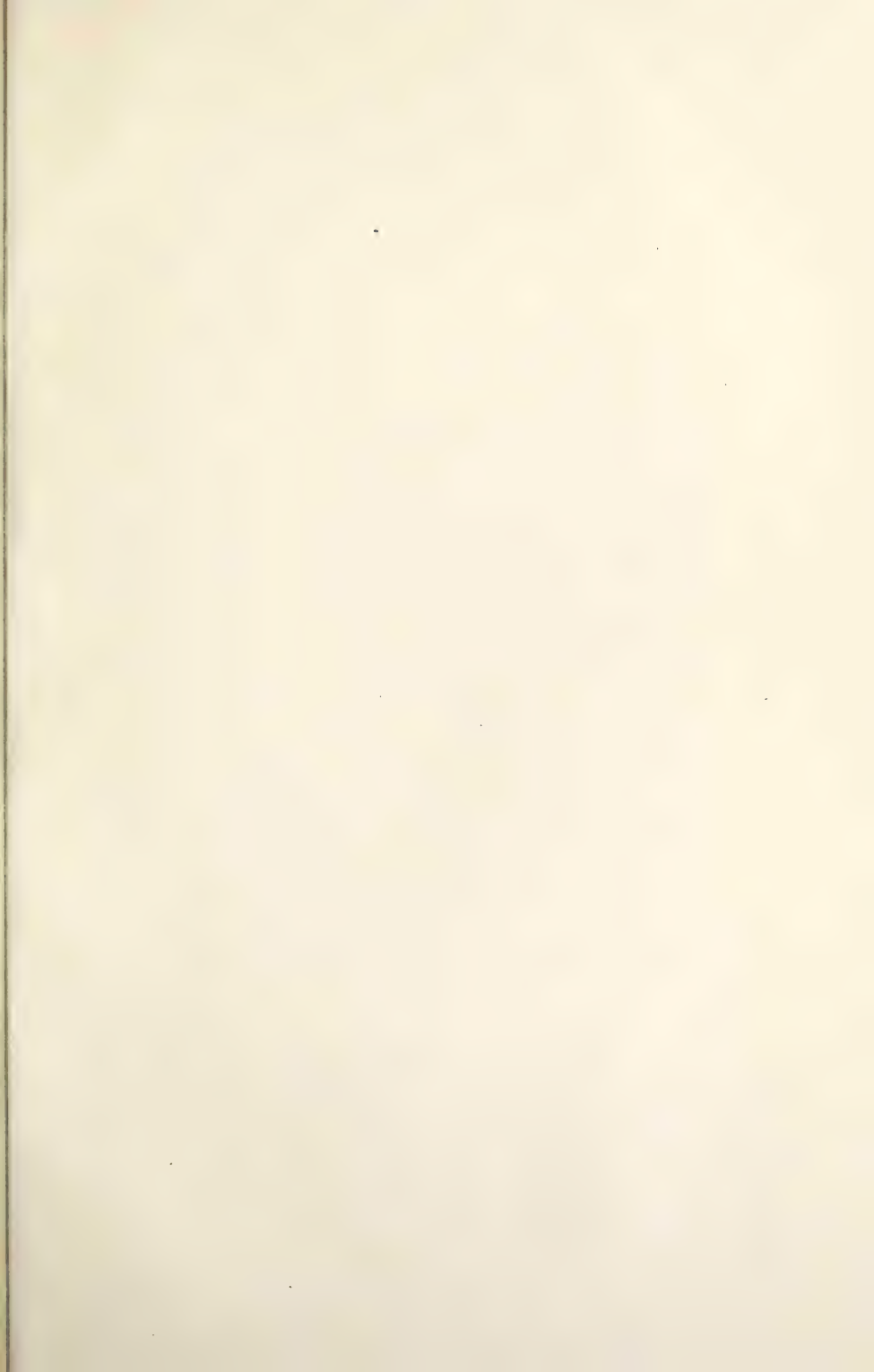
- Jan. 23, 1775 Set out for Lyndeborough with my family
- " 25, " Arrived at Lyndeborough
- Feb. 20, " Layed out the Highway through my field from the mill to
Woodbury's
- Mar. 15, " Began to saw at my mill
- Apr. 6, " Hauled timber for my house
- " 19, " The fight began at Concord
- Oct. 25, " Hauled timber for barn and shop
- Nov. 2, " Raised my house. Killed my ox
- Dec. 29, " Finished boarding my house
- Feb. 1, 1776 Began to build my chimney
- " 26, " MOVED in to my HOUSE
- July 9, " Raised my barn
- " 12, " Raised 17 men for Concord
- Aug. 10, " Set out for Bennington
- " 11, " Arrived at do.
- " 14, " Marched out of Bennington
- " 16, " Battle fought at St. Croix
- " 25, " Hooper of New Boston died with his wound
- Sept. 6, " Marched to St. Croix
- " 10, " Marched for Stillwater

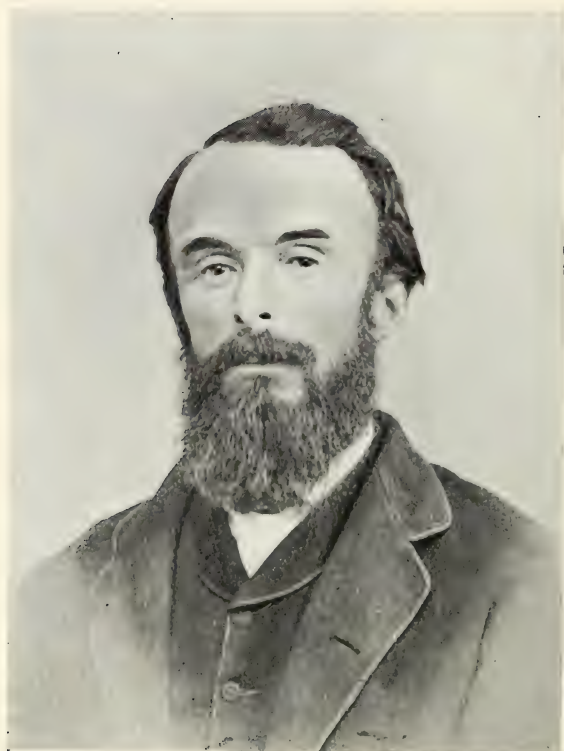
- Sept. 18, 1776 Set out from Stillwater for home
 " 20, " Set out from Bennington
 " 24, " Arrived at Lyndeborough
 " 29, " Orders came to raise men
 Oct. 4, 1777 Set out to go to the army
 " 7, " Arrived at Bennington
 " 9, " Marched from Bennington as far as St. Croix
 " 10, " Arrived at Batten Hill
 " 11, " Marched for Fort Edward
 " 12, " Arrived at Fort Edward
 " 14, " Marched at night to Fort George
 " 15, " Returned to Fort Edward
 " 16, " Marched to Saratoga
 " 17, " Burgoin and his army gave up and marched off
 " 18, " We set out from Saratoga
 " 19, " Lodged at Mrs. Rown
 " 21, " Lodged in Northfield
 " 22, " Lodged in Dublin
 " 23, " Arrived at Lyndeborough
 Apr. 3, 1779 Fell wood by Richardson's
 June 15, " Ruben Bachelder raised his house
 July 20, " Went to Goffstown to muster men
 Sept. 6, " Raysed men for Portsmouth
 Oct. 20, " Esq. Fuller run the line between Mr. Bullock and I
 Jan. 24, 1780 School began at Capt. Barron's
 May 19, " dark day at 11 o'clock as Dark as night
 Nov. 25, " School-house burnt
 Dec. 4, " Worked on School house
 Aug. 14, 1793 Raised school house
 Nov. 21, " Jonathan Barron drowned
 May 20, 1797 Had the last newspaper
 July 22, " Began to take the paper
 Jan. 12, 1800 Meeting-house dressed in mourning for Gen^l Washington
 Nov. 4, " Polly Lewis ran away with Dickerman
 Dec. 24, " Town singing school began here
 Dec. 2, 1801 Raised horse shed at meeting-house.

The following is a letter written by Capt. Peter Clark to his wife from Bennington, Vt.

Bennington (VT) Aug 18, 1777

These with my love to you and my dear children and Brothers and Sisters. Hoping you are well as I am at present Except something of a cold and much Fatagued with marching and last Saturday's action. We are now about twenty miles east of Stillwater. We came to this Town last Monday from Manchester. last Wednesday the whole Brigade was paraded to march to Stillwater and while under arms the General Received intelligence that there was a Large Body of the enemy coming to Destroy the Stores at Bennington. Where upon the Brigade was Dismissed until towards night, and then sent off Lt. Coll Gray of Londonderry with about two Hundred men who early the next morning Discovered the enemy at a mill about 7 miles from this place, and finding them a Large





Benj. J. Clark

body after firing at each other a few times Retreated and met the Brigade about halfway between this mill and Bennington where the Brigade made a stand and threw up a "Slity" brest work, the enemy came down within about a mile & $\frac{1}{2}$ of us and made a stand. Their number we could not find out, but it appears by prisoners taken there was about 15 hundred. The next day was Friday and by Reason of Rainy wether nothing of any Consequence was done. The next day Saturday Aug. 16 at 20 minutes past three in the afternoon the Battle began in earnest we Being at this time on Every part of them and as near as I can tell I think the battle held about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour and was Equal to Bunker Hill Excepting there was not as many cannon, the Enemy had two Brass Field pieces, we had none, the Lord of Hosts sent them off in such hast they Left their all and run. However we took many of them but here i must not End for we had another battle much harder than the first for we were all most tired out, and many of our people gone with the Prisoners, and those that pursued those that fled were mett by two Regements of Hessia Regulars about Eight Hundred besides Torys who were all fresh hands who had not been in the first Battle which brought on another Battle, which continued untill dark, but finally they were obliged to flee before us and leave behind them two more Brass field pieces, small arms, and other things. So God gave us a Compleat Victory over them. Many think it to be all things considered the greatest Victory won since the war by the Americans.

Peter Clark.

Children of Maj. Peter Clark and Hannah (Eppes) Clark, five younger born in Lyndeborough : —

1. PETER, +
2. WILLIAM, +
3. DANIEL, +
4. BENJAMIN, +
5. FRANCIS, b. Feb. 25, 1772, d. July 14, 1773.
6. FRANCIS, +
7. HANNAH, b. March 14, 1776, d. April 3, 1776.
8. SAMUEL, +
9. HANNAH, b. May 8, 1780, m. Jonathan Parker of Chelmsford, Mass.
10. DEBORAH, m. Isaiah Parker of Chelmsford, Mass. (See Parker gen.)
11. JOHN, +

PETER CLARK, son of Peter and Hannah (Epps) Clark, was born Sept. 27, 1764; married Elizabeth Punchard of Salem, Mass., July, 1783. He removed to Brownington, Vt., but returned to Lyndeborough, where he died Feb. 3, 1851. Children, born in Lyndeborough : —

1. PETER, b. Aug. 13, 1784, m. Jane Aiken, who was b. March 10, 1785. He d. Dec. 25, 1853. He lived in Francestown and Nashua, ultimately removing to Boston. He

was a man of much enterprise, had large business interests and was closely connected with the railroad interests of New England. Children : Peter, John L., Benjamin, Jane M., James G.

2. BENJAMIN, b. July 1, 1787, d. Jan. 5, 1806.

WILLIAM CLARK, son of Peter and Hannah (Epps) Clark, was born May 18, 1766; married Dec. 20, 1787, Sarah Barron of Lyndeborough. She was born 1771; died March 14, 1855. He died Nov. 11, 1855. He was a farmer and drover, and was selectman in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802. Children, all born in Lyndeborough : —

1. SARAH, b. Sept. 8, 1788, m. Daniel Gould of Lyndeborough, and rem. to Illinois.
2. WILLIAM, +
3. HANNAH, b. Feb. 13, 1793, m. Alfred Killam of Lyndeborough, d. Feb. 19, 1812, of spotted fever.
4. JONATHAN, +
5. PETER, +
6. LUCY, b. Aug. 3, 1800, m. John Caryl of Lyndeborough. (See Caryl gen.)
7. DEBORAH, b. May 3, 1803, d. Feb. 19, 1812, of spotted fever.
8. OLIVE, b. Aug. 5, 1805, m. Samuel Jones of Lyndeborough. (See Jones gen.)
9. BENJAMIN F., +
10. MICAH, B., b. Dec. 19, 1810, d. July 30, 1811.
11. HANNAH D., b. Oct. 12, 1812, d. Feb. 13, 1865, m. George F. Gilmore of Pittsburg, Pa.
12. BARRON, b. Sept. 8, 1815, d. April 18, 1826.

REV. WILLIAM CLARK, son of Wm. and Sarah (Barron) Clark; born Jan. 31, 1791; died June 25, 1853; married Nancy Herrick of Greenfield, N. H., May, 1814. She was born March 1, 1788; died July 4, 1850. He was licensed to preach Sept., 1832; removed to Carlyle, N. Y., where he was for many years pastor of a Presbyterian church. Children, born in Lyndeborough : —

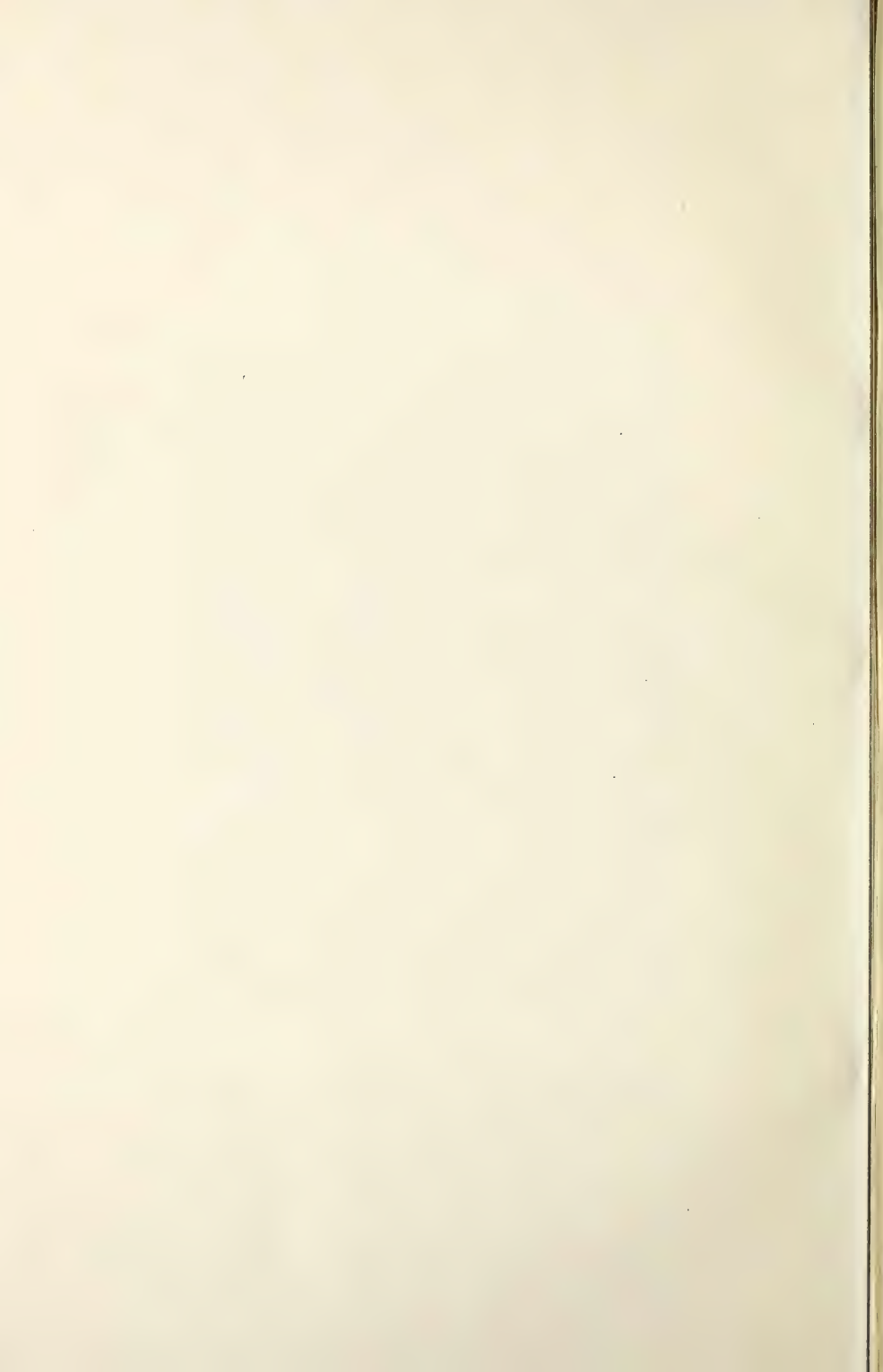
1. HANNAH E., b. Feb. 16, 1815; m. Dr. J. H. Ells, Nov. 27, 1839.
2. MARY H., b. Dec. 11, 1816, d. April, 1855.
3. NANCY D., b. Aug. 13, 1818, d. Dec., 1884.

JONATHAN CLARK, born July 4, 1795; married Sarah Putnam of Lyndeborough, Dec. 16, 1817. She was born Aug. 19, 1793; died May 30, 1890. He died Oct. 23, 1879. Children, all born in Lyndeborough : —

1. JONATHAN, b. March 8, 1819, d. Aug. 8, 1822.
2. JONATHAN B., b. June 7, 1822, rem. to California, d. Dec. 24, 1876.



William H. Clark



3. DAVID P., +
4. SARAH M., b. June 26, 1825, m. C. A. Blood of North Chelmsford, Mass., d. Dec. 24, 1894.
5. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 3, 1827, d. Feb. 6, 1831.
6. ABBY A., b. Oct. 3, 1830, m. Hiram Cummings of Lowell, Mass., Feb. 11, 1849, d. Nov. 16, 1889.
7. HANNAH D., b. April 3, 1834, res. in Methuen, Mass.

DAVID P. CLARK, born Nov. 14, 1823; removed to North Chelmsford, Mass.; married Jan. 31, 1848, Eliza J. Blood of North Chelmsford, Mass. She was born Oct. 26, 1825. Children:—

1. ABBY F.
2. FRANK H.
3. LAURA E.
4. EMMA A.
5. MARY G.

CAPT. PETER CLARK, son of William and Sarah (Barron) Clark; born Oct. 12, 1797; married first, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Chloe (Farrington) Jones of Lyndeborough, Nov. 20, 1823. She was born Dec. 21, 1798; died Feb. 16, 1839; married second, Lucy, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Clark) Goodrich of Lyndeborough, Feb. 19, 1840. She was born Jan. 13, 1808; died July 6, 1878. He died Sept. 25, 1879.

He received his education in the common schools of the town, and when a young man learned the potter's trade, at which he worked for several years. He took great interest in military affairs, and joined a cavalry company attached to the 22nd Regiment, N. H. Militia, which was composed of men from Lyndeborough and adjoining towns, and rose to the rank of captain, and by this title he was ever afterward known. He united with the Congregational church in early life, and was a constant attendant at church and served as warden many years. In 1842 he removed to North Chelmsford, Mass., where he lived five years, returning to North Lyndeborough in 1847. In 1854 he purchased the farm at the "Centre" known as the "Squire" Stiles place, where the remainder of his life was passed. He was a genial man, fond of a song or story, a kind, helpful neighbor and hospitable to all.

He was the hero of an incident that was much talked of at the time: While travelling alone about two miles south of Amherst village on the afternoon of July 18, 1850, he was attacked by two highwaymen, who sprang from the woods a little in advance of his team. One seized his horse by the bit, while the other presented a pistol at his head and demanded "his money or his life." But they were mistaken in their man. Capt. Clark had the courage and grit of his Revolutionary ancestors, and did not propose to surrender valuables without a struggle. His only weapon was a heavily loaded whip in the wagon. Seizing this he sprang upon his assailant, dealing him a blow that felled him to the ground. At the same instant the other man fired point blank at Mr. Clark's head, the pistol being held so close that his face was filled with powder; then ensued a hand to hand struggle, the frightened horse meanwhile turning

around in the road. His assailants getting the worst of the encounter, jumped into the wagon and drove rapidly away, leaving Mr. Clark master of the situation, but minus his team. He walked to Amherst village, where his burned and blood-stained face created much excitement. His horse was driven to Boston that night. It was subsequently recovered, but that ninety-mile drive practically ruined it. The town of Amherst offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the capture of the footpads, but they were never found. Children, all born in Lyndeborough but William H.: —

By first wife: —

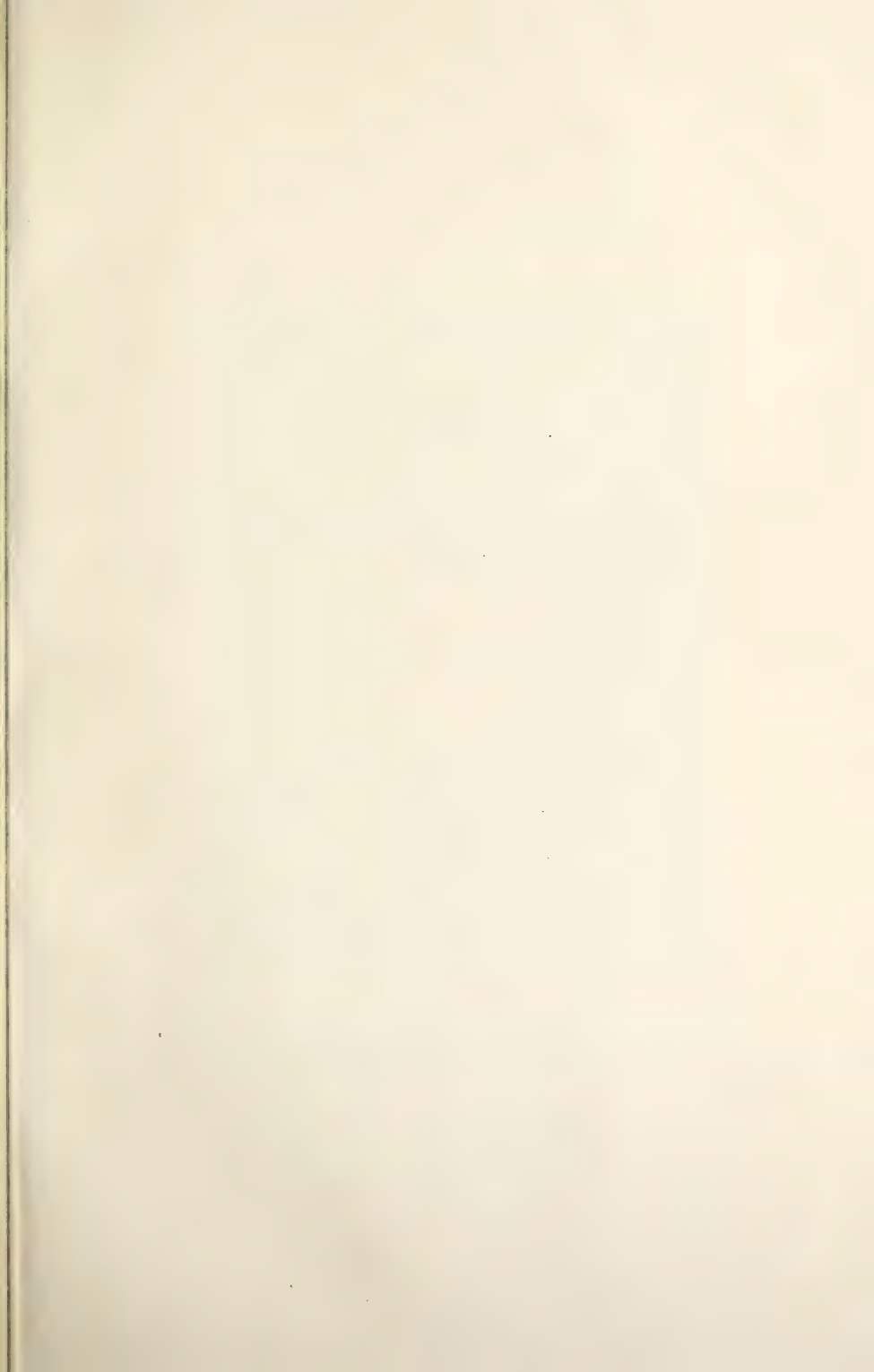
1. BENJAMIN JONES, b. Dec. 26, 1824, d. Jan. 23, 1899. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
2. SARAH DEBORAH, b. Dec. 27, 1827, m. Thomas P. Rand of Francestown, d. Nov. 14, 1904. (See Rand gen.)

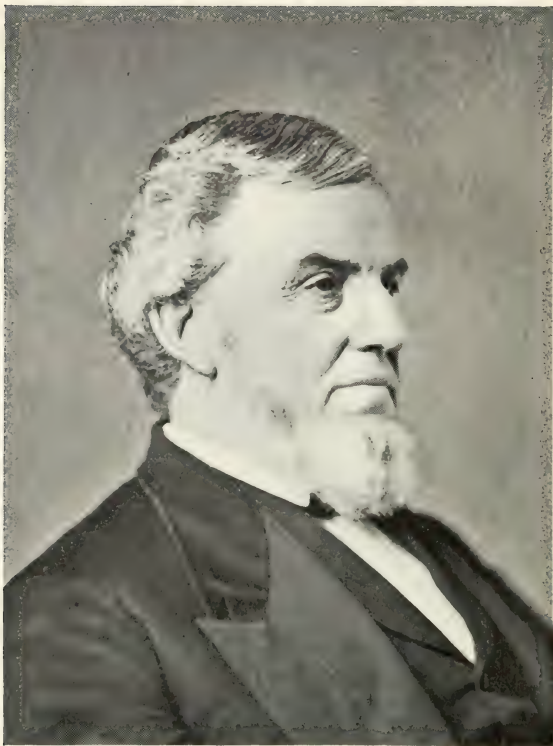
By second wife: —

3. WILLIAM H., b. Nov. 16, 1844, in North Chelmsford, Mass., m. Abby K., dau. of Thomas P. and Lydia (Wheeler) Rand of Francestown, Dec. 15, 1875. She was born July 31, 1855. Res. on Clark homestead, and is an enterprising and prosperous farmer.
4. LUCY ARABELLA, b. March 10, 1848, m. Ramsey C. Boutwell, Nov. 20, 1872. He was a son of the Rev. Thurston Boutwell, b. in Minnesota, May 16, 1837, d. April 24, 1898.

REV. BENJAMIN F. CLARK, born Feb. 23, 1808; married Mehitable Atwood of Lyndeborough, Nov. 23, 1837. She was born Nov. 29, 1806; died June 6, 1853. He died May 28, 1879, at North Chelmsford, Mass. In his youth he learned the potter's trade. In 1826 he united with the Congregational Church at Lyndeborough. He soon felt himself called to preach the gospel, but pecuniary disaster rendered his father unable to help him to an education. Hearing of special facilities in Tennessee for those who were willing to carve out their own fortunes, in April, 1827, he set out for that distant region and found his way to Boston with a bundle of clothing and twenty-five dollars in his pocket. Thence with two companions he took a packet to Baltimore. Resting here a short time, he set out on foot with one of his companions for Marysville, East Tennessee, 500 miles. Reaching his destination in June he connected himself with the literary department of the Southwestern Theological Seminary. He was not long satisfied with the instruction here, and in March, 1829, he found his way 350 miles, again on foot, to Oxford, Ohio. To defray the expense of this journey, he sold his watch and overcoat. At Oxford he completed his preparatory studies and entered Miami University, graduating with high honor in 1833. By acting as private tutor in mathematics and teaching singing, with the economy taught by necessity, he was able to support and educate himself.

He was principal of Rising Sun Seminary, in Rising Sun, Indiana, from October, 1833, to October, 1834; studied theology at Lane Seminary two years and a half, commencing in the autumn of 1834. Here,





B. F. Clark

among other eminent teachers he enjoyed the instruction of Lyman Beecher. Licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Oxford, Ohio, in October, 1837, he returned to his home in Lyndeborough. He married first, Mehitable, daughter of Paul and Judith Atwood of Lyndeborough. Three children were the result of this union. She died June 16, 1853, and he married second, Mrs. Julia Ann Atwood of Amherst, N. H., widow of the late Dr. Moses Atwood of New Boston, N. H. She died at North Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 4, 1889.

The pastor of the church in Lyndeborough being ill, Mr. Clark supplied his pulpit the first seven months in 1838, also Mt. Vernon and Francestown pulpits three months of the same year.

From January, 1839, until August, 1839, he was at Andover Theological Seminary. In August, 1839, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at North Chelmsford, Mass. At this time this church had been without a pastor seven years and was greatly reduced, but with his accustomed heartiness and energy, he entered into the work of building up the village, schools and church, and was eminently successful, retaining his interest in them all through life.

During his ministry there were received by profession, 105; by letter, 77; total, 182. His salary all through his pastorate was \$600. He never had a vacation. He preached three times each Sabbath. A good singer, he was instrumental in improving the singing of the Sabbath School and choir.

He was genial and companionable, of a very social disposition, fond of a story, apt at a joke and as ready to take as to give a pleasantry. He was quite popular in his vicinity as a lyceum lecturer. One of his best lectures was entitled "Changes in New England manners and customs during the last 70 years," illustrated by old folks in costume singing songs "of Ye olden time" carding and spinning on the large and small wheels etc. This led the way for the old folks' concerts so popular for a time.

Mr. Clark was on the school committee of Chelmsford for 20 years and for many years and up to the time of his death a director in the Stony Brook Railroad Corporation. He died at North Chelmsford, Mass., May 28, 1879.* Children, all by first wife:—

1. JOHN H., b. Dec. 25, 1838, m. Marion, dau. of Neil McLane of New Boston.
2. FRANCELIA, Feb. 1, 1844, d. April 15, 1858.
3. MARY E., b. Nov. 11, 1847, d. July 17, 1849.

DANIEL CLARK, son of Maj. Peter and Hannah (Epps) Clark, born March 14, 1768; married Mary Whitmarsh of Lyndeborough, Nov. 25, 1790. She was born Sept. 20, 1768; died April 3, 1852. He died Aug. 11, 1828. Children:—

1. MARY, b. Sept. 27, 1791, d. May 9, 1841.
2. DANIEL, b. March 26, 1793, m. Sally Hall. He d. 1863.

* The facts, and often the exact language of this sketch are taken from the Memorial Address at the funeral of Rev. Benj. F. Clark, May 31, 1879, by Wm. P. Alcott, acting pastor.

3. PETER, b. Aug. 11, 1794, m. Betsey Whitmarsh, Dec. 22, 1817, d. Oct. 18, 1855. She was b. May 17, 1789, d. Aug. 5, 1849.

BENJAMIN CLARK, son of Maj. Peter and Hannah (Epps) Clark ; born Feb. 26, 1770 ; married Susanna Bass of Braintree, Mass., Feb. 7, 1793. She was born May 16, 1768 ; died Nov. 3, 1824. He died Aug. 11, 1844. Children, born in Lyndeborough :—

1. HANNAH, b. Dec. 3, 1793.
2. SUSANNA, b. Jan. 29, 1795, d. Dec. 29, 1796.
3. FRANCIS, b. May 1, 1796, m. Julia Liscomb, June 5, 1821.
4. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 23, 1798, m. Sophie Knight, May 21, 1823.
5. JONATHAN, b. Jan. 25, 1800, d. Jan. 4, 1889, m. Hannah Cross.
6. PETER, b. Jan. 24, 1802, m. Philena Mann, Sept. 12, 1827.
7. DR. HOWARD, b. Jan. 31, 1804, m. Gilty Letson, July 13, 1834.
8. SUSANNA, b. Dec. 12, 1805, d. Dec. 15, 1805.
9. DANIEL, b. Nov. 11, 1806, m. Elizabeth Avery, Mar. 6, 1827.
10. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 2, 1808, d. Nov. 19, 1808.
11. WILLIAM, b. March 19, 1811, m. Fanny H. Silver, Oct. 4, 1837.
12. HENRY, b. Sept. 15, 1815, m. Harriet D. Badger, March 22, 1838.

FRANCIS CLARK, son of Maj. Peter and Hannah (Epps) Clark ; born April 14, 1774 ; married Mehitable Gould of Lyndeborough, Dec. 24, 1795. He died Oct. 21, 1824. Children :—

1. DORCAS, b. Nov. 25, 1796.
2. MEHITABLE, b. Oct. 31, 1798.
3. DEBORAH, b. May 16, 1801, d. Oct. 29, 1812.
4. POLLY, b. April 21, 1803, m. Jonathan Dodge, Jan. 1, 1824.
5. FRANCIS, b. June 16, 1805.
6. Harriet, b. Aug. 27, 1808.
7. PAULINA, b. Sept. 6, 1811, d. March 2, 1843.
8. DEBORAH, b. Sept. 21, 1813, d. July, 1834.
9. CHARLES L., b. Dec. 2, 1816.
10. WILLIAM, b. July 6, 1819.

SAMUEL CLARK, son of Maj. Peter and Hannah (Epps) Clark ; born March 19, 1777 ; married first, Betsey Cleaves ; she died Oct. 1, 1825 ; married second, Abigail Currier. He died April 17, 1857. Children :—

1. BETSEY, b. 1795.
2. HENRY, b. 1798, d, 1802.

3. MARY, b. 1802, m. Trueworthy Gilman, d. Nov. 15, 1843.
4. CLARISSA, b. 1805, m. Franklin Rand, Oct. 16, 1839.
5. EMILY, b. 1807, m. Capt. Richard Hall.
6. PAULINA, b. 1809, m. Robert Webb.

DEA. JOHN CLARK, son of Maj. Peter and Hannah (Epps) Clark; born Jan. 4, 1785; married first, Margaret Rand of Lyndeborough, Nov. 18, 1806. She was born June 15, 1782; died Aug. 31, 1846. Married second, Nancy Patterson of Greenfield, N. H., Dec. 9, 1847. He died March 19, 1855. He removed to New Ipswich, N. H., and became a prominent and influential citizen. Children:—

1. MARY, b. Oct. 4, 1807, in Lyndeborough.
2. HANNAH, b. June 16, 1809, in Lyndeborough.
3. DEBORAH, b. Oct. 12, 1811, in Lyndeborough.
4. JOHN PRESCOTT, b. April 11, 1814, in Lyndeborough.
5. PETER H., b. in New Ipswich, Dec. 11, 1816.
6. JAMES R., b. in New Ipswich, Nov. 27, 1822.

JOHN CLARK came to Lyndeborough from Braintree, Mass., in 1775. He settled on lot 126, second division, near the North Lyndeborough schoolhouse. He married Margery Hayward, April 24, 1777. She died Nov. 26, 1808. He died March 19, 1814. Child, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SALLY, b. Nov. 19, 1778, m. Benjamin Goodrich, son of Rev. Sewell and Phebe (Putnam) Goodrich. (See Goodrich gen.)

CLARK.

MATTHEW CLARK was descended from Dea. James Clark, one of the sixteen proprietors who settled Londonderry in 1719. James Clark married Mrs. Elizabeth (Fulton) Wilson, May 22, 1722. Her interesting experience is mentioned in the history of Londonderry. Their eldest son, John, born March 31, 1723, married Margaret, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lindsey) Clark. Matthew, son of John and Margaret (Clark) Clark, born 1762, married Nancy, daughter of John and Janet (McClintock) Dickey of Derryfield, N. H. in 1783. He removed to Wilton, N. H., in 1798, and with his son, James L., came to Lyndeborough in 1815, where he died Oct. 23, 1827. Children:—

1. JAMES L., +
2. NANCY, b. March 30, 1795, m. Henry Clark.

JAMES LINDSEY CLARK, son of Matthew and Nancy (McClintock) Clark, came to Lyndeborough from Wilton, N. H., in 1815, and settled on the farm where Chas. L. Perham now lives. (Home lot No. 60.) This farm was one of the first occupied in the history of the town. July 10, 1736, John Hutchinson of Litchfield gave a bond to Jonathan Peal of Salem, Mass., one of the original proprietors, that he would have within four years a dwelling house on home lot No. 60, "twenty feet by eighteen," and twelve acres cleared, broken up and brought to and fenced

in. In the deed given Sept. 27, 1760, the statement is made that these conditions were fulfilled. The farm was occupied by the James Hutchinson family until Feb. 19, 1794. Later owners were Samuel Butterfield, David Butterfield and Abel Hill.

James Lindsey Clark was born in Londonderry, N. H., May 15, 1790; married June 27, 1815, Rebecca, daughter of Timothy and Prudence (Chapman) Baldwin of Wilton, a descendant of John of England, who came to Billerica, Mass., in 1655. She was born April 11, 1793; died Oct. 18, 1820. He married second, in 1823, Hannah Baldwin, sister of Rebecca, born Feb. 23, 1795; died March 13, 1860.

Children of James L. and Rebecca (Baldwin) Clark: —

1. DAVID DICKEY, +
2. ELIZABETH, b. Dec., 1819; died Oct. 9, 1828.

Children of James L. and Hannah (Baldwin) Clark: —

1. REBECCA B., married Oliver Perham. (See Perham gen.)
2. HANNAH JANE, b. July 2, 1825, m. William S. Treadwell of Peterborough, N. H., May 1, 1849, res. in Peterborough.
3. WILLIAM HENRY, b. April 28, 1827,, m. Theresa A., dau. of William H. and Sarah Morrill Heath of Deering, N. H., April 2, 1858, res. in West Medford, Mass. Children: Walter G., Evelyn T.
4. JAMES BROOKS, b. Oct. 15, 1828, d. Nov. 4, 1850.
5. ASA BALDWIN, b. Oct. 17, 1831, m. Jan. 1, 1861, Mary E., dau. of Samuel and Mary Cutter McCoy of Peterborough. Was a grocer in Wilton for several years, now a resident of Wellesley, Mass. Child: Alice B.
6. ELIZABETH, b 1835, d. Sept. 13, 1837.
7. FRANK GREY, +

DAVID DICKEY CLARK, born Sept. 18, 1817; married April 22, 1842, Sophronia, daughter of John and Mary (Chandler) Dickinson of Weathersfield, Vt. She was born Jan. 26, 1816; died May 13, 1872. He was a resident of the town for many years; died March 1, 1890. Children: —

1. WILLIAM T., b. May 7, 1843, m. Sept. 3, 1867, L. Jennie, dau. of Isaac and Lydia (Thompson) Richards of East Monmouth, Me. Is a photographer and res. in Boston, Mass. Children: Mary A., Waldo D.
2. MARY JANE, b. March 25, 1845, d. Nov. 24, 1864.
3. GORHAM B., b. April 18, 1847, d. July 24, 1865. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
4. EDNA A., b. April 7, 1849, d. Oct. 26, 1870, m. Jan. 4, 1869, Wallace Clark of Peterborough. Child: Harry B.





Yours truly,
J. H. Clark

5. LAURA A., b. March 7, 1852, m. George J. Carson. (See Carson gen.)
6. JAMES L., JR., b. May 25, 1856, m. Dec. 30, 1885, Lizzie C., dau. of David and Mary (Mitchell) Wallace of Nashua, N. H. Children: Wallace B., Marion F.
7. SARAH MELISSA, b. Nov. 17, 1859, m. May 1, 1888, Alonzo J. Gove of Alexandria, where they reside. Children: Grace E. G., Ethel B.

REV. FRANK GREY CLARK, born Feb. 22, 1838. He prepared for college at Appleton Academy, Mont Vernon, N. H. and was graduated from Amherst College in 1862. He became the principal of Francestown Academy in August of the same year, and resigned that position in the summer of 1867. He was eminently successful as a teacher, and brought the old "Academy" into a high state of efficiency. Probably it was never more prosperous during any period of its history. He married Charlotte, daughter of Samuel and Mary Cutter McCoy of Peterborough, Aug. 11, 1864. She was assistant teacher at the Academy, faithful and competent, and their many pupils, scattered now all over the country, regard them with loving esteem. Graduating in the special course at Andover Theological Seminary in 1869, he was ordained at Francestown, Sept. 2 of that same year, and served as city missionary at Manchester, N. H., until April 1, 1873. He was installed over the Congregational church, Rindge, N. H., June 3, 1873, and after a pastorate of five years was dismissed Dec. 31, 1878. He was installed over the church at Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 28, 1879, and dismissed April 4, 1888. He resided at West Medford, Mass., 1888 and 1889, and was acting pastor over a church at Arlington, Mass., for eight months in 1889. Installed at Plymouth, N. H., Jan. 2, 1890. He was a delegate in the Christian Commission in front of Petersburg, Va., in 1864. Was superintending school committee in Francestown, 1864 and 1865, and a member of the school board in Manchester in 1873. He has published a number of sermons, and compiled and edited pamphlets of value to the Congregational denomination. He delivered the historical address at the anniversary of the settlement of Lyndeborough, Sept. 4, 1889, and published the same in pamphlet form. This address was the result of much research among old records, and has been largely incorporated in this history.

CLARK

HENRY CLARK, born in Chester, Oct. 25, 1788; married Nov. 7, 1816, Nancy, daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Dickey) Clark of Lyndeborough. She was born in Derry, March 30, 1795, and died in Medford, Mass., March 10, 1873. Her father removed from Derry to Wilton in 1798, and thence to Lyndeborough in 1815. He lived on the place where Chas. L. Perham now lives, and was the father of James Lindsey Clark, whose family register may be found in another place.

Henry Clark bought a farm in New Boston and lived there until 1850, when he removed to Lyndeborough, where he died Apr. 11, 1867. He had charge of the town farm for one year, and then bought the place at the Centre now best known as the Fowler place. Henry Clark's father,

John Clark, was a soldier in the Revolution. Children, all born in New Boston :—

1. GEORGE, b. Aug. 1, 1817, m. Cynthia L. Davis of Unadilla, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1842. He d. in Medford, Mass., Jan. 1, 1880. She d. Nov. 9, 1883.
2. CHARLES F., b. April 19, 1819, m. April 24, 1842, Lydia M. Rines of Wilton. He d. in Boston, May 25, 1893. She d. March 17, 1860.
3. JAMES L., born April 3, 1821, m. Nov. 8, 1841, Sarah A. Phelps of Andover, N. H. He d. in Yarmouth, Mass., Dec. 12, 1864. She d. 1898.
4. HEPZIBAH H., b. Sept. 23, 1823, m. May 21, 1843, Gilman Griffin. He d. in Somerville, Mass., Sept. 18, 1856. She d. Jan. 17, 1894.
5. NANCY M., b. Jan. 22, 1826, m. Sept. 6, 1849, Orvid M. Fowler of Johnson, Vt. He d. in Medford, Mass., May 20, 1899. She res. in Medford, Mass.
6. HENRY, b. May 11, 1828, m. Oct. 20, 1852, Julia M. Tayler of Chelsea, Mass. She d. Nov. 26, 1866. He m. second, Nancy J. Dennison of Hampton, Ill., July 30, 1868, where they are still living.
7. WILLIAM D., b. Dec. 19, 1831, m. Mary B. Snell of Ludlow, Vt., July 1, 1855. He d. in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1900.
8. ELEANOR J., b. Aug. 12, 1834, m. March 30, 1856, Stephen Crocker of Halifax, Mass., m. second, Isaac H. Locke of Alexander, N. H., June 8, 1867. He d. in Whitman, Mass., July 23, 1903. She res. at Whitman.
9. FRANKLIN AUSTIN, b. Apr. 13, 1837, m. Oct. 28, 1862, Amelia Cook of Medford, Mass. Res. in Ossipee, N. H.
10. DUDLEY H., b. Sept. 2, 1838, m. July 25, 1861, Eldora Butterfield of Wayland, Mass. He d. in Medford, Mass., Nov. 12, 1865. She d. Aug., 1873.

CLEMENT.

CHARLES O. CLEMENT, son of Archibald and Margaret (Sylvester) Clement; born in Warren, Me., Nov. 3, 1851; married June 28, 1873, Mary A., daughter of Salathiel L. and Mary J. (Carpenter) Wheeler of Windsor. She was born June 14, 1856. He came to Lyndeborough in 1873 and built a house in South Lyndeborough. He is a carpenter by trade, and is in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.; resides in Dedham, Mass. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. BERTIE L., b. April 2, 1874, m. Oct. 3, 1896, Mrs. Emma J.

Farnum. Children: Charles W., Anna L. Res. in Dedham, Mass.

2. MABEL M., b. April 9, 1877, m. Arthur E. Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
3. PERLEY E., b. Sept. 6, 1882.

COCHRANE.

WILLIAM K. COCHRANE purchased the Boardman place in North Lyndeborough in 1856 and lived there until 1860, when he removed to Goffstown, N. H. He married Lydia Swasey. She died March 17, 1879. He died April 27, 1878. Children:—

1. ELLEN L., b. in Newbury, Vt., Nov. 22, 1832.
2. WILLIAM H. D., b. in North Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 29, 1838, m. Irene A. Stokes of Manchester, N. H., April 12, 1870. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col.

COLBURN.

JAMES L. COLBURN, son of Leonard and Mary T. (Livingston) Colburn; born in New Boston, July 8, 1842; married June 7, 1865, Nancy J., daughter of William and Lois (Carson) Hopkins. He lived for a while after his marriage in Francestown, then in Revere, Mass., removing thence to Medford, Mass. He came to Lyndeborough in 1900 and bought the mill known as Buttrick's, or the Eaton mill. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and was for a long time in the rebel prison at Danville. Child, born in Francestown:—

1. BERTRAND W., b. July 17, 1869.

COLSON.

JAMES COLSON, born in Monroe, Me., Sept. 25, 1834; married first, Tamson Steele of Sebec, Me. She was born June 17, 1840; died March 15, 1866; married second, July 3, 1869, Dorcas Libby of Lawrenceville, Canada. She was born Dec. 26, 1843. He was an employee of the Elgin Watch Co., Elgin, Ill. for many years. Came to Lyndeborough in 1893. Resides on the Nelson Cram place, South Lyndeborough.

CONANT.

ALBERT S. CONANT, son of Samuel and Abigail E. (Reynolds) Conant; born July 22, 1840, in Antrim; married first, Almada J., daughter of Joseph and Betsey A. (Kidder) Ford of Lyndeborough, Oct. 12, 1868. She was born Jan. 27, 1851; died Nov. 11, 1878; married second, Oct. 11, 1879, Abbie J., daughter of John G. and Roxanna (Hutchinson) Raymond of Milford, born Aug. 29, 1848. He came to Lyndeborough from Greenfield in 1853. Resided first at the Dolliver homestead and later removed to South Lyndeborough village. Is a carpenter, and was a soldier in the Civil War. Child by first wife:—

1. CORA J., b. in Fitchburg, Mass., April 7, 1870, m. Fred T. Banks of Nashua, Nov. 28, 1889.

By second wife born in Lyndeborough :

2. SAMUEL J., b. Nov. 24, 1880, d. in infancy.
3. FLORENCE J., b. Aug. 15, 1882, m. Dec. 26, 1903, Arthur L. Burnham of Hillsboro.

CHARLES W. CONANT, son of Samuel and Abigail E. (Reynolds) Conant, born in Antrim, Nov. 27, 1843; married Adaline Gates of Leominster, Mass. Was a soldier in the Civil War. Resides in Leominster, Mass. (See Chapter X.)

CRAM.

JOHN CRAM, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Weare) Cram, born at Hampton Falls, Mass., Jan. 12, 1685; married Feb. 18, 1707, Sarah, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Ballard) Holt of Andover, Mass. She was born at Andover, Aug. 17, 1678, and died at Lyndeborough, Oct. 1, 1757. He died at Amherst, 1759. So far as authentic records show he was the first settler in Salem-Canada, now Lyndeborough.

For a biographical sketch of John Cram see chapter XXXIII.

The three older children were born at Hampton Falls. The others at Woburn, Mass. Children :—

1. JONATHAN, +
2. HUMPHREY, b. Nov. 8, 1710, m. Hannah ———.
3. PHEBE, b. July 8, 1712, m. Moses Stiles. (See Stiles gen.)
4. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 23, 1713, d. Dec. 24, 1794.
5. HULDAH, b. May 5, 1715, m. Ephraim Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
6. JOHN, b. April 10, 1717, m. Sarah ———.
7. SARAH, b. June 27, 1719, m. Ephraim Putnam. (See Putnam gen.)
8. ELIZABETH, m. Jonathan Chamberlain. (See Chamberlain gen.)
9. ELI, b. March 10, 1721.
10. BENJAMIN, +

The last children were two sets of twins.

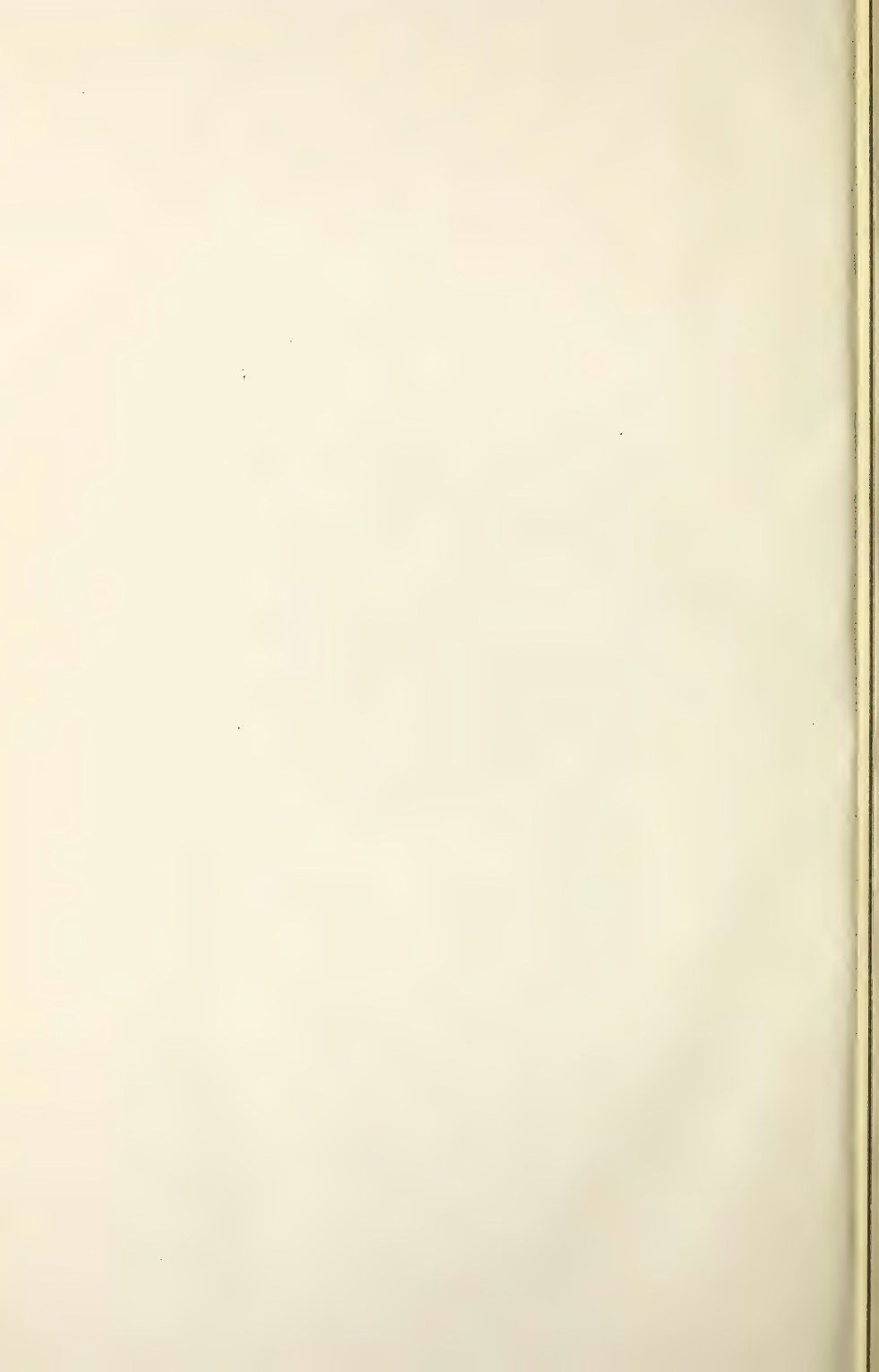
JONATHAN CRAM, son of John and Sarah (Holt) Cram; born at Hampton Falls, Feb. 21, 1708; married Dec. 1, 1732, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary Chamberlain of Billerica, Mass. She was born Jan. 20, 1706, and died in Lyndeborough, Jan. 5, 1770. He died Jan. 23, 1790. He was the original settler on the land where Mrs. John Putnam lives, since known as the Jonathan Cram place. The five older children were born at Wilmington, Mass., the others in Lyndeborough. Children :—

1. JONATHAN, +
2. MARY, b. June 6, 1735, d. June 5, 1738.
3. DAVID, +



“PROUD AND TRUE.”

COAT OF ARMS OF VON CRAM FAMILY OF GERMANY.
FROM WHICH THE CRAMS IN AMERICA DESCENDED.



4. JACOB, +
5. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 4, 1741, m. John Carkin. (See Carkin gen.)
6. RACHEL, b. April 16, 1744, m. Ephraim Putnam, d. April 29, 1833. (See Putnam gen.)
7. SOLOMON, +
8. URIAH, +

JONATHAN CRAM, son of Jonathan and Mary (Chamberlain) Cram; born June 8, 1733; married Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Stiles) Putnam. She was born at Salem, Mass., June 28, 1736. He settled on Abbott Hill, Wilton, and endured the privations common to the pioneers of a new country. Children, all born in Wilton:—

Sarah, Jonathan, Phillip, Susanna, Mary, Mehitable, Zeniah.

DAVID CRAM, son of Jonathan and Mary (Chamberlain) Cram, born at Wilmington, Mass., June 26, 1737; married Mary Badger, daughter of John Badger of England, who was very early a settler in Salem-Canada. She died in Lyndeborough, March 10, 1825. He died in Lyndeborough, June 25, 1825. He was the first settler on the hill, about a mile east of South Lyndeborough village, where he lived until his death. This farm has been in the possession of his descendants ever since, and is now occupied by his grandson, Luther. His wife, Mary Badger, was one of the four children of John Badger, whose wife, Mary McFarland, went three miles one winter night to obtain help, an account of which may be found in the sketch of the Badger family. Children, all but eldest, born at Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY, b. at Wilton, Dec. 29, 1761, m. Ambrose Lakin.
2. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 2, 1764, m. Oct. 14, 1789, Isaac Lewis.
3. LOUISA, b. Sept. 14, 1765, m. Darius Jeffries.
4. DAVID, +
5. HANNAH, b. May 26, 1769, m. first, Samuel Rogers; second, William Hastings.
6. GIDEON, +
7. DEBORAH, b. July 21, 1773, m. June 6, 1799, Ambrose Hutchinson.
8. ROBERT, +
9. JONATHAN, +
10. REBECCA, b. Feb. 27, 1782, d. Sept. 10, 1782.

David, Deborah, Robert, and Jonathan removed to Roxbury, Vt., where they were among the earliest settlers there.

DAVID CRAM, son of David and Mary (Badger) Cram, born May 26, 1767; married Oct. 25, 1792, Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Lucy (Spaulding) Putnam. She was born at Lyndeborough, Jan. 16, 1773; died in Roxbury, Vt., May 5, 1813. He early removed to Roxbury, Vt., where he was one of the first settlers, and the first town treasurer, 1796.

He also held other public office and was an influential citizen. His children were born at Roxbury, with the exception of the eldest. Some of them came to Lyndeborough:—

1. EPHRAIM, b. at Lyndeborough, Sept. 15, 1793, m. Clarinda Cram, d. near Great Salt Lake in 1852.
2. PHILIP, b. March 18, 1795, m. Dec. 27, 1821, Abigail Heath. He d. April, 1883.
3. NAOMI, b. Aug. 21, 1797, m. Nov. 3, 1818, James Grant. (See Grant gen.)
4. LUCY, b. Sept. 4, 1799, m. March 28, 1820, Joseph Grant, d. at St. Paul, Minn., October, 1873.
5. SOLOMON, +
6. HIRAM, +
7. DAVID, b. May 8, 1805, m. first, Susanna Bridges, March 29, 1842; second, March 24, 1855, Betsey Burt. He d. Oct. 12, 1886, at Wilton.
8. ESTHER, b. Nov. 18, 1808, m. Aug. 19, 1830, Alvin Sawyer. She d. at Boston, June 26, 1898.
9. JOHN P., b. April 19, 1810. Enlisted in the Regular Army and was last heard from in Prairie Du Chien, Wis.

Of the above children Ephraim b. Sept. 15, 1793, m. Clarinda Cram. She d. June 1, 1842. He d. on the way to California, June 12, 1852. They had ten children: Sarah, Horace, Chauncey C., Clarinda, Laura, Ephraim, Christopher, David, Isaac, Mary.

SOLOMON CRAM, son of David and Sarah (Putnam) Cram, born at Roxbury, Vt., Nov. 5, 1802, and died at Lyndeborough, March 11, 1863; married Jan. 17, 1826, Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Grant) Sargent. She was born at Hillsboro, Oct. 28, 1804; died April 19, 1885. He was the first man to build a shop and carry on blacksmithing in South Lyndeborough village. The two older children were born at Roxbury, the others at Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. MARY J., b. Oct. 5, 1827, m. first, Samuel Hodgeman of Francestown, Oct. 28, 1846; second, Alban Buttrick.
2. SUSAN B., b. Jan. 11, 1829, m. John W. Sharp, Dec. 19, 1845. Res. at Boston.
3. GEORGE M., +
4. ORIN N., +
5. AZRO D., +
6. SARAH E., b. June 12, 1844, m. Nov. 28, 1867, Joseph Sharp. (See Sharp gen.)
7. EMMA F., b. Jan. 3, 1849, m. March 24, 1869, Charles B. Pinkham. Res. at Milford.

GEORGE M. CRAM, son of Solomon and Mary (Sargent) Cram, born June 20, 1831; married first, Oct. 28, 1858, Ellen E. Godding of Rindge; second, Mrs. Louisa (Godding) Hastings. His first wife died April 9, 1865. (For George M. Cram's war record see Chapter X.) Children:—

1. GEORGE E., d. in infancy.
2. CARRIE E., d. in infancy.
3. OSCAR E., +
4. CHARLIE M., d. in infancy.

OSCAR E. CRAM, son of George M. and Louisa G. Hastings Cram; born in Rindge, April 2, 1866; married Feb. 9, 1892, Lillian M., daughter of Edwin and Mary E. (Tarbell) Swasey; resides in Taunton, Mass., and is a clerk in the grocery store of Cobb, Bates and Yerxa in that city.

ORIN N. CRAM, son of Solomon and Mary (Sargent) Cram, born Jan. 25, 1836; married Dec. 30, 1862, Caroline M., daughter of Peter and Mary (Blunt) Shedd of Tewksbury, Mass. She was born Aug. 5, 1837; died April 11, 1887. He died Feb. 4, 1893. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. NELSON S., b. July 27, 1866, d. Oct. 16, 1904.
2. CHARLES, b. July 27, 1866.
3. GEORGE W., b. Aug. 20, 1867, d. Sept. 10, 1868.
4. REBECCA W., b. Dec. 6, 1869.
5. CARRIE E., b. Feb. 18, 1872, d. Oct. 11, 1872.

AZRO D. CRAM, son of Solomon and Mary S. (Sargent) Cram, born Aug. 6, 1838; married July 23, 1859, Sarah E. Young. He was a soldier in Civil War. (See Chapter X.) Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ANDY F., +
1. ADDIE F., b. May 7, 1866, married first, Frank A. Haley. July 3, 1882; second, April 3, 1889, Albert E. Burnham. Res. at Lowell, Mass.
3. MARY S., b. Aug. 30, 1869, m. Nov. 9, 1889, Willis H. Draper.
4. ANNIE M., b. March 30, 1872, m. Harry Draper.
5. CARRIE B., b. Sept. 11, 1875.

ANDY F. CRAM, son of Azro D. and Sarah (Young) Cram; born Aug. 11, 1860; married first, Mrs. Jennie S. Davidson of Manchester, Oct. 15, 1882; married second, June 13, 1900, Annie, daughter of Edward and Annie (Brady) Murphy of Durham, Canada. She was born Aug. 16, 1868. Child by first wife:—

1. ADDIE A., b. Feb. 3, 1889.
By second wife:—
2. LESTER A., b. Aug. 27, 1901.

HIRAM CRAM, son of David and Sarah (Putnam) Cram; born at Windsor, Vt., Dec. 7, 1803; married Jan. 1, 1834, Harriet Tenney, daugh-

ter of William and Mary (Butterfield) Tenney, born in Sharon, N. H., Aug. 13, 1808; died in Peterborough, March 9, 1857. He died in Shirley, Mass., Aug. 15, 1893. Children, six elder born in Sharon, four in Lyndeborough:—

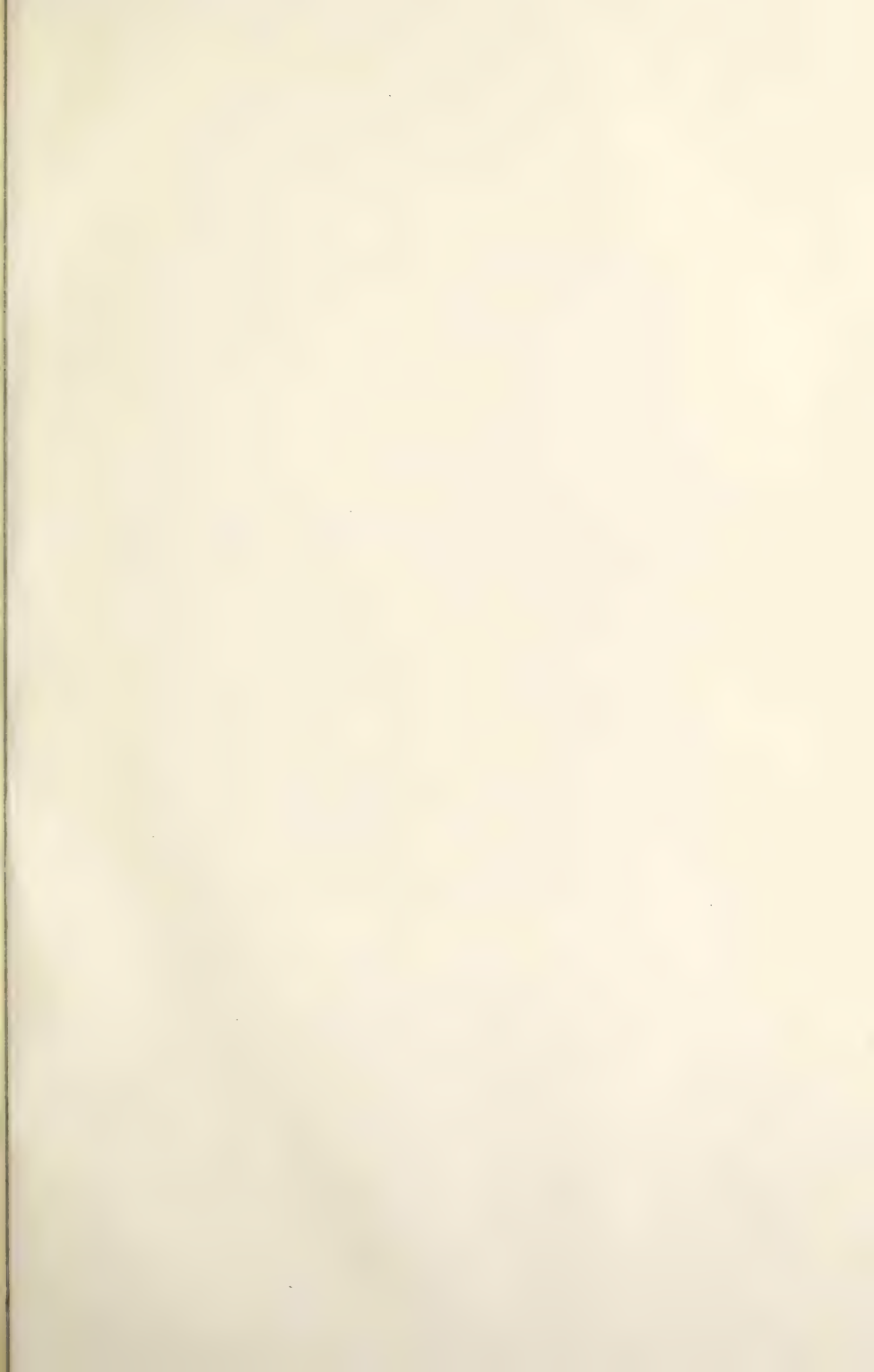
1. LUCY M., b. May 3, 1834, m. Oct. 18, 1852, Samuel M. Woods of Peterborough.
2. WILLIAM H., b. May 15, 1836, m. first July 4, 1862, Ellen P. Henry, m. second, Jan. 13, 1876, Mary Rutter.
3. MOSES, b. June 10, 1839.
4. HENRY, b. April 10, 1841, d. Sept. 30, 1857, in Peterborough.
5. JOHN P., b. May 3, 1842, d. June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson.
6. DAVID A., b. Aug. 10, 1844, d. Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.
7. HIRAM T., +
8. AUGUSTUS B., b. March 4, 1849, m. Oct. 31, 1871, Anna L. Hastings, res. Shirley, Mass.
9. EDWARD M., b. Aug. 13, 1851, m. Nov. 28, 1878, Ida May Wilson, res. at Peterborough.
10. EMMA B., b. Dec. 10, 1855, d. Oct. 30, 1858.

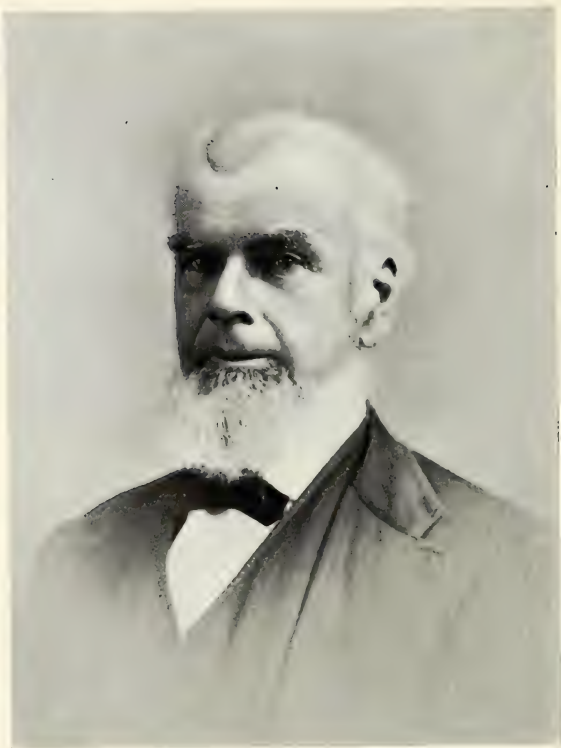
HIRAM T. CRAM, son of David and Harriet (Tenney) Cram; born at Lyndeborough, March 5, 1847, m. Nov. 14, 1871, Sophronia R. Robinson of Jaffrey. She was the daughter of Hiram and Eliza A. (Smith) Robinson of Rindge. She was born March 17, 1851. Children, all but Bernice born at Peterborough:—

1. ARTHUR H., b. July 23, 1874.
2. EVERETT L., b. March 11, 1877.
3. LENA B., b. April 23, 1878.
4. BERNICE C., b. at Lyndeborough, May 22, 1881.
5. FLORENCE M., b. Nov. 23, 1886.

GIDEON CRAM, son of David and Mary (Badger) Cram; born Feb. 25, 1771; married Amy, daughter of Ensign David and Abigail (Carleton) (Johnson) Putnam. She was born March 6, 1779; died Dec. 17, 1866. He died June 17, 1837. Children, all born at Lyndeborough:—

1. DANIEL, +
2. MARY, b. Nov. 25, 1803, m. July 30, 1850, Herman Pettin-gill, d. at Amherst, Jan. 18, 1886.
3. ABIGAIL, b. May 15, 1806, d. April 22, 1835, at Lowell, Mass.
4. LEWIS, +
5. LOIS, b. March 2, 1813, m. Harvey Holt of Lyndeborough. (See Holt gen.)
6. LUTHER, +





Luther Gram.

7. RHODA EMILY, b. Nov. 18, 1820, m. first, Eben Palmer, m. second, Langdon Adams. She d. April 11, 1896, at Buffalo, N. Y.
8. AMY, b. Oct. 9, 1823, m. March 2, 1847, George W. Bosworth. (See Bosworth gen.)

DANIEL CRAM, son of Gideon and Amy (Putnam) Cram; born April 6, 1799; married first, Sarah, daughter of Joel and Polly (Colburn) Holt, Dec. 18, 1822. She was born May 18, 1797; died Oct. 19, 1837. Married second, Oct. 13, 1853, Susan M., daughter of John Whittemore of Chester. She was born July 12, 1826; died June 8, 1855. Married third, Sarah, daughter of Abel Blood of Merrimac. She was born June 9, 1806; died Feb. 3, 1878. He was a very public spirited and useful man in the community. First clerk of the Baptist church of which he was a member and deacon and a liberal supporter of preaching. He removed to Amherst and died there Aug. 5, 1880. Children, all but youngest born in Lyndeborough:—

1. LAURA, b. July 6, 1824, m. Nov. 26, 1840, William Burt of Brookline. She d. in Milford, Oct. 25, 1891.
2. JULIA A., b. Aug. 22, 1825, m. June 4, 1845, Samuel H. Hill, res in Milford.
3. DANIEL H., b. April 9, 1827, d. Aug. 3, 1831.
4. DAVID, b. March 20, 1830, m. June 18, 1856, Nancy A. Scales of Townsend, Mass., res. in Townsend. Two children, Charles D. and Emma M.
5. LOUISA, b. Feb. 16, 1832, m. Frank Davis. She d. in Palmer, Mass., Jan. 13, 1878.
6. EMILY, b. Dec. 24, 1836, m. May 14, 1863, Joseph G. Holbrook. She d. in Bedford, Sept. 11, 1893.
7. DANIEL W., b. at Milford, July 25, 1854.

LEWIS CRAM, son of Gideon and Amy (Putnam) Cram; born Dec. 8, 1808; married Jan. 18, 1831, Anna, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah (Badger) Woodward of Lyndeborough. She was born Feb. 23, 1801; died in Addison, N. Y., July 21, 1874. He died at Addison, Jan. 13, 1887. He removed about 1836 to Jasper, N. Y. Children, two eldest born in Lyndeborough, the others in Jasper, N. Y.:—

1. LOUISA A. W., b. Dec. 29, 1833, d. July 13, 1841.
2. GIDEON L., b. Nov. 6, 1835, d. Nov. 22, 1835.
3. MARY A., b. Sept. 10, 1836, m. Mar. 30, 1854, Isaac June of Addison, N. Y. She died there Sept. 17, 1881.
4. AMY M., b. April 29, 1840, d. April 19, 1850.
4. PUTNAM A., b. Feb. 22, 1843, d. Nov. 26, 1843.

LUTHER CRAM, son of Gideon and Amy (Putnam) Cram; born Dec. 8, 1818; married April 4, 1844, Lucy, daughter of Ephraim and Lois (Butler) Hackett, born in Lempster, Feb. 14, 1819. He inherited the

homestead farm, and with the exception of seven years spent in New York state, has always lived there. In 1853 he went to Salamanca, N. Y., returning to Lyndeborough in 1861. While there he held some public office. In Lyndeborough he has been honored by about all the offices in the gift of the town. He was selectman for many years, and represented the town in the legislature two terms. He has always encouraged by his active work, by his presence at meetings, and in other ways, the educational and temperance interests of the town. He has also been prominent in the local military organizations, and in early life was their drill master, and was captain of the Light Infantry Co. At this writing, 1903, his memory of the persons and events of his early days is good and has been of material benefit to this history. Children, born at Lyndeborough:—

1. ABBIE F., b. July 10, 1845.
2. EVERETT A., b. Jan. 10, 1848. (For military record see Chap. X.)
3. FRANK W., +
4. MYRTIE M., b. June 25, 1863, d. Dec. 19, 1879.

FRANK WILLIS CRAM, son of Luther Cram of Lyndeborough, and Lucy Almira Hackett of Lempster, N. H. He was born in Lyndeborough, Oct. 26, 1854; married first, at Fort Gratiot, Mich., in February, 1884, to Annie May, who died Jan. 18, 1885, in Buffalo, N. Y. He married second, at Grand Haven, Mich., Aug. 23, 1887, Fannie Hart Warren, born at Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1861, daughter of Luther Barstow Warren and Harriet Louise Woodward of New York, who reside in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Cram is a travelling salesman, and resides in St. Louis. Children:—

1. FRANK WILLIS, JR., b. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1885.
2. LOUISE ALMIRA, b. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1887.
3. HATTIE MYRTIE, b. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28, 1892.
4. LUTHER EVERETT, b. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24, 1894, d. Jan. 26, 1897.
5. AMY DEAN, b. at St. Louis, December, 1897.

ROBERT CRAM, son of David and Mary (Badger) Cram; born June 27, 1776; married Jan. 19, 1801, Hannah Webster, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Webster. She was born in Hyde Park, Vt., April 5, 1775, and died there Feb. 24, 1863. He died at Roxbury Vt., Sept. 23, 1854. He went with his brother Jonathan to Plattsburg in Capt. Orcutt's Co. He was a prominent citizen of Roxbury, and held many offices. Children, born at Roxbury Vt.:

Martin, John, James, Hannah, Daniel, Anna, Elhanan W., Truman, Betsey E.

JONATHAN CRAM, son of David and Mary (Badger) Cram; born March 9, 1779; married March 15, 1804, Lydia Smith of Williamstown, Vt. She was born Nov. 4, 1784, and died there Sept. 7, 1840. He died at Williamstown, March 21, 1869. According to the History of Roxbury, Vt., Jonathan Cram was a sergeant in Capt. Orcutt's Co., which marched

to Plattsburg, Sept. 10, 1814, and returned Sept. 16, having been too late for the battle. Children, all born in Williamstown:—

Allen, Patty A., Jonathan, Lucinda, Chester, Joel, Langdon, Erastus, Truman, James R., Lydia L., Mary, Abigail, Reuben.

JACOB CRAM, son of Jonathan and Mary (Chamberlain) Cram; born at Wilmington, Mass., Oct. 5, 1739; married Isabella Hutchinson. She was born Dec., 1739, and died in Lyndeborough, Feb. 3, 1812. She was from Danvers, Mass. He settled on what is now known as Perham Corner, upon land that was easier to clear and more free from stone than the average wild land, and so it is said that he was able to enjoy the comforts of life a little earlier than his pioneer neighbors. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOHN, +
2. JACOB, +
3. OLIVE, b. Oct. 6, 1769, m. Nov. 25, 1788, John Cram. She d. March 16, 1851, at Hallowell, Me.
4. ZEBULON, +
5. RACHEL, b. July 5, 1777, m. March 30, 1799, William Fuller.
6. SARAH, b. Aug. 25, 1781, m. Dec., 1813, Jesse Fales of Litchfield, Me. She d. there Aug. 27, 1869.
7. REBECCA, b. March 9, 1784, m. Dec. 5, 1804, Andrew Harwood of Lyndeborough. She d. Sept. 11, 1867.

JOHN CRAM, son of Jacob and Isabella (Hutchinson) Cram, born Nov. 4, 1763; married May 3, 1786, Huldah, daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward of Lyndeborough. She was born June 23, 1765; died Jan. 14, 1853. He died Aug. 30, 1833. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ISRAEL, b. July, 1790, m. July 9, 1818, Abigail Kendall. She d. June 11, 1864. He d. Feb. 20, 1868. Israel Cram left by will four hundred dollars to the town of Lyndeborough, the interest of which is to be used annually as a literary fund.
2. SARAH, m. William A. Pearsons, Jan. 6, 1833. Rem. to Woburn, Mass.
3. MEHITABLE, b. Nov. 2, 1801; m. Oct. 23, 1823, Edgar Rand of Lyndeborough. She d. May 5, 1832. (See Rand gen.)

JACOB CRAM, son of Jacob and Isabella (Hutchinson) Cram, born Nov. 23, 1765; married Sept. 24, 1787, Martha Doak, born at Lyndeborough, May 11, 1771, and died at Litchfield, Me., Feb. 16, 1835. He died at Litchfield, Jan. 16, 1815. He removed to Litchfield, Me., probably in 1793. The first three children were born at Lyndeborough, the others at Litchfield:—

1. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 16, 1788, m. first, Dec. 27, 1821, Zoa Moody; second, May 18, 1825, Lucinda White.
2. BETSEY, b. Nov. 26, 1789, m. May 7, 1813, Stephen Pillsbury. She d. at Hallowell, Me., March 2, 1856.
3. JOHN, b. Nov. 16, 1791, m. Sept. 16, 1820, Louisa Benjamin. He d. at Boston, Aug. 20, 1823.
4. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 20, 1794, d. May 27, 1805.
5. STEPHEN, b. Sept. 10, 1796, d. Oct. 24, 1885, at Topsham, Maine.
6. SARAH E., b. Jan. 4, 1799, m. first, Joseph Norris; second, Archibald Horn.
7. NANCY, b. Dec. 26, 1801, m. Charles French.
8. FANNY, b. Nov. 23, 1804, m. James G. Judkins.
9. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 12, 1806, d. 1817.
10. ALVIN, b. Aug. 12, 1808, d. 1810.

ZEBULON CRAM, son of Jacob and Isabella (Hutchinson) Cram, born March 29, 1772; married June 21, 1799, Anice Hutchinson of Lyndeborough. She was born June 19, 1775, and died in Litchfield, Me., Dec. 22, 1844. He died there Feb. 11, 1852. Children born at Lyndeborough and Litchfield:—

1. REBECCA, b. June 21, 1800, d. June 25, 1852.
2. JOHN H., b. Dec. 22, 1802, m. April 15, 1835, M. Eliza Davis.

SOLOMON CRAM, son of Jonathan and Mary (Chamberlain) Cram; born at Lyndeborough, 1744; married Mary _____, born at Lyndeborough, April 21, 1819. He died May 1, 1825. Children, born at Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY, b. 1772, d. Oct. 3, 1777.
2. SARAH, b. 1774, d. Sept. 23, 1777.
3. JAMES, b. Aug., 1777, d. Oct. 3, 1860.
4. MARY, b. 1779, d. Sept. 24, 1781.

URIAH CRAM, son of Jonathan and Mary (Chamberlain) Cram, born 1750; married Eunice Ellingwood. She was born 1745; died Dec. 1, 1831. He died Oct. 2, 1831. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. HENRY, +
2. JOSEPH, born April 22, 1784, m. Dec. 24, 1818, Elizabeth Brown of Billerica. He died July 21, 1858.
3. EUNICE S., b. August, 1786, m. William Abbott. (See Abbott gen.)
4. JAMES, +
5. LYDIA, b. June 27, 1790, d. Aug. 3, 1794.

HENRY CRAM, son of Uriah and Eunice (Ellingwood) Cram, born 1780; married Rhoda, daughter of Jeremiah and Lois (Hoyt) Carleton.

She was born June 29, 1783; died Oct. 8, 1855. He died Nov. 30, 1848. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. PETER b. July 14, 1807, d. at Ulman's Ridge, Mo., Aug. 5, 1869, m. Rebecca, K. Potter of Francestown. Peter Cram was a farmer and was once county commissioner and selectman several years. He removed to the West about 1858. Four of their children were born at Mont Vernon and three at Decatur, Ill. Their names were: Rhoda C., Moses D., Illia M., Henry L., Mark P., Virgil H., Eunice.
2. MOSES H., b. May 20, 1813, d. Aug. 27, 1848.

JAMES CRAM, son of Uriah and Eunice (Ellingwood) Cram, born March 13, 1788; married Lucy Brown of Billerica. She was born Feb. 1, 1804; died Nov. 1, 1884. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Noyes) Brown. He died June 29, 1861. With no advantages for schooling but the winter terms of the district school of his day, and no higher text book than Pike's Arithmetic he became a good land surveyor and was much employed in running lines in the town. It is said he did very satisfactory work. With his brother Henry and nephew, Peter Cram, he started and operated an iron foundry for the manufacture of pots, kettles, andirons, boxes for wheels-hubs, etc. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. NANCY E., b. Feb. 21, 1832, d. April 17, 1832.
2. ALBERT, +
3. CHARLES H., b. Nov. 3, 1836, m. April 13, 1863, Sarah Van Buskirk. Rem. to Watseka, Ill.

ALBERT CRAM, son of James and Lucy (Brown) Cram, born Nov. 8, 1834; married May 31, 1869, Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Brown of Wilmington, Mass. She died Nov. 14, 1897. Children:—

1. ADDIE M., b. Jan. 29, 1871, d. July 20, 1874.

BENJAMIN CRAM, son of John and Sarah (Holt) Cram; born at Woburn, Mass., March 10, 1721; died in 1823. His wife was Elizabeth— Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARGARET, m. Jonathan Chamberlain. (See Chamberlain gen.)
2. NATHAN, +
3. BENJAMIN, +
4. HULDAH, d. at Greenfield.
5. JONAH.
6. DAVID, b. 1768, d. May, 1838.

NATHAN CRAM, son of Benjamin Cram of Woburn, Mass., and Elizabeth, his wife, born in Lyndeborough, April 5, 1752; married Rachel Dutton, born at Lyndeborough, Sept. 9, 1757; died at Hancock, Aug. 15, 1835. He died at Hancock, Jan. 21, 1851. Children:—

1. NATHAN, b. 1771. Died young.
2. RACHEL, b. June 15, 1773, m. Nov. 30, 1797, William Stuart of Peterboro. She d. at Peterboro, Oct. 13, 1833.
3. NATHAN, b. Sept. 9, 1776, m. Elizabeth White, d. at Belfast, Me., Oct. 8, 1815.
4. JOSIAH DUTTON, +
5. HULDAH, born June 30, 1782, m. Nov. 27, 1804, Gilbert McCoy of Belfast, Me. He d. Nov. 18, 1857.
6. SALLY P., b. Sept. 12, 1783, m. May 19, 1804, Joseph Tyrrell of Hancock. She d. at Dublin, Dec. 18, 1863.
7. BETSEY, b. March 5, 1786, d. Sept. 7, 1805.
8. POLLY, b. May 9, 1788, m. March, 18, 1806, Jonathan Barnard of Hancock, d. Sept. 11, 1801.
9. JOSEPH, b. at Greenfield, March 26, 1789, m. July 4, 1817, Sally White of Peterboro. He d. at Peterboro, Nov. 28, 1873.
10. BENJAMIN, b. March 26, 1789, (twin with Joseph), m. first, Jane Alexander, second, Ruth Nutt, d. at Wilton, Ill.
11. ANNA H., b. June 25, 1791, m. May 29, 1810, Samuel Tyrrell of Hancock, d. at Plum Island, Ill.
12. ABIGAIL J., b. July 3, 1793, m. Dec. 1, 1836, Francis Thompson.
13. EZRA DUTTON, b. June 10, 1795, m. Lucy Cilly. He d. at Brooks, Me. Nov. 11, 1868.
14. PHEBE, b. April 21, 1797, m. first, Meshack Tenny, m. second, Gales, m. third, Black, m. fourth, Blair.
15. EPHRAIM, b. at Antrim, March 25, 1800, d. Sept. 5, 1800.
16. SAMUEL, b. at Antrim, Sept. 9, 1802, m. 1831, Sarah A. Wheeler. He d. at Bennington.

JOSIAH DUTTON CRAM, son of Nathan and Rachel (Dutton) Cram; born March 28, 1799; married Deidamia Dutton, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Stiles) Dutton. She was born April 29, 1784; died at Hancock, July, 1858. Children, none born at Lyndeborough:—

Deidamia, Benjamin, Josiah, Sally, Nathan, Reuben, Joseph, Sally, Rachel, Relief, Reuben D., Abigail.

BENJAMIN CRAM, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cram of Woburn, Mass., born at Lyndeborough, in 1754; died July 31, 1836. He married Olive, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cram) Chamberlain, born Aug. 16, 1750. Children:—

1. DANIEL, who died when about 17 years of age.
2. BENJAMIN, +

BENJAMIN CRAM, son of Benjamin and Olive (Chamberlain) Cram,

born March 8, 1774; married July 16, 1799, Sarah, daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward. She was born Feb. 6, 1779. He married second, Polly Vose of Stoughton, Mass., born June 14, 1780; died at New Ipswich, Jan. 8, 1836. He died at New Ipswich, April 12, 1835.

The first two children of Benjamin Cram were by his first wife, daughter of his nearest neighbor in Lyndeborough. When a young man he used to drive a double ox-team from Lyndeborough to Boston to sell the produce of the farm, and winters he lived in Boston, for the better opportunities to earn money. His first wife died in Boston, where he also met his second wife, Polly Vose, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Holmes) Vose. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. ABIJAH, b, December, 1800, killed by falling at a mill raising in Troupsbury, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1826.
2. SARAH, b. June 12, 1804, m. Oct. 16, 1828, Thomas Whiting, b. at Lyndeborough, April 30, 1802, d. at Jasper, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1878. Children, all born at Jasper, N. Y.:—
 1. Sarah, b. Aug. 7, 1829, m. William Schenck, Dec. 25, 1849, res. at Jasper;
 2. Austis, b. March 28, 1832, res. at Jasper, d. March 12, 1855;
 3. Oliver, b. Dec. 28, 1834, m. Martha A. Prentice, Dec. 19, 1858, res. at Jasper, N. Y.;
 4. Benjamin, b. July 25, 1838, d. Feb. 11, 1850, res. Jasper;
 5. Harvey, b. May 24, 1841, d. Jan. 26, 1852, res. at Jasper;
 6. Cynthia, b. Nov. 8, 1844.
3. HANNAH V., b. Feb. 11, 1807, m. Oct. 19, 1831, Alonzo Draper. She d. Jan. 29, 1892.
4. MARY, b. Sept. 11, 1810, d. June 17, 1833.
5. LUKE, b. July 25, 1812, d. March 18, 1879, at Fitchburg, Mass., m. Nov. 29, 1840, Sarah A. Preston.
6. DANIEL, +
7. HIRAM, b. Nov. 3, 1818, d. March 2, 1854, at Yuba Co., Cal.
8. BENJAMIN H., b. March 19, 1820, m. Elizabeth Bradbury Leighton, Oct. 17, 1842.
9. JEREMIAH, b. April 11, 1822, d. Sept. 21, 1844.

DANIEL CRAM, son of Benjamin and Polly (Vose) Cram; born in Lyndeborough, Jan. 8, 1815; died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 10, 1898; occupation, contractor. He married Feb. 22, 1841, Mary Ann MacNulty, born in Northumberland, Eng., June 2, 1817; died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1898. He was educated in the village school. At an early age he was compelled to work, and at fifteen did a man's work in a brick yard. At the age of twenty he was a foreman in charge of railroad construction. When the Boston & Albany R.R. was in course of construction over the Berkshire hills, he had charge of some of the work. He was one of the pioneer contractors of Massachusetts, having built reservoirs, dams, seawalls, wharves and railroad work in and around Boston. He also went

up into New York state in the '50's and built a railroad. In 1850 he had the "gold fever," and crossed the isthmus of Panama to California, where he erected the first crushing machine put up in that country, for the Fremont Mining Co. He also had very valuable claims, but had to sell them for a small price and come away, being sick with the fever so prevalent in those days in California.

During the Rebellion he was one of a firm which had a large government contract to supply certain regiments with beef. In 1876 he went to Canada, having a large contract on the celebrated Welland Canal at St. Catharine, Ont., remaining three years. He then came over to New York state, had contracts on the four-tracking of the N. Y. Central, and also on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. He was of an inventive turn, having invented and patented a cap for a derrick at eighty years of age. He retired from active work about his seventy-fifth year. He had always been a Baptist in faith, and at the age of seventy-seven he was baptized and taken into the church. He was a man of wonderful strength and fine physique, standing six feet high, weighing 250 lbs. He lifted 1,125 lbs. dead weight, without harness, three railroad rails, in the presence of a number of people in East Boston.* Children, all born in Boston:—

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, +
2. MARY JANE, b. June 25, 1843.
3. ELIZABETH ANN, b. Aug. 14, 1845.
4. DANIEL HENRY, b. Aug. 12, 1847, m. Alice E. Barry of Boston, Mass.
5. SARAH MELISSA, b. July 24, 1849, m. Menas Faustinode de Mena of Porto Rico.
6. JOSEPHINE LILLY, June 11, 1852, m. Eugene Francis Smith of Newark, N. J.
7. ADELINE NELDA, b. Sept. 13, 1854, m. Alva Leonard Spring, d. New York City.
8. IDA MAY, b. July 25, 1856, d. Boston, May 16, 1858.
9. BENJAMIN MANLY, b. Aug. 19, 1858, m. Olive Orinda Hunt of Bath, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1883.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CRAM, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (MacNulty) Cram, was born at East Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1842; married Lydia Ann Bartlett of Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 25, 1865, who was born July 11, 1841, daughter of Horace William Bartlett of Salem, Mass., and Ann Maria Currier of Newburyport, Mass. He was by occupation a railroad contractor. Mr. Cram, though but a grandson of Lyndeborough, with commendable loyalty to his kindred, wished to have a name and place with his worthy ancestry in our history. When he had been requested by a relative to give some account of what he had done in his line of work, he gave a summary of his achievements which is so remarkable as to have few parallels anywhere. He is a railroad contractor and builder and wrote, "I built the Bethel and Hawleyville Branch

* Substance of above sketch given by his son George Washington Cram.

Road, the Peterboro R. R. from Wilton to Greenfield, N. H.; the Swampscott & Marblehead Branch road, the North Brookfield Branch road, the additional tracks from New Rochelle Junction to Mamaroneck, for the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., that portion of the Meriden, Waterbury & Cromwell R. R. through Waterbury, difficult work it was too; and the contract for the rock excavations through the Newtons in 1896-1897, for the Boston & Albany R. R. Co., and portions of the old Boston & Hartford R. R. east of Willimantic and west of Waterbury, Conn, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. through Steuben Co., and sub-contract for sections 17 and 18, earth work and timber, do. the Welland Canal through Thorold, Canada. I have built Waterworks, Sewers in various cities and towns here in the New England States."

"I superintended and built the dam for the Borough of Norwalk, Ct., in Lewisboro, N. Y. I do not suppose every grandson of Lyndeborough has built as many miles of railroad as I have here in the New England States. I have done more large contracts than my father and brother together have done."

"The Sewer contracts, large ones, were for the city of Salem, towns of North Brookfield and Southbridge, Mass. The same for the Borough of Norwalk, Conn., in the town of New Rochelle, N. Y., New Bedford Water Works, City of Salem extensions to the Willows; So. Norwalk, Ct., Norwalk and Waterbury, Ct.; and Welland Canal." Children:—

1. ALBERT STEVENS, b. at Newburyport, Oct. 31, 1865, d. at Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 26, 1890. He studied law during the years 1884 and 1885, at the law school of Yale University, New Haven, Conn. He had to give up studying, owing to ill health.
2. GEORGE EVERSLEIGH, b. at Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 14, 1875. He graduated from the Norwalk "Over River" school in 1892, and prepared with private tutors for the Sheffield Scientific School. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School June 28, 1898, with the degree of Ph.B. He was a member of the Freshman boat crew of 1898, which beat the Harvard and Columbia Freshmen boat crews at New London. He pulled the bow oar. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University in the City of New York, October, 1897. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the entire family of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cram are members.
3. ALICE BARTLETT, b. at Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 15, 1877.
4. CLARENCE CURRIER, b. at Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 28, 1880.

JOHN CRAM, son of John and Susanna (Fuller) Cram, born in Wilton, Oct. 15, 1768; married Nov. 25, 1784, Olive, daughter of Jacob and Isabella (Hutchinson) Cram of Lyndeborough. She was born Oct. 6, 1769; died at Hallowell, Me., March 16, 1851. He died at Hallowell,

Me., June 4, 1818. Two of their children born at Lyndeborough and the last two at Gardiner, Me.:—

1. DANIEL, b. July 23, 1790, m. Polly French of Jay, Me., March 20, 1813. He d. at Hallowell, Me., May 8, 1827.
2. OLIVE, b. June 14, 1792, m. Nov. 3, 1814, Jeremiah McCauslin, d. Oct. 18, 1851, at West Gardiner, Me.
3. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 3, 1802, m. Sept. 30, 1824, Phebe Goodwin of Hallowell, Me. He d. at New Orleans, June 4, 1829.
4. JACOB, b. Aug. 2, 1804, d. young.

CUMMINGS.

DEA. SAMUEL S. CUMMINGS came to Lyndeborough from Bedford, N. H., in 1850. He came on a bed, having been accidentally shot at a muster, and his shoulder shattered. He lived at the Center in the house with Nathaniel Jones for a short time and then removed to a farm about a mile north of the South Village where he lived the remainder of his days. He was made a deacon of the Baptist Church in 1881. He was born in Bedford, N. H., July 26, 1818; married Mary E. Dow of Wolfboro, N. H., Sept. 7, 1845. She was born Jan. 5, 1828. He died Sept. 7, 1897. Children:—

1. CHARLES P., +
2. MARY T. ELLA, b. in Bedford, N. H., July 29, 1848, m. James F. Haley of Salem, Mass., Nov. 28, 1867, d. Nov. 5, 1881.
3. LYDIA J., b. in Lyndeborough, April 18, 1850, d. Aug. 28, 1854.
4. ALFARETTA, b. in Lyndeborough, April 24, 1853, d. June 5, 1854.
5. WILLIE H., b. in Lyndeborough, Sept. 25, 1855, m. Minnie F. Roach of Boston, Mass., June 27, 1887. She was born March 27, 1861. Res. in Manchester, N. H.
6. SANFORD S., b. in Lyndeborough, Jan. 24, 1858, m. Jennie S. Jacobs of Lynn, Mass., April 4, 1884. She was b. Jan. 14, 1864. Res. in Lynn, Mass.
7. HARRY E., b. Nov. 24, 1860, m. Sadie E. Blake of Lynn, Mass., May 31, 1888. She was b. Feb. 5, 1868. Res. in Beverly, Mass.
8. EMMA A., b. April 7, 1853, d. Oct. 1, 1854. (Adopted)

CHARLES P. CUMMINGS, son of Samuel S. and Mary (Dow) Cummings, born in Bedford, N. H., April 16, 1847; married Nellie E. Woodworth of Fayette, Me., Nov. 30, 1871. She was born July 16, 1849. He is a carpenter and resides in Manchester, N. H.

CUMMINGS.

LANGDON B. CUMMINGS. Langdon, Nathan, and Charles J. Cum-

mings were brothers. Langdon B., born March 13, 1826; married Sept. 5, 1861, Sarah A. French, daughter of Sumner French of Lyndeborough. She was born Dec. 9, 1844. He removed to Milford, N. H., and died April 29, 1887. Children:—

1. MARY H., b. March 11, 1863, in Lyndeborough.
2. NELLIE M., b. Jan. 19, 1868, m. Fred N. Burnham of Milford, N. H., Jan. 21, 1890.
3. CHARLES P., b. Oct. 16, 1871.
4. MARSHALL F., b. Oct. 16, 1871.
5. ABBIE B., b. Jan. 25, 1874.

NATHAN P. CUMMINGS, born in Rindge, N. H., June 29, 1828; married July 3, 1851, Mary A. Whitcomb of Rindge, N. H. She was born June 21, 1833. He died Sept. 3, 1883. Children:—

1. NETTIE M., m. Robert C. Mason. (See Mason gen.)
2. ELIZA J., b. Feb. 8, 1855, m. Myron E. Smith of Ashby, Mass., Feb. 22, 1882.
3. EMMA E., b. Feb. 25, 1857, m. Alton Battles of Westminster, Mass., Dec. 25, 1882.
4. GEORGE P., b. March 15, 1859, m. Myra L. Brackett of Peterboro, N. H., Jan. 16, 1889.
5. LULA E., b. Oct. 4, 1861, m. July 5, 1880, Frank O. Baxter of Boston, b. May 13, 1863.
6. HENRY A., b. Jan. 24, 1864.
7. ERNEST J., b. July 7, 1867, m. May Lynch of Lynn, Mass.
8. BURTT L., b. Aug. 15, 1871.
9. SADIE G., b. May 9, 1876.

ERNEST J., BURTT L., SADIE G. were b. in Lyndeborough.

CHARLES J. CUMMINGS came to Lyndeborough from Rindge in 1861; born Dec. 9, 1830; married Nov. 27, 1852, Sarah Eliza, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Newell) Moore of Sharon. She was born April 25, 1834. Resides on the Chenery place. Children:—

1. WILLIAM H., b. at Rindge.
2. VIOLA E., b. at Sharon, April 7, 1856, d. May 25, 1856.
3. MYRA L., b. at Leola, Wis., May 14, 1858, m. Oct. 11, 1886, Charles A. Hibbard of Stoneham, Mass. He d. at Lyndeborough, July 4, 1891.
4. CHARLES W., b. at Lyndeborough, July 20, 1862, d. Oct. 1, 1862.
5. FRANK E., +

FRANK E. CUMMINGS, son of Charles J. and Sarah E. (Moore) Cummings, born July 24, 1863; married Oct. 1, 1885, Minnie F., daughter

of Brackley and Abigail (Rutherford) Rose of Wilton. She was born May 14, 1865. Child:—

1. IRWIN E., b. Aug. 19, 1886.

CURTIS.

The name Curtis is of English origin and was first adopted by a family residing in Bucks County, England. The descendants of this family spread into Essex and Lincolnshire Counties during the reign of Edward I, and also to Cambridgeshire and Hunts.

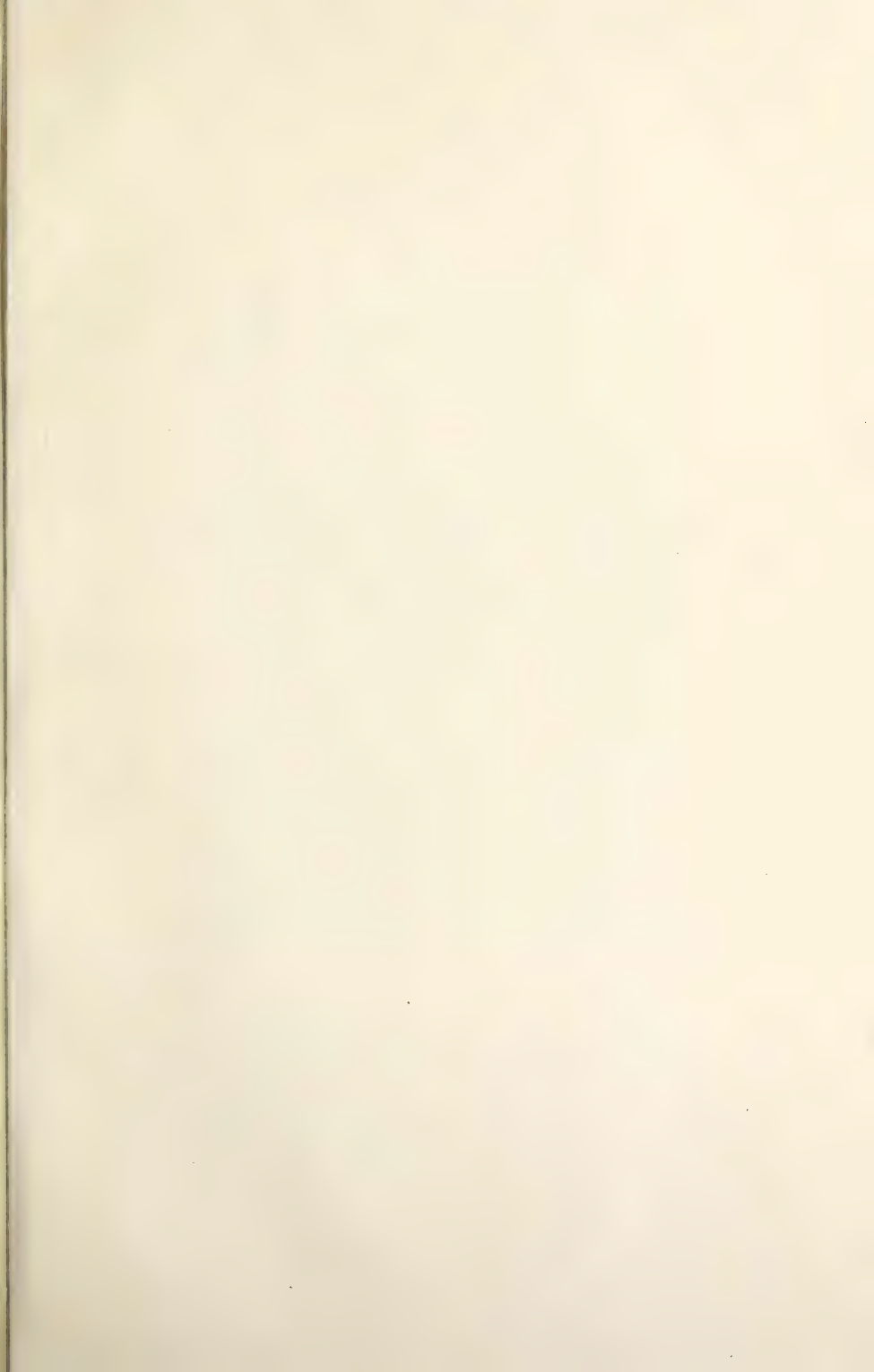
From this line was one Israel Curtis, born in London, England, who sailed for America in 1725, bringing with him a son also named Israel. They settled in Middleton, Mass., where the younger Israel married Abigail — in 1744. They had eight children, some of the descendants of whom still reside in Middleton, Mass. Eli, son of Israel and Abigail, born Jan. 18, 1754, married Susanna Wilkins and removed to Reading, Mass. They had four children and this family moved to Lyndeborough May 8, 1796, and settled on what has since been known as Beech Hill, then a part of Lyndeborough, since annexed to Mt. Vernon.

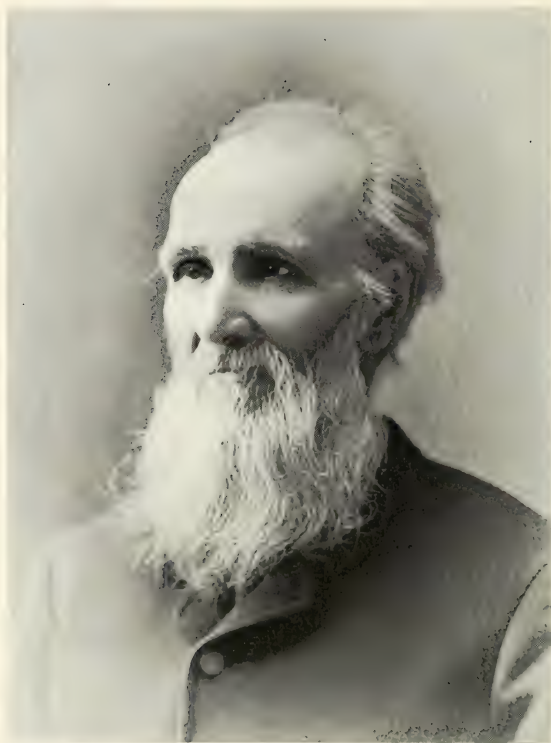
ELI CURTIS, son of Israel and Abigail Curtis, born Jan. 18, 1754; died Aug. 18, 1835; married Susanna Wilkins. Children born in Reading, Mass.:—

1. ELI, +
2. ASHER, +
3. EDITH,
4. SUSAN, m. John Hartshorn. (See Hartshorn gen.)

ELI CURTIS, son of Eli and Susanna (Wilkins) Curtis, born Jan. 10, 1784; married Sarah Loring of New Boston, N. H. She was a daughter of William Loring and granddaughter of John Loring, who sailed from England under command of Gen. Wolf and fought at the capture of Quebec. She died Nov. 30, —. He died Aug. 7, 1876. Although Mr. Curtis owned a farm his chief occupation was lumbering, sawing the logs in his own mill which was situated east of where E. C. Curtis lives on the brook running from Badger Pond. He also teamed to Boston, carrying goods both ways and making the entire trip with oxen. He was firm in his religious and political beliefs. A strong Republican, he always considered it his duty to be at town meeting and cast his vote. A stanch Orthodox and member of the Congregational Church, with keen black eyes, snow-white hair, his presence at church was noticeable long after deafness prevented his hearing a word the preacher said. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOHN L., b. July 19, 1817, d. April 16, 1834.
2. SARAH A., b. Nov. 15, 1818, d. April 30, 1894.
3. ELI C., +
4. ISRAEL W., +
5. WILLIAM, b. April 17, 1826, d. May 31, 1836.
6. BETSEY A., b. May 5, 1827, m. Robert K. Lynch. (See Lynch gen.)





Eli C. Curtis

7. WILLIAM W., +
8. ISAIAH B., +
9. ASHER, +
10. HANNAH D., b. June 27, 1835, m. Levi A. Tyler. (See Tyler gen.)
11. HIRAM F., b. Oct. 7, 1837, d. Mar. 19, 1896.
12. OLIVA J., b. May 23, 1842, m. John Baldwin of Wilton, N. H., d. Sept. 19, 1866.

ELI CLARK CURTIS, son of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis; born May 3, 1821; married Betsey A., daughter of Asher and Clarissa (Carkin) Curtis, Nov. 14, 1844. She was born May 21, 1827. In his boyhood days he worked in his father's mill and in the timber districts, excepting the few weeks that was then considered necessary for school purposes. But, nevertheless, he improved the spare moments in reading and study, and being an earnest student, succeeded in gaining a good education. He possessed great musical ability, and devoted much time and money to gaining a thorough knowledge of the art. Probably no one in the state has a better technical knowledge of the science of music than he. For many years he taught singing classes in adjoining towns, driving there and returning home the same night after a hard day's work in the woods. He was a member of the Philharmonic Institute of Boston, and a leader of church choirs for many years.

He was largely engaged in lumbering operations, owning and running a saw mill on his farm. For the last twenty years farming and raising milk for the Boston market has been his business. He is a Republican in politics and a strong supporter of the Congregational church, of which he is a member and a deacon. He was a member of the Lafayette Artillery Co., serving as captain at one time. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) He was a charter member of Pinnacle Grange, and also a charter member of Hillsborough County Pomona Grange. He has served on the board of selectmen, and represented his town in the legislature in 1872 and 1873. His wife, Betsey Ann Curtis, is a woman of marked individuality, and leaves an impress upon all with whom she becomes associated. With a good musical education and a magnificent voice she was indeed a noted singer in her day. In the social life of Lyndeborough, in the grange that was dear to her heart, she has been a helper of ability and influence. Their daughters, Clara and S. Kate, were educated as teachers. Children:—

1. ISAIAH B., b. Oct. 10, 1849.
2. CLARA A., b. Aug. 6, 1863, m. first, Everett A. Cram of Lyndeborough; second, Samuel J., son of James and Nancy (Morse) Sheldon of Wilton, N. H., d. May 19, 1884.
3. S. KATE, b. March 4, 1858. m. Albert E. Swinington. (See Swinington gen.)

ISRAEL W. CURTIS, son of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis, born Dec. 21, 1823; married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte (Merrill)

Haggett, Nov. 28, 1850. She was born Aug. 16, 1833. He removed to Wilton, N. H., and died Oct. 8, 1889. Children :—

1. ELI J., b. Dec. 29, 1851, m. first, Elsie Daniels ; second, Jan. 4, 1886, Ella, dau. of Nathan and Sarah (Bruce) Richardson. She was b. March 12, 1854, d. June 27, 1891. He d. Aug. 31, 1891.
2. CLINTINA S., b. Dec. 28, 1854, m. Dr. A. A. Whitney of Adrian, Mich.
3. HATTIE L., b. Dec. 16, 1859, d. March 28, 1866.
4. NETTIE C., b. March 11, 1862, d. Sept. 13, 1878.
5. WALTER J., b. March 3, 1867.

WILLIAM W. CURTIS, son of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis, born June 28, 1829; married Oct. 23, 1851, Hannah D., daughter of Charles and Abigail (Jones) Parker. She was born Dec. 1, 1834. He received his education in the schools of Lyndeborough, at Mont Vernon academy and had private instruction by Rev. E. B. Claggett. He taught school for a number of years, and was superintendent of schools for seven years. He then turned his attention to farming and lumbering. Always on the alert for business, he bought many wood lots and had the wood cut and shipped from Wilton. He also kept a general store at the "centre" for a number of years.

He packed and sealed the first fruit ever sold on the market in glass cans. They were sold by J. W. Tufts of Boston, pharmacist. He was the first to ship a lading of apples from this country to England to be sold by auction. The undertaking was a success and he followed the business of buying apples for twelve years, shipping about four hundred thousand barrels. For sending a most excellent package to Queen Victoria he was made a purveyor to her majesty. The apples were selected and packed by Oliver Perham of Lyndeborough. The queen accepted the fruit and acknowledged its receipt by a letter written by her private secretary and sealed by her own hand. He made a study of music, and was a member of the Congregational Church choir for many years. He was active and energetic in all that he undertook to do. He was connected with many business enterprises. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24, 1904. Children :—

1. ABBIE F., b. June 10, 1856, m. Luke Beard of Wilton, d. Dec. 23, 1899. Children : Elmer, Gertrude, Florence.
2. CHARLES P., b. Oct. 4, 1858, d. Jan. 23, 1882.
3. WILLIS C., b. June 26, 1860, m. Feb. 9, 1891, Carrie Trowbridge.
4. GEORGE B., b. Sept. 29, 1862, d. Oct. 16, 1862.

ISAIAH B. CURTIS, son of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis, born July 23, 1831; married June 6, 1855, Mary J., daughter of David and Bethiah (Wilson) Holt of Lyndeborough. She was born Jan. 20, 1833. Children :—

1. ASHER B., b. April 8, 1856, d. July 19, 1862.



W. W. Curtis



2. LIZZIE B., b. Jan, 11, 1859, d. Sept. 19, 1862.
3. IDA B., b. Sept. 22, 1860, d. July 4, 1886.
4. LAVADE, b. June 20, 1863, d. Jan. 19, 1884.
5. DELBERT W., b. Oct. 6, 1864, d. Oct. 24, 1867.
6. LIZZIE G., b. April 3, 1870, m. Walter S. Tarbell. (See Tarbell gen.)
7. AGNES C., b. April 5, 1875.

ASHER CURTIS, son of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis, born Aug. 9, 1833; married Clara, daughter of Albert and Reliance (Reed) Farnsworth of Wilton, N. H., April 28, 1864. She was born Feb. 24, 1849. He resides on the Amaziah Blanchard place. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chapter X.) Children:—

1. ETTA J., b. Aug. 25, 1865, m. George P. Chandler of Wilton, N. H., Sept. 15, 1885. Children: Eva, Carl L., Lora A., Grace E.
2. EDWARD L., b. Dec. 8, 1867, m. Ella, dau. of John and Martha (Blodgett) Hall of South Dudswell, Canada. She was b. March 28, 1867. They were m. Sept. 13, 1893. She d. March 4, 1905.
3. ALICE C., b. Nov. 19, 1874, d. April 9, 1898.

ASHER CURTIS, son of Eli and Susanna (Wilkins) Curtis; born July 14, 1786; married Clarissa A., daughter of Aaron and Betsey (Duncklee) Carkin of Lyndeborough, Dec. 22, 1818. She was born Nov. 13, 1797; died Dec. 8, 1880. He lived on one of the best farms in Johnson's Corner. He was an extensive farmer and his wife an expert in the converting of wool into yarn and cloth, and flax into a great variety of table linen. This old-fashioned way of carding, spinning and weaving, by which our ancestors were clothed, and the skill and labor of the mothers of those days in making their families comfortable is worthy of mention, for it is almost a "lost art."

Mr. Curtis used to burn quantities of charcoal and carry it to market. He was an old-fashioned Whig and Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religious belief, and a noted singer in his day. He died April 21, 1876. Children:—

1. KILBURN S., +
2. BETSEY ANN, b. May 21, 1827, m. Eli Clark Curtis.

KILBURN S. CURTIS, son of Asher and Clarissa (Carkin) Curtis, born July 6, 1821; died Sept. 5, 1893; married first, Lucy, daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Burnham) Woodward, November, 1850. She was born —; d. May 19, 1853; second, Frances A., daughter of David and Ann (Cochran) Holt, Oct. 9, 1861. She was born Feb. 16, 1840. He was a very active, energetic man, widely known. At one time he was largely interested in the buying of wood lots and the cutting and sale of wood. Like all the Curtis family he was a great lover of music and a member of the church choir for years. He had the misfortune to become almost

wholly blind the last year or two of his life. Children, all by second wife:—

1. ALLISON W., b. Nov. 3., 1862, d. Aug. 29, 1863.
2. ANNIE M., b. Dec. 19, 1864.
3. ELTON G., b. Oct. 26, 1867.
4. JOHN M., b. Sept. 3, 1869, m. Rosie E., dau. of Jason and Rosie (Young) Holt, Sept. 11, 1894. Child: Frances A., b. April 5, 1904.
5. ALFRED L., b. July 23, 1875. Educated at Harvard College.

DANFORTH.

EDGAR A. DANFORTH, son of Capt. George and Sarah (Melzer) Danforth, born May 12, 1846; married first, Oct. 1, 1867, Susie A., daughter of John and Sophia (Ober) Marvell of Milford. She was born 1847; died Aug. 28, 1869; second, Jennie, daughter of Stephen and Caroline (Austin) Clay of Lowell, Mass, Aug. 13, 1870. She was born Jan. 10, 1853; died Sept. 3, 1898; third, March 9, 1904, Lizzie M., daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Kenson) Eaton, and widow of Frank Lovejoy. She was born Nov. 14, 1853, at Amherst.

In 1868 he owned and operated the stage line from Francestown to Milford. He disposed of this May 1, 1874, and in 1875 came to Lyndeborough and entered the employ of the Boston & Lowell R. R. Company as station agent, which position he has held ever since. He is the present efficient town clerk and has held that office 18 years. He was tax collector 14 years. To all the various duties of his positions he brings fidelity and courtesy.

DASCOMB.

JACOB DASCOMB, son of James and Elizabeth (Farrington) Dascomb, born Aug. 15, 1760; married Aug. 11, 1785, Rachel, daughter of John and Mary (Ellingwood) Dale. She was born July 24, 1762; died July 1, 1827. He died July 4, 1827. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. In 1809 he removed to Wilton. While in Lyndeborough, he was for several years town clerk and selectman. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. RACHEL, b. Nov. 15, 1745, m. Timothy Putnam. (See Putnam gen.)
2. SARAH, b. Aug. 12, 1787, m. October, 1809. Archelaus Fuller. (See Fuller gen.)
3. JACOB, b. May 5, 1789, d. Dec. 17, 1789.
4. CALVIN, b. Oct. 29, 1790, m. Rachel Putnam, July 23, 1820. She d. Oct. 10, 1856. He d. Oct. 13, 1859.
5. BETSEY, b. Aug. 14, 1792, m. 1816, John Thurston.
6. LUTHER, b. March 15, 1795, d. Feb. 28, 1797.
7. MARY, b. June 3, 1797, m. Dec. 3, 1835, Samuel W. Dutton of Northfield, Mass.

8. JACOB, 2ND., b. Aug. 13, 1799. Rem. to Andover, Mass., Nov. 30, 1875. Twice married.
9. LUTHER, b. Dec. 20, 1801.
10. JAMES, b. June 1, 1805.

DICKEY.

DAVID G. DICKEY, son of Adam and Keziah (Clement) Dickey, born Oct. 24, 1836; married first, Oct. 16, 1864, Mary E., daughter of John J. and Abby (Mudgett) Balch. She was born July 17, 1842; died March 26, 1900; second, Aug. 28, 1900, Mrs. Nellie E. Kenniston of Andover, Mass. She was born March 1, 1867. He came to Lyndeborough from Deering in 1864. Was superintendent of the town farm for a number of years; was selectman and held other town offices; was a soldier in the Civil War. Child, by first wife: —

1. NEIL J., b. Dec. 14, 1871, d. Feb. 13, 1883.

DINSMORE.

ABRAHAM DINSMORE and Love, his wife, were evidently among the earliest settlers in the territory of Lyndeborough that was used to form a part of Temple. Abraham, Abraham, Jr., and Zebadiah Dinsmore were Revolutionary soldiers and when the alarm came from Ticonderoga marched in company with 34 others to the front. Abraham and Zebadiah were of those who marched to Cambridge from Temple on the alarm of the 19th of April, 1775, as related in the History of Temple. The older children of Abraham, Jr., are recorded as born at Temple, but he must have removed to Lyndeborough for children are also recorded as born there. Record of the children of Abraham and Love Dinsmore: —

1. ABRAHAM L., b. at Temple, Oct. 12, 1777.
5. SAMUEL, b. at Temple, June 24, 1779.
3. LOVE, b. at Temple, May 26, 1781.
4. SARAH, b. at Temple, March 22, 1783.
5. EPHRAIM, b. at Lyndeborough, March 21, 1785.
6. GEORGE, b. at Lyndeborough, Dec. 21, 1787.

DOLLIVER.

CAPT. JOHN B. DOLLIVER was born in Marblehead, Mass, April 22, 1810. His father was in the U. S. Naval Service during the War of 1812. His grandfather came to Lyndeborough about 1775 and purchased a lot of wild land of Jesse Putnam, the deed bearing date November, 1775. When a lad of four years, John came to live with his grandparents, and after their death he inherited the homestead property. He was a large and powerfully built man, broad-shouldered and strong, of great endurance, and of great industry withal. He was genial and fond of company, enjoying a laugh or a joke, even if it was at his own expense. He took great interest in military matters and in military exercises and was captain of the Lafayette Artillery at one time. He married

first, Lucetta P. Draper of Greenfield, June 3, 1836. She was born April 27, 1816; died April 9, 1852; married second, Mrs. Abbie E. Conant of Greenfield, N. H., Feb. 3, 1853. She was born July 21, 1819; died Dec. 29, 1897. He died Sept. 30, 1887. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

By first wife:—

1. LUCETTA J., b. March 5, 1837.
2. SARAH R., b. Oct. 9, 1839, m. Henry Holt of Greenfield
3. BENTON J., b. Jan. 15, 1841.
4. LYDIA E., b. Nov. 13, 1843.
5. PERSIS B., b. Nov. 30, 1845, m. Frank Brook of Greenfield, d. Nov. 28, 1889.
6. GEORGIANNA M., born March 9, 1847, d. July 6, 1870.
7. WILLIAM H., +

By second wife:—

8. FRANK P., born June 24, 1853. Res. in San Francisco.
9. GEORGE S., born Nov. 20, 1854, d. Feb. 5, 1887.
10. EDWARD W., +
11. ABBIE A. G., b. July 13, 1858, m. Fred S. Pickett, Nov. 14, 1882, d. Feb. 11, 1895.
12. SAMUEL A., +
13. CARRIE E., b. Nov. 13, 1862, m. Warren C. Ordway of Francestown, d. Nov. 26, 1888.
14. LOUIS E., b. Feb. 24, 1864. Res. in San Francisco.

WILLIAM H. DOLLIVER, son of John B. and Lucetta (Draper) Dolliver, born Dec. 26, 1849; married Emma J., daughter of Joseph and Mary J. (Putnam) Blanchard of Greenfield. She was born July 8, 1852. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. FLOSSIE L., b. Jan. 16, 1879.
2. GRACE M., b. Oct. 17, 1883.

Two of their children, both boys, d. young.

EDWARD W. DOLLIVER, son of John B. and Abbie (Conant) Dolliver, born Oct. 1, 1856; married Sarah (Wilson) Temple of Francestown, March 18, 1877. She was born March 16, 1856. He is a blacksmith and farmer and has a residence and shop on the Forest road near the intersection of the road to the centre. Children:—

1. JOHN E., b. Feb. 22, 1878, at Francestown, m. Edith I. Smith, Nov. 2, 1898. She was b. March 16, 1879. Child: Dorothy, b. Nov. 19, 1904.
2. BESSIE C., b. Jan. 31, 1884, at Lyndeborough.
3. LILLIAN W., b. Oct. 19, 1888, at Lyndeborough.

SAMUEL A. DOLLIVER, son of John B. and Abbie (Conant) Dolliver, born Feb. 28, 1860; married Jan. 1, 1884, Carrie M., daughter of Sewell M. and Sarah F. (Putnam) Buck. She was born Aug. 30, 1866.

DONOVAN.

The Donovan family is a very ancient one, whether Irish or English history is to be credited. Its age antedates the Danish invasion of England. We shall not attempt to trace the current to its source, however, but shall give instead, a brief account of Rev. Mr. Donovan and of his family. He was born, April 8, 1837, in the parish of Myross, County of Cork, Ireland, and came to America with his parents in 1847. He lived several years in Nova Scotia, then came to Fitchburg, Mass., where he went to school a short time. He went into Vermont in 1857, and began preparation for college; graduated at the University of Vermont in 1864, and at The Newton Theological Institution in 1867; was ordained at Belchertown, Mass., in 1867, pastor there till 1869. He also had one pastorate in Rhode Island, two in New York State, and also two in New Hampshire, at Cornish, and at Lyndeborough since 1886.

He was married in Baldwinsville, Mass., Nov. 28, 1867, to Miss E. M., daughter of the late Joseph Nichols, M. D., of Springfield, New Hampshire. She was born April 20, 1838. Child:—

1. WINFRED NICHOLS DONOVAN, b. Jan. 24, 1869, in Belchertown, Mass. He was graduated at Colby College in 1892, and after teaching a short time entered The Newton Theological Institution, graduating in 1898. He is now assistant professor of Biblical Interpretation at The Newton Theological Institution, and resides at Newton Centre. Mr. Donovan married, Dec. 23, 1895, Miss Nellie Stuart, born Oct. 27, 1870, daughter of Francis W. Bakeman, D.D., and Ellen (Stuart) Bakeman. Children: Francis Bakeman and Elizabeth Nichols.

DUNCKLEE.

The Duncklee family of Lyndeborough is of Scotch descent. The first to come to Lyndeborough, of which any record can be found, was Hezekiah, who came from Danvers, Mass., and settled in that part of Lyndeborough which was afterwards made the town of Greenfield. He was of the fourth generation from Elnathan, who came to America from England and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1651. It is not known just when he came to Lyndeborough, but he was a soldier in Capt. Peter Clark's company in 1777. (See Chapter X.) His wife was Mehitable White, a sister of Mrs. Aaron Lewis, also of Moses White of Lyndeborough. They were children of Benjamin and Mary White of Dedham, Mass. Hezekiah Duncklee had at least three sons of record. He died in Greenfield, March 10, 1827. Children:—

1. EBENEZER, +
2. HEZEKIAH, +
3. LEONARD, +

EBENEZER DUNCKLEE, son of Hezekiah and Mehitable (White) Duncklee; born Sept. 3, 1781; married Lucy Morgan of New Boston.

She was born 1794; died Aug. 19, 1856. He died Dec. 22, 1864. He settled on a farm near the Nathan Richardson place. Children:—

1. ISAAC L., +
2. LUCY, b. July 25, 1827, d. July 29, 1858.
3. WILLIAM R., +

ISAAC L. DUNCKLEE, son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Morgan) Duncklee; born Sept. 21, 1824; married first, June 17, 1852, Elizabeth H., daughter of Williams and Hannah (Lewis) Woodward, born Feb. 13, 1830; died Feb. 7, 1855. Married second, Jan. 8, 1857, Minerva H. Cudworth of Greenfield. She was born Feb. 21, 1826; died June 20, 1904. Child by first wife:—

1. CHARLES M. b. April 4, 1854, d. Oct. 21, 1858.

Children by second wife:—

2. LIZZIE A, b. Dec. 7, 1857, d. Sept. 14, 1858.
3. CLINTIE M., b. July 3, 1862.
4. MINNIE A., b. May 6, 1865, d. June 18, 1867.

WILLIAM R. DUNCKLEE, son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Morgan) Duncklee; born Oct. 22, 1831; married May 4, 1862, Ursula J. Richards of Goffstown, born June 29, 1845; died April 15, 1899, at Lyndeborough. He died June 2, 1898. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children:—

1. WILLIE A., b. Jan. 11, 1863, rem. to New York.
2. MINNIE J., b. Feb. 16, 1866, m. William E. Richardson. (See Richardson gen.)
3. ANDY U., b. May 14, 1868, rem. to California.

HEZEKIAH DUNCKLEE, son of Hezekiah and Mehitabel (White) Duncklee, born Feb. 17, 1784; married Feb. 25, 1812, Anna Bachelder of Greenfield. She was born April 2, 1782; died Aug. 10, 1857. He died Nov. 16, 1863. Children:—

1. JULIA ANN, m. Sherebiah Manning. (See Manning gen.)
2. JOHN J., b. May 12, 1817, m. Sarah J. Page, Oct. 19, 1843, rem. to Pennsylvania, d. May 13, 1891.
3. LUCY M., b. Feb. 27, 1819, d. Feb. 2, 1888, m. Stephen Carleton of Nashua.
4. JOSEPH FLAVEL, b. May 21, 1822, m. Julia M. Patch, Nov. 22, 1857, rem. to Francestown, d. April 3, 1894.
5. HENRY H., b. Sept. 23, 1825, m. Nov. 22, 1849, Cornelia E. Whittemore. He d. May 20, 1888.

LEONARD DUNCKLEE, son of Hezekiah and Mehitabel (White) Duncklee; born Jan. 10, 1794; married March 28, 1839, Elizabeth B., daughter of Aaron Lewis, born May 2, 1816; died Dec. 19, 1896. He died April 19, 1863. Child, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. DANIEL WEBSTER, b. March 10, 1841, rem. to Francestown.

DUNCKLEE.

EDWARD P. DUNCKLEE, son of John M. and Cynthia (Center) Duncklee; born in Greenfield, Jan. 21, 1832; married Dec. 17, 1857, Amanda O., daughter of John M. Follansbee. She was born at Andover, Mass., March 13, 1837; died at Boston Aug. 18, 1895. He came to Lyndeborough in 1876 from Stoneham, Mass., where he had been extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He bought the Gage place on the mountain, and remodeled and enlarged the buildings, bought land and established the now well known Pinnacle House, a resort for summer boarders. Children, born at Stoneham, Mass.:—

1. EMMA A., b. June 26, 1859, m. Oct. 25, 1876, Charles A. Moody of Lowell, Mass. Of their children, one, Zetta A., was born in Lyndeborough.
2. EDWARD A., b. July 27, 1871.

DUREN.

ROBERT DUREN married Hannah, daughter of Daniel Putnam, and lived where the Baptist parsonage is. One child, recorded as born at Lyndeborough:—

1. OSGOOD JOHNSON, b. May 13, 1829.

DUTTON.

The immigrant ancestor of the Dutton families of Lyndeborough was John Dutton, who came to America in 1630 and settled in Reading, Mass. His son Thomas, with his wife Susanna, lived in Woburn and Reading, Mass., where their children, nine in number, were born. Thomas died Jan. 22, 1667, and his wife died Aug. 27, 1684. They had a son, Thomas, who married Rebecca Draper. By this marriage he had five children. Their son Thomas married Harriet Burge, and thirteen children were the result of this marriage, all born in Billerica, Mass. Josiah, their fourth son, was born Feb. 21, 1716, and he married Sarah Parker, April 6, 1743. They had eleven children, and were the parents of Benjamin, Jacob, Ezra and William Dutton, who came to Lyndeborough in the early days of its settlement. Jacob and Ezra settled in that part of the town which was annexed to Francestown in 1792. William settled on the land now owned by Sewell M. Buck, and Benjamin on the Dutton homestead farm north of the mountain. Reuben inherited the farm from his father, Benjamin, and raised a large family there, and then Benjamin, son of Reuben, occupied the farm. It is abandoned now, nothing but a cellar hole and lilac bushes to mark the site. Jacob Dutton married Rhoda Dix. She died in Francestown Feb. 6, 1807. They had nine children. Five of them are recorded as born in Lyndeborough: Jacob, born Dec. 20, 1781; Joel, born April 24, 1784; Sara, born Feb. 10, 1786; Olive, born Feb. 5, 1788; Andrew, born May 21, 1789. Their father died in Francestown Nov. 8, 1803.

The four brothers who helped settle the town were all born in Nottingham West, now Hudson, and came to Lyndeborough some time previous to 1780. They served in the Revolutionary army, and their service is described in another chapter. Benjamin was here as early as 1769, for his

name is on a petition to have Amherst made the Shire town, dated April 5, 1769. The other three brothers probably came a little later.

There is a record of Asa Dutton and Phene, his wife. Child: Phene, born Feb. 24, 1776.

BENJAMIN DUTTON, son of Josiah and Sarah (Parker) Dutton; born April 27, 1746; married Sarah Stiles. He died Sept. 3, 1803. Children:—

1. BENJAMIN, b. July 17, 1770.
2. SARAH, b. May 15, 1772.
3. REUBEN S. +
4. JACOB, b. Sept. 26, 1776, d. Dec. 2, 1779.
5. SARAH, b. March 19, 1779.
6. AMY, b. July 24, 1781, d. July 6, 1782.
7. DEIDAMIA, b. April 29, 1784.
8. LOIS, b. Sept. 10, 1786, d. Dec. 1, 1803.
9. MOSES, b. Mar. 24, 1789.

REUBEN S. DUTTON, son of Benjamin and Sarah Dutton, born Aug. 26, 1774. He married first, Nancy Clark; second, Lydia Hyde. He lived on the Dutton farm north of the mountain. Children by first wife:

1. LEAFE, b. July 22, 1798.
2. BENJAMIN, +
3. REUBEN, b. May 18, 1804, m. Arethusa Evans of Peterboro. He d. at Milford, March 8, 1889.
4. MYNARD and MIANDA (Twins), b. Dec. 2, 1806. Mynard m. Susan Stevens of Andover, Mass. She was b. at Andover, March 23, 1814, d. at Ayer, Mass., Dec. 29, 1891. Of their two children Eliza J. was b. at Lyndeborough, Aug. 18, 1834, d. at Nashua, July 10, 1849. Philena A. was b. at Francestown, July 12, 1847, m. Charles W. Ather-ton of Greenfield.
5. LOIS, b. Aug. 17, 1809.
6. ROXANNA, b. April 11, 1813, m. John Balch of Francestown. Children by second wife:—
7. SAMUEL, b. June 13, 1824. Rem. to the west.
8. WILLIAM, b. May 27, 1825. Rem. to the west.

BENJAMIN DUTTON, son of Reuben and Nancy (Clark) Dutton, born June 24, 1801; married Jan. 27, 1835, Betsey E., daughter of Nehemiah and ——— (Putnam) Rand. She was born Aug. 21, 1814. He died Oct. 27, 1869. He lived on the farm his father owned in the northwest part of the town, nothing but the cellar hole to mark the site. Children:—

1. ANN E., b. Jan. 5, 1838, m. June 3, 1857, John Gage.

2. MARY J., b. July 7, 1839, m. Edward Kidder of Wilton.
3. BENJAMIN W., b. April 13, 1847, d. March 22, 1866.

EZRA DUTTON, son of Josiah and Sarah (Parker) Dutton, born Aug. 30, 1755; married Phebe ———; died Feb. 4, 1794. Children:—

1. RICHARD, b. Aug. 11, 1779.
2. THOMAS, b. Dec. 14, 1783.
3. PHEBE, b. Aug. 22, 1786.
4. MARY, b. Sept. 19, 1788.
5. ELIZABETH, b. May 19, 1791.

CAPT. WILLIAM DUTTON. Among the early settlers of Lyndeborough was William Dutton, who was born May 23, 1760, at Nottingham West. He came from Westford, Mass., probably. He married Susanna Reed of that town. He lived where Sewell M. Buck now lives. He died Oct. 9, 1807, aged 48 years. His wife died in 1841, aged 83 years. Their children are all recorded as born in Lyndeborough. He was a captain in the Continental Army. (See Chapter VII.) Children:—

1. REBECCA, b. April 20, 1782, m. John Beasom. (See Beasom gen.)
2. JOHN, b. Jan. 19, 1784, d. Jan. 21, 1784.
3. WILLIAM, +
4. HILDRETH, b. Sept. 1, 1787, m. Sally Putnam of Lyndeborough.
5. SALLY, b. Oct. 20, 1789, m. — Stearns.
6. PERLEY, b. July 21, 1792, m. Fanny Wilkins.
7. SUSANNA, b. Oct. 18, 1795, m. Russell Upton.
8. WARREN, b. Jan. 1, 1798.
9. LUCINDA, d. unm.
10. REED, b. April 10, 1803, m. first, Oct. 26, 1828, Betsey Burnap, m. second, Betsey Wheeler.

WILLIAM Dutton, son of William and Susannah (Reed) Dutton, born April 20, 1785; married Sarah Beasom. He died April 26, 1828. Sarah (Beasom) Dutton died in Michigan, Jan. 24, 1857. He early removed to Michigan, and was in the banking business there. His descendants live at Adrian, Mich. Children:—

1. WILLIAM, b. March 8, 1813, d. Oct. 30, 1884.
2. JANE P., b. March 7, 1816, m. a Robbins and rem. to Vine-land, N. J.
3. JOHN A., b. April, 1817, d. Oct. 27, 1861.
4. RODNEY T., b. Sept. 30, 1819, d. June 2, 1855.
5. HILDRETH, b. June 10, 1821, d. Nov. 5, 1846.
6. SARAH A., b. July 24, 1824, d. April, 1852.
7. ANTHONY T., b. April 22, 1826, d. March 22, 1870.
8. LUCINDA, b. Feb. 26, 1828, d. Sept. 23, 1851.

EASTMAN.

GEORGE W. EASTMAN, son of Enoch S. and Sarah E. (Blanchard) Eastman, born at South Tamworth, N. H., Jan. 26, 1858; married Annie E., daughter of George W. and Martha L. Hildrup Musso. She was born at Lynn, Mass. They were married June 29, 1877. He came to Lyndeborough from Lynn, Mass., in 1893, and settled on the Adoniram Russell place. He is a watchmaker and jeweler by trade, and has the distinction of having the only greenhouse in Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. MABEL L., b. at Lynn, April 15, 1878.
2. HERBERT W., b. at Lynn, Aug. 15, 1882.
3. CLARENCE A., b. at Foxboro, Mass., Aug. 18, 1884.
4. HAROLD, b. at Franklin, Mass., Aug. 3, 1886.
5. EDITH G., b. at Franklin, April 22, 1888.
6. EDGAR L., b. at Lynn, May 10, 1890.
7. ROLAND W., b. at Lynn, March 11, 1892.
8. ARTHUR G., b. at Lyndeborough, Nov. 3, 1895.

EATON.

WARREN A. EATON, born at East Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 8, 1843; married July 9, 1865, C. Annie Nichols of Nova Scotia. She was born July 19, 1841. He came to Lyndeborough from Cambridge in May, 1886, and bought the water power known as Buttrick's Mills. Here he operated a saw and grist mill and carried on a small farm until October, 1900, when he removed to Somerville, Mass. He early won the esteem of the people of Lyndeborough, and was a member of the board of selectmen. Children:—

1. CARL A., b. Dec. 29, 1880, d. in Lyndeborough, Feb. 2, 1894.

Charles R. Carter, a nephew of Mr. Eaton, lived in his family, born Aug. 10, 1878.

FRANK H. EATON, son of George D. and Eliza (Southwick) Eaton; born Feb. 1, 1855; married April 10, 1886, Georgia Landers of Yarmouth, N. S. She was born March 13, 1856. He is a brother of Warren A., and came to Lyndeborough from Somerville, Mass., in 1884. He bought a farm on the Forest road above Joseph Blanchard's place, and lived there until 1899, when he returned to Somerville. He was one of the board of selectmen, and took an active part in the social affairs of South Lyndeborough. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. BERTHA A., b. Oct. 24, 1888.
2. CHESTER E., b. March 28, 1890.
3. LEWIS J., b. Jan. 4, 1892.
4. LOTTIE M., b. April 2, 1895.
5. LENA A., b. Jan. 3, 1898.

ELLINGWOOD.

SAMUEL ELLINGWOOD came to Lyndeborough from Amherst in 1810 and lived on a place now owned by E. C. Curtis in the south part of the town. There is a record in the town book of births of Ebenezer, son of Joseph and Sarah Ellingwood, born Dec. 31, 1774. Joseph may have been the father of Samuel, also. Jacob, one of the sons died at the town farm. One of the daughters married Uriah Cram. (See Cram gen.) We have no further record of this family.

EMERY.

ENVILLE J. EMERY was the pastor of the Baptist church at South Lyndeborough for a number of years. He came to Lyndeborough about 1855 from Nashua, N. H. Child:—

1. MADALON, m. Albert Wheeler, res. at East Jaffrey.

JOHN M. EMERY, son of Jacob and Betsey (March) Emery; born July 11, 1829; died Sept. 6, 1891; married Ann M., daughter of James and Sarah (Brown) Bradford, April 26, 1857. She was born July 21, 1841. John was a brother of Enville, and came to Lyndeborough from Nashua about the same time. He was a fine singer and taught singing school in the winter season, and his services were in request as a musician. He resided in South Lyndeborough. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. HARLAN E., +
2. CLINTIE A., b. Sept. 13, 1871. Is a teacher and res. at Winthrop, Mass.

HARLAN E. EMERY, son of John M. and Ann M. (Bradford) Emery; born Jan. 14, 1868; married June 20, 1900, May B., daughter of Hubert M. and Eliza A. (Stephenson) Potter of Lowell, Mass. She was born July 11, 1871. Child, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. GLADYS E., b. June 27, 1901.

MORRIS M. EMERY, son of Jacob and Betsey (March) Emery; born March 23, 1821; married Lois Heath of Henniker. She was born Sept. 13, 1818; died Jan. 2, 1887. He died March 11, 1886. He was a seaman, and during the spring and summer months pursued his calling on the water, but generally spent his winters in Lyndeborough. Child, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ALICE, b. Feb. 11.

EPES.*

Daniel Epes in the county of Kent, England, left a widow, who married Gov. Symonds and came to Ipswich, Mass., bringing with her a son by her former husband named Daniel, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Symonds, by whom he had a number of children. One of them, Daniel, married Martha Boardman of Cambridge, April 17, 1672. Francis, Joseph and Benjamin Epes were children of Daniel and Hannah (Prescott) Epes, and were among the early settlers of Lyndeborough. They were of the fourth generation from Daniel, the immigrant ancestor.

* This name is now spelled Epps.

FRANCIS EPES. The name of Francis Epes appears as one of the early settlers of Lyndeborough. He was the second son of Daniel and Hannah (Prescott) Epes, and settled north of the mountain. He was born Oct. 19, 1740, and married Mary Frost, a daughter of Gen. Frost of Kittery, Me. Their first child is recorded as born July 24, 1768. He was evidently much respected in the town, and entrusted with much of the town business in those early days. He died in Francestown in 1802. He removed to that place in 1790 and settled on the old Fairbanks place south of Driscoll Hill.* His wife died in Lyndeborough. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY, b. July 24, 1768, m. Joseph Kidder of Lyndeborough.
2. HANNAH, b. Jan 11, 1770, d. in Francestown in 1797.
3. SARAH, b. April 6, 1772, m. Samuel Stevens of Francestown, d. Aug. 8, 1796.
4. ELIZABETH, b. May 26, 1773, m. Israel Balch of Frances-town, d. Dec. 14, 1846.
5. ABIGAIL, b. June 23, 1775, m. Samuel Stevens of Frances-town, d. May 17, 1825.

JOSEPH EPES, a younger brother of Francis, also settled in Lyndeborough. He was born March 24, 1763, and married Elizabeth Rand of Lyndeborough. They lived at one time on the place now owned by Mr. Bailey, north of the mountain. He removed to Orleans, N. Y., where he died Nov. 22, 1831. She died at the same place June 24, 1849. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 17, 1787.
2. ELIZABETH, b. April 3, 1791.
3. HANNAH, b. April 15, 1796.
4. LEWIS, b. July 17, 1798.
5. NEHEMIAH, b. April 9, 1801.
6. DANIEL, b. Oct. 27, 1793.

There is also a record of Polly and Dolly, twin daughters of Benjamin Epes and Anna his wife, b. Nov. 24, 1787. Henry, son of the same, b. Aug. 10, 1789.

FARRINGTON.

DAVID FARRINGTON came to Lyndeborough some time previous to 1800, probably in 1790, though the exact date is not known. He married Mary C., daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cleaves) Jones. She was born Jan. 20, 1781. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY, b. Nov. 12, 1800, m. Caleb Leonard and rem. to Stockbridge, Vt.
2. ABIGAIL, b. March 21, 1803, m. Oliver Bixby. (See Bixby gen.)

* Francestown History.

3. ELIZA, b. Feb. 24, 1807, m. Nov. 6, 1828, Nehemiah Epps of Francestown.
4. HULDAH, b. Dec. 18, 1811, m. Nov. 13, 1839, Oliver Bixby. (See Bixby gen.)
5. SARAH, m. Royal Tupper.

FISH.

NATHAN FISH, born in Mason, Nov. 9, 1771; married 1795, Hannah E. Russell of Wilmington, Mass. She was born July 9, 1778. In early life he was indentured to Samuel Stiles of Lyndeborough and Susanna his wife to dwell with them and serve them until he should reach the age of twenty-one years. In return he was to be taught the "art and mystery of husbandry." Among the old papers which he left is his commission as 4th sergeant in the 3rd company of the 26th Regt., S. M., signed by Lieut. Col. Benj. Pierce of Hillsborough, the father of Gen. Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. He was sworn in by Capt. Peter Clark, Justice of the Peace. Children:—

1. NATHAN, JR., +
2. NATHANIEL R., +
3. DANIEL, b. May 1, 1800, m. Jan. 24, 1822, Patty, dau. of Thomas and Patty (Coburn) Bradford of Lyndeborough. She was b. Feb. 7, 1802. He d. April 16, 1886 in Temple.
4. HANNAH, b. Sept. 17, 1803, d. Jan. 12, 1883.
5. ANNA, b. Feb. 11, 1805, d. Aug. 27, 1884.
6. MARY ANN, b. March 27, 1808, m. Dec. 29, 1826, Dr. Coburn of Wilton.
7. SARAH S., b. Oct. 12, 1810, d. Oct. 28, 1886.
8. RUSSELL, b. May 11, 1812, d. June 4, 1812.
9. JOHN R., b. Oct. 13, 1814, d. May 4, 1846. He was driving a team down the hill near Buttrick's mill when one of the oxen became unyoked, and in endeavoring to keep the yoke off the ground he was run over and killed.
10. NEHEMIAH, +
11. MARTHA, b. Sept. 6, 1818, d. April 15, 1844.
12. CAROLINE M., b. May 8, 1820, m. Levi H. Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)

NATHAN FISH, JR. Son of Nathan and Harriet E. (Russell) Fish; born in Wilton, Dec. 2, 1795; married April 4, 1834, Sally, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Parker) Draper, born Aug. 30, 1810; died Feb. 23, 1856. He died Sept. 27, 1886. Children:—

1. RHODA, m. Joseph Blanchard. (See Blanchard gen.)
2. NATHAN A., m. Mary Young.
3. JOSEPH D.

4. GEORGE L. H., d. in the army.

Of these children one, Rhoda, was born at Lyndeborough, the other three at Temple.

NATHANIEL R. FISH, son of Nathan and Hannah E. (Russell) Fish; born in Temple, Nov. 11, 1796; married Sept. 19, 1820, Rebecca Palmer of Methuen, Mass. She died Oct. 3, 1882. He resided in Peterborough for many years, but died in Lyndeborough Feb. 7, 1889. Children:—

1. REBECCA, b. April 2, 1822, m. David C. Grant of Lyndeborough. (See Grant gen.)
2. ASCENETH, b. July 10, 1823, d. Oct. 14, 1839.
3. ELSEY, b. March 24, 1826, m. Franklin H. Kidder of Lyndeborough. (See Kidder gen.)
4. EDWIN N., b. Jan. 11, 1828.
5. JAMES G., b. Jan. 2, 1830.
6. GEORGE O., b. Aug. 18, 1832, d. May 26, 1873.
7. SARAH E., b. July 13, 1836, m. Benjamin G. Herrick. (See Herrick gen.)
8. WILLIAM R., b. Jan. 18, 1839, m. Sarah Raymond of Greenfield, res. in Keene. Children: Arthur, Willie.

NEHEMIAH FISH, son of Nathan and Hannah E. (Russell) Fish; born Feb. 20, 1817; married Nov. 11, 1845, Lydia Spofford. She was born in Clarendon, Vt., June 18, 1822. He died in Greenfield Feb. 6, 1894. Children:—

1. HARRIET, died young.
2. JOHN L., born in Lyndeborough Jan. 3, 1854; married Sept. 5, 1883, Ida M. Newton, b. in Claremont, Oct. 22, 1854.
3. ALLEN, b. in 1856, d. in infancy.
4. LYDIA M., b. March 10, 1862, m. John Flint, d. April 19, 1894.

FISKE.

EBENEZER FISKE was the son of Benjamin and Lydia (Hobbs) Fiske. He came to Lyndeborough from Danvers, Mass., in 1835. The farm that he bought and settled on was the land that the Rev. Sewall Goodrich chose as part of his settlement and known thereafter as the Goodrich place. It lies north of Badger Pond, and is now owned by William C. Wilder. Mr. Fiske was much respected for his strict integrity of character. While taking great interest in the affairs of the town, and always fulfilling the duties of citizenship, he never aspired to public office, and gave his whole time to his business of farming. He was a devoted member of and a constant attendant at the Congregational church. Failing health compelled him to relinquish the active work of the farm,

and in 1882 he removed to Milford, where he died after a short illness. He was born Aug. 18, 1809; married first, June 8, 1835, Elizabeth, daughter of Simon and Frances (Putnam) Mudge. She was born Aug. 22, 1813; died July 6, 1860. He married second, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, widow of Griffin Wilson of Nelson. She was born March 17, 1814. He died March 30, 1883. She died in Milford, Dec. 30, 1893. Children by first wife, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. FRANCES, b. March 30, 1836, m. Levi P. Spalding. (See Spalding gen.)
2. LYDIA J., b. Dec. 3, 1837, d. in 1840.
3. HERBERT A., +
4. JAMES O., +
5. BENJAMIN M., +
6. JENNIE C., b. April 9, 1846, m. Jan. 31, 1871, William D. Deadman of Wakefield, Mass. Children: William F., b. Aug. 28, 1873; Roy S., b. Feb. 25, 1879, d. Oct. 24, 1885; Alice M., b. May 19, 1882.
7. JULIA A., b. May 8, 1848, m. March 3, 1880, Edwin Stark of Wakefield, Mass. Children: Theodore F., b. Nov. 14, 1881, Edwin J., b. April 20, 1883, Helen F., b. Feb. 24, 1889.
8. WILLIAM E., +
9. ALMIRA E., b. Aug. 23, 1852, res. in Wakefield, Mass.

HERBERT A. FISKE, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Mudge) Fiske, born Oct. 18, 1839; married Sept. 28, 1876, Sarah E., daughter of Otis and Mary (Cushing) Cutler. She was born Dec. 8, 1848. He died Feb. 14, 1905. He was for many years the manager of an extensive soda water manufactory in Boston. Child:—

1. MARY E., b. Aug. 2, 1877.

JAMES O. FISKE, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Mudge) Fiske, born Nov. 21, 1841; married June, 1869, Sarah O., daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Goodrich) Jones. She was born Feb. 18, 1846; died Dec. 26, 1894. He died Sept. 8, 1899. Child:—

1. HARRY B., b. Dec. 17, 1873.

BENJAMIN M. FISKE, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Mudge) Fiske, born March 5, 1844; married Dec. 21, 1866, Sarah A. Fletcher of Brighton, Mass. She was born Nov. 8, 1842; died Jan. 8, 1900; married second, Feb. 12, 1902, Sarah Elizabeth Willis. He removed to Brighton in 1864 and entered the employ of Charles Dana in the meat and provision business. In 1866 he bought out the business, and was very successful from the start. He is one of the assessors of Brighton, a director in the Market National Bank, a director in the Brighton Savings Bank and a prominent and influential citizen.

WILLIAM E. FISKE, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Mudge) Fiske, born Aug. 22, 1850; married April 5, 1876, Phebe C., daughter of Otis and Mary (Cushing) Cutler. She was born Aug. 19, 1852. He was collector for the Howe Sewing Machine Co. five years and in the provision business in Brighton and Boston nine years. He returned to the homestead farm in April, 1887, and was farmer and produce dealer until 1902, when he removed to Wilton. He was a strong supporter of the Congregational Church, serving as clerk and treasurer of the society for a number of years. Child:—

1. AGNES CUSHING, b. Sept. 27, 1878, m. George P. Bradford.
(See Bradford gen.)

FRENCH.

ISAAC P. FRENCH, son of David and Lydia (Parker) French, born Oct. 8, 1790; married March 26, 1815, Clarissa, daughter of Capt. Nathan and Ann (Remick) Barnes. She was born 1795. He was a grandson of Gen. William French and came from good Revolutionary stock. He was born at Bedford and came from that place to Lyndeborough and settled on the Barron place, now owned by Frank B. Fay. His wife was a sister of John Richardson's wife and also sister of Mrs. Rodney C. Boutwell. His name appears often in the records of the town as holding public office, and he was evidently a man of much ability. He removed to Massachusetts about 1850. They had three sons:—

1. DAVID, b. Feb. 1, 1817.
2. GEORGE W., b. July 25, 1819.
3. CHARLES P.

FRENCH.

SUMNER FRENCH was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 1, 1806. Came to Lyndeborough in 1852. In 1853 he bought the "Woodward" homestead farm in the north part of the town. March 11, 1871, the old brick house was burned to the ground, and there has been no house there since. Mr. French married Mary L. Rice of Uxbridge, Mass., March 10, 1832. She was born Sept. 4, 1808; died Jan. 8, 1851; married second, Lucy Averill of Mt. Vernon, N. H., Oct. 16, 1851. She was born Sept. 21, 1811. He removed to Francestown in 1872, where he died Oct. 14, 1881. Children by first wife:—

1. MARSHALL S., b. in Methuen, Mass., Sept. 12, 1835. Res. in Melrose, Mass.
2. SARAH A., b. in Manchester, N. H., Dec. 9, 1844, m. Langdon B. Cummings of Rindge, N. H. (See Cummings gen.)

FULLER.

ANDREW FULLER came to Lyndeborough from Middleton, Mass., in 1765. He was a descendant of the fourth generation from Thomas Fuller, who came to the colonies from England in 1638. He was born in Middleton, Mass., April 21, 1743. He fitted for college and at an early

age entered Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in 1764. On coming to Lyndeborough he commenced to teach school and followed that vocation until 70 years of age. He was evidently a man of varied accomplishments, for as a surveyor he ran many of the first lines through the virgin forest of the then sparsely settled town. In the controversies of the times he was much consulted for his knowledge of the law. He was a devout member of the Congregational Church and while not an ordained minister, he often supplied the pulpit and preached acceptably to the people. He was of slight physique and never weighed more than ninety pounds. He wore knee buckles until the last, and long after they were out of fashion. He was town clerk and held other office and was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. (See Chapter VII.) He married first, Mary Putnam, who was born March 13, 1748; died Nov. 18, 1777; second, Hannah Smith, who was born Aug. 1, 1749; died Sept. 5, 1824. He died in 1831. Children by first wife, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY, b. Oct. 17, 1768, m. Piam Herrick. Rem. to Wilton, N. H.
2. PAMELIA, b. March 12, 1770, m. Aaron Kidder. She d. Dec. 23, 1816.
3. MEHITABLE, b. Sept. 18, 1771, m. Collins Whittemore. Rem. to Hancock, N. H.
4. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 24, 1774, m. first, — Blanchard; second, — Blanchard (Sisters). Rem. to New York.
5. BETSEY, b. Feb. 6, 1776, m. David Kidder.
Children by second wife, all born in Lyndeborough:—
6. SARAH, b. Jan. 1, 1780, m. Samuel Davis.
7. ARCHILAS, b. April 25, 1781, m. Sarah Dascomb. Rem. to Syracuse, N. Y.
8. OLIVE, b. March 31, 1783, m. Rufus Badger.
9. HANNAH, b. March 21, 1785, m. Osgood Hutchinson.
10. ANDREW, +
11. FANNY, b. Aug. 17, 1793, m. Moses Fisher, Jr. Rem. to Francestown.
12. ANNA, b. June 19, 1795, m. Jacob Manning.

ANDREW FULLER, son of Andrew and Hannah (Smith) Fuller, born March 16, 1790; married April 29, 1821, Hannah M. Chenery of Watertown, Mass. He died Feb. 1, 1872. Children:—

1. JOHN C., b. Oct. 6, 1822, d. Oct. 23, 1822.
2. HANNAH M., b. July 30, 1824, m. George C. Hutchinson of Milford, d. Feb. 15, 1856.
3. ELIZA, b. Dec. 7, 1825, m. Charles Parker. Rem. to Manchester.
4. MARY J., b. Nov. 1, 1827, m. Jonas Merriam of Billerica, Mass. Rem. to Charlestown, Mass.

5. GEORGE R. W., b. Nov. 6, 1831, d. Nov. 16, 1843.
6. WILLIAM H., b. Jan. 19, 1834, m. Addie Sterling of Dorchester, Me. Rem. to Billerica, Mass.
7. MOSES C., +
8. JOHN A., +
9. SARAH E., b. March 8, 1843, d. Dec. 4, 1855.

MOSES C. FULLER, son of Andrew and Hannah (Chenery) Fuller, born Dec. 19, 1835; married first, Dec. 19, 1860, Ann E. King of Milford. She died Oct. 24, 1888; second, Oct. 27, 1894, Mrs. Cora A. Morin of Stoneham, Mass. She was born May 6, 1855. He lives on the homestead farm, which has belonged to the Fuller family since 1765. He has held town office and was in the U. S. service during the Civil War. (See Chapter X.) Children:—

1. ELLA J., b. Dec. 1, 1862, m. Chas. B. Smith of Wilton. She d. Feb. 18, 1895. Two children: Harry, Irene.
2. ANDY A., b. Jan. 8, 1868, d. June 24, 1871.
3. CORA M., b. Dec. 31, 1876, m. David C. Butterfield of New Boston, April 9, 1894. Two children: Andy, Christine.

JOHN A. FULLER, son of Andrew and Hannah (Chenery) Fuller, born March 15, 1839; married May 21, 1865, Ella Wright of New Boston. He died Dec. 16, 1897. Child:—

1. FRED A.

FORD.

JOSEPH H. FORD came to Lyndeborough in 1830 from Jasper, N. Y., born April 30, 1810; married Feb. 7, 1833, Betsey A., daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Holt) Kidder. She was born March 6, 1814; died Feb. 23, 1887. He died Feb. 14, 1877. Children, all but Alfred T., born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY A., b. Sept. 3, 1833, m. March 13, 1853, Hezekiah D. Davis of Shirley, Mass. Res. in Mason. Children: Franklin, b. Lyndeborough, George, Fred S., b. Oct. 7, 1869, d. Dec. 24, 1871.
2. ALVIN J., b. Sept. 2, 1835, m. Mary Marsh of Greenfield. He d. May 12, 1896, in New Ipswich.
3. JOSEPH F., b. July 13, 1837, d. Dec. 5, 1837.
4. SUSANNA, b. July 17, 1840, m. John Gage of Lyndeborough. (See Gage gen.)
5. ALFRED T., +
6. ALMANDA J., born Jan. 27, 1851, m. Albert Conant. (See Conant gen.)

ALFRED T. FORD, son of Joseph H. and Betsey A. (Kidder) Ford, born Dec. 10, 1846, in Wilton; married Abby, daughter of Peter and

Mary (Blunt) Shedd of Milford, Oct. 29, 1887. She was born Nov. 18, 1844. Child:—

1. ROBERT A., (Adopted), b. July 21, 1892.

FOSTER.

ALBERT FOSTER, b. at Ashby, Mass., July 30, 1826; married Nov. 25, 1858, Sarah A. Davis of Sharon. She was born June 29, 1834; died Nov. 22, 1903. He came to Lyndeborough from Brookline in the fall of 1889 and settled on the Otis Perham place, "Perham Corner." Children:—

1. MADA E., b. at Brookline, Sept. 17, 1866, m. Aug. 5, 1891, Morton F. Hutchinson, d. Oct. 26, 1892.
2. EMMA C., b. at Brookline, July 29, 1872, m. Fred H. Tarbell. (See Tarbell gen.)

GAGE.

JOHN GAGE came to Lyndeborough from New Boston in 1825, and settled on the David Woodward place, where the Pinnacle summer house now stands. He married April 24, 1817, Sally Tinker. She died Aug. 8, 1859. He died May 11, 1861. Children:—

1. SARAH, b. at New Boston, June 28, 1818, d. May 15, 1849.
2. HARRIET, b. at New Boston, Feb. 3, 1820, m. John Newell. (See Newell gen.)
3. LUCY A., b. at New Boston, March 31, 1822, d. March 7, 1845.
4. DAVID, b. at New Boston, Feb. 17, 1824, d. Feb. 16, 1889.
5. RUTH A., b. at Lyndeborough, June 9, 1826, m. John W. Burnham. (See Burnham gen.)
6. MARY B., b. at Lyndeborough, July 27, 1829, d. July 30, 1847.
7. ELIZA J., b. at Lyndeborough, Feb. 24, 1832, m. John Newell. (See Newell gen.)
8. JOSEPH, +
9. JOHN, +

JOSEPH GAGE, son of John and Sally (Tinker) Gage, born June 20, 1834; married first, April 25, 1855, Harriet A. Wyman of Manchester. She died and he married second, Julia A. Buxton of Weare. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. PERLEY R., b. June 29, 1856, m. Laura E. Ritzelman of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was a railroad conductor and d. Aug. 7, 1889.
2. GEORGE E. Res. at Garrett, Ind.

JOHN GAGE, son of John and Sally (Tinker) Gage, born Sept. 27,

1836; married first, Ann E., daughter of Benjamin and Betsey E. (Rand) Dutton, June 3, 1856. She was born June 5, 1838; died Aug. 9, 1862; second, Louisa A. Follansbee of Weare. Divorced 1884; third, Phila M. Gustin of Manchester, June 3, 1885. She was born Jan. 1, 1840. Children:—

1. ELLA C., b. at Lyndeborough, April 5, 1848, m. M. D. McKay.
2. VILDO, b. at Greenfield, Dec. 13, 1864.
3. LINDLEY V., b. at Henniker, May 27, 1869.
4. WALDO C., b. at Henniker, April 12, 1877.

GAGE.

DAVID GAGE, born in Merrimack, Sept. 8, 1795; married Aug. 12, 1823, Betsey, daughter of Daniel Putnam of Lyndeborough. She was born Jan. 24, 1800. He died Oct. 3, 1841. He went as a missionary to the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians in Wayne Co., Missouri. He remained there with them, teaching and preaching until they were removed by the government to the west of the Mississippi River. (See Page 600.)

JOHN GAGE, son of David and Betsey (Putnam) Gage, born June 15, 1836, in Wayne Co., Mo.; married Feb. 24, 1859, Susan, daughter of Joseph and Arvilla (Kidder) Ford. She was born July 17, 1840; died March 8, 1901. He lived in Lyndeborough when a young man, and was a member of the Lafayette Artillery, with the rank of captain and went with the company to Portsmouth. He is a mason by trade and resides in Wilton. Child:—

1. WALTER F., b. Jan, 5, 1866.

GAGE.

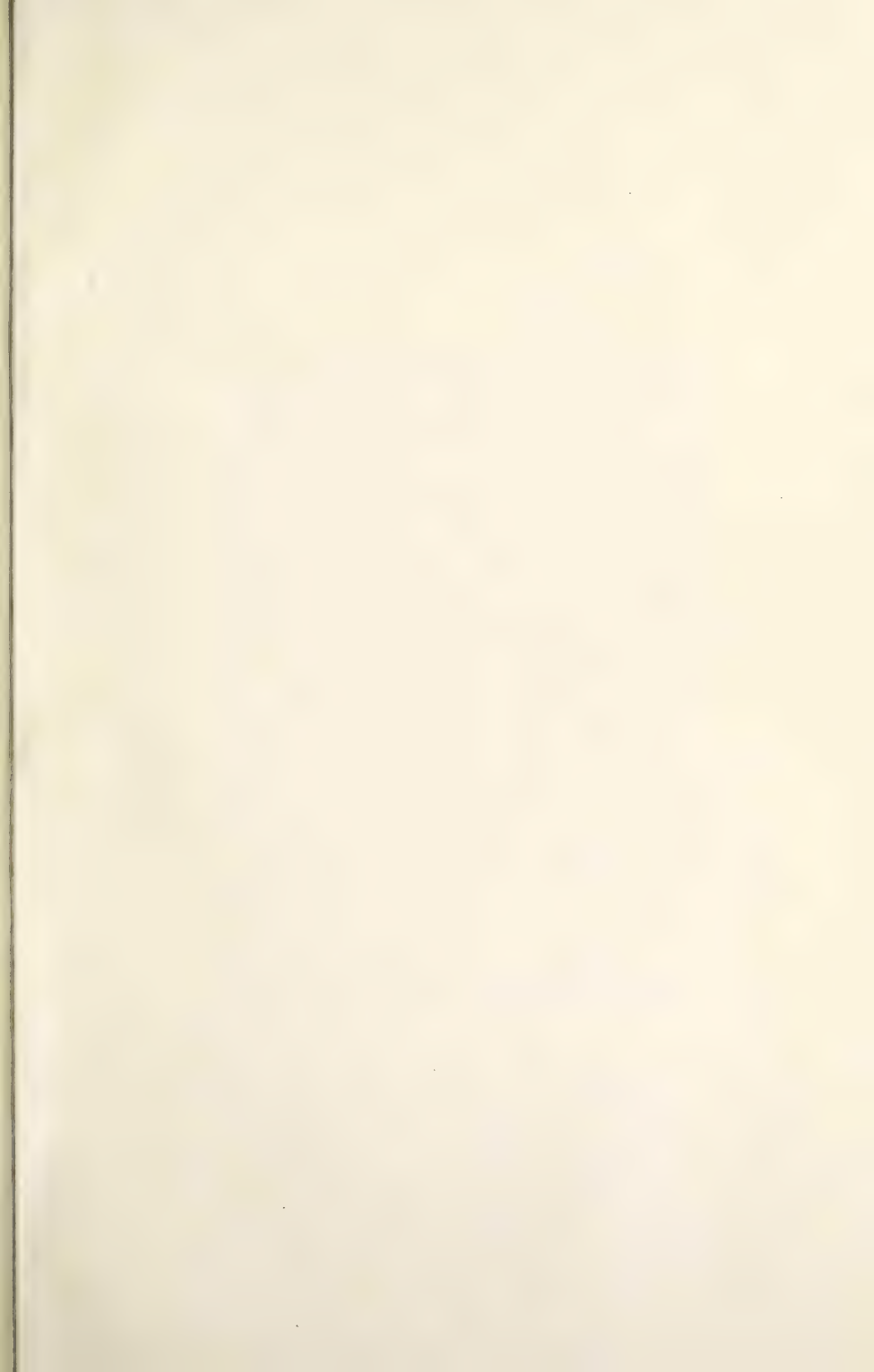
HORACE D. GAGE, son of Stephen and Hannah (Gould) Gage, born at Amherst, Dec. 7, 1851; married Oct. 12, 1881, Nancy, daughter of Farnum and Almy (Leavitt) Clark. She was born at Amherst, April 16, 1859. He came to Lyndeborough in 1880, and bought the Charles Parker farm, North Lyndeborough, where he now resides. Child:—

1. ALICE L., b. July 11, 1886, d. July 27, 1889.

GOODRICH.*

William Goodrich of Bury St. Edmonds, County of Suffolk, England, was the immigrant ancestor of the Goodrich family of Lyndeborough. He came to America in 1636 and settled in Watertown, Mass. He was admitted "freeman" in 1642. His homestead of five acres was in or near what is now Mount Auburn cemetery. The inventory of his estate is dated April 3, 1647. His widow, Margaret, married John Hull of New-

*In the old records of Lyndeborough, both town and church, this name is spelled Goodridge. In the preceding chapters of this history the old fashioned way of spelling the name was retained so far as it related to the Rev. Sewall. It was probably about the time of Dea. Benjamin that the spelling was changed to Goodrich. For convenience the modern spelling of the name is used in this genealogy.





John C. Goodrich

bury, Mass., where she removed with her children. She died Feb. 3, 1683.

Jeremiah, son of William and Margaret, born March 6, 1638; married Nov. 15, 1660, Mary E. Adams.

Philip, son of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Adams) Goodrich, born Nov. 23, 1669; married April 16, 1700, Mehitable Woodman. She was born Sept. 20, 1677; died Feb. 24, 1755. He died Jan. 16, 1729. He was one of the first settlers of Lunenburg, Mass., and built the third house in the place in 1724. He was a deacon of the church and was the first person buried in Lunenburg.

Benjamin, son of Philip and Mehitable (Woodman) Goodrich, born Feb. 3, 1701; married April 8, 1730, Sarah Phelps of Lancaster, Mass. She was born in 1700; died June 19, 1776. He died April 19, 1773.

REV. SEWALL GOODRICH, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Phelps) Goodrich; born in Lunenburg, Mass., July 7, 1747; m. Feb. 7, 1769, Phebe Putnam of Danvers, Mass. She was born Nov. 26, 1752; died June 23, 1832. He died March 14, 1809. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1764. Dec. 24, 1767, the inhabitants of Lyndeborough voted to give him a call to settle in town in the work of the ministry. The proprietors of the township had previously voted the sum of £33, 6s, 8d., annually for a term of five years to encourage a minister to settle there, and in addition made a grant of two hundred acres of land to such person his heirs and assigns forever.

At the meeting, Dec. 24, 1767, it was voted to Mr. Sewall Goodrich for his encouragement to settle in town in the work of the ministry the sum of fifty pounds, sterling money of Great Britain, twenty-five pounds to be paid within one year from his settlement, the other twenty-five pounds within two years from his settlement. It would seem that they reconsidered this offer and made him another as follows:—

“Voted to Mr. Sewall Goodrich forty Pounds sterling money of great Britain yearly for his support in the work of the Gospel ministry in this town until there shall be Seventy families in the town and after that forty five Pounds yearly until there shall be one hundred families in town, afterward fifty Pounds annually said money to be paid in the money as aforesaid or Province currency as equivalent.”

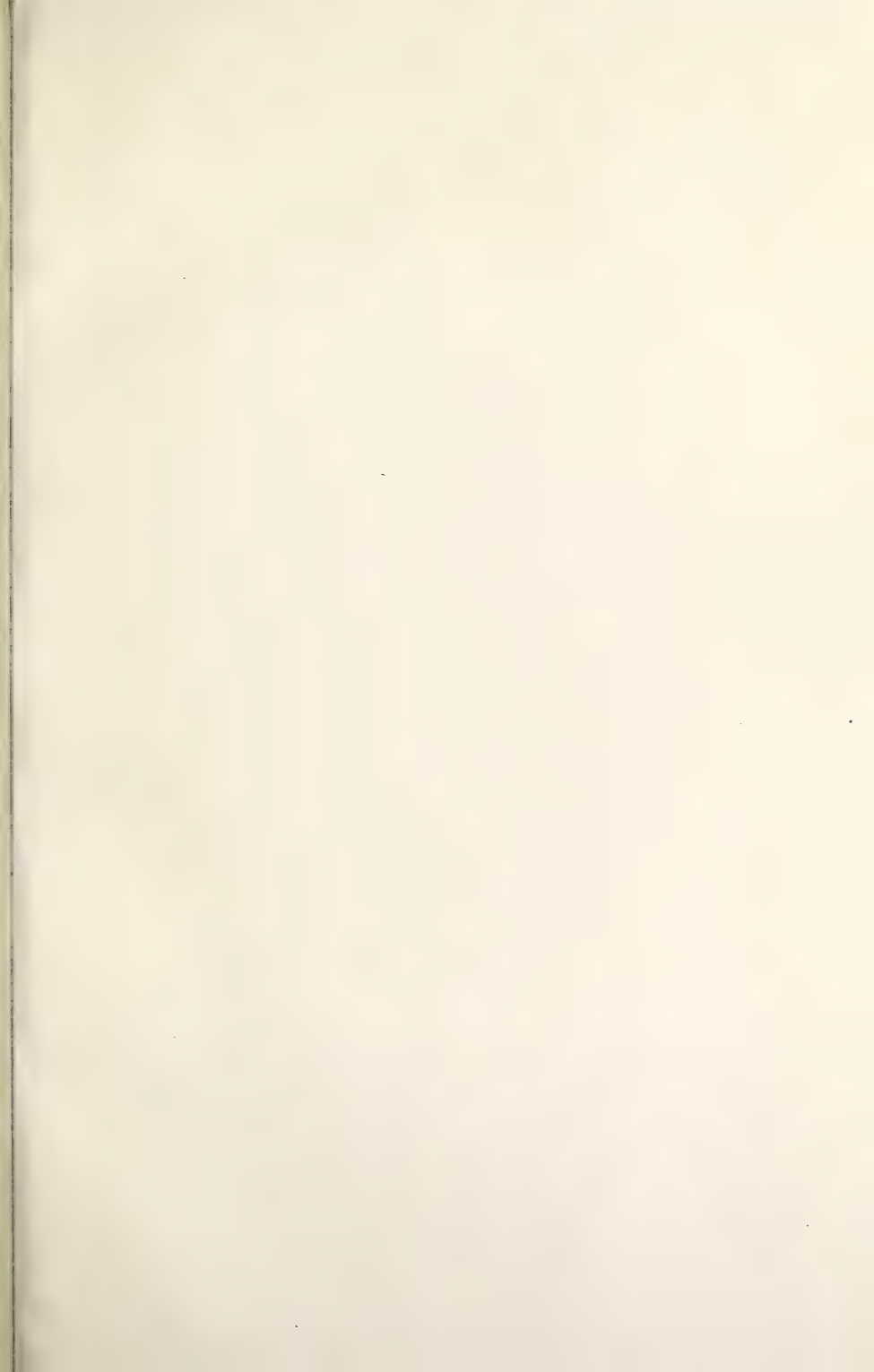
“They voted Jonathan Cram Ephraim Putnam and Benjamin Cram a committee to present their call.” Mr. Goodrich accepted this call on condition that he should be allowed to choose the two hundred acres which the “proprietors” had granted, and should have the sum of about one hundred and twenty-eight dollars as an addition to his settlement. The proprietors complied with his proposal and he selected the place north of Badger Pond now owned by William C. Wilder. He was ordained Sept. 7, 1768, and commenced the work of his ministry. He was married the following year, and the bringing of his wife to town was evidently an interesting event for his people. They came in a two-wheeled chaise, a vehicle that had hardly been seen in town at that early period. The roads were very rough and Mr. Jacob Wellman was decidedly of the opinion that they would not be able to come through with the carriage,

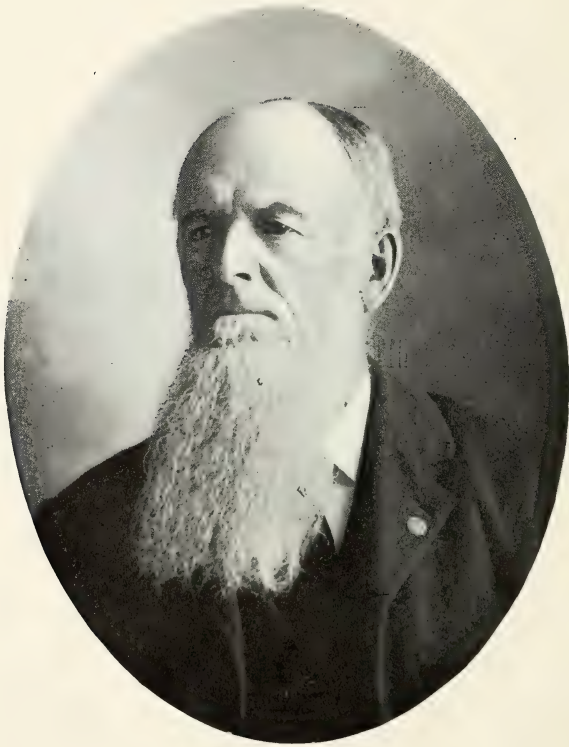
or at least that the lady would not have the courage to ride in it. It is said that he saddled and pillioned his horse, hoping, no doubt, that he would have the honor of bringing the bride himself. But it was finally decided that the minister and his wife should both keep their seats while six strong men followed behind to keep the chaise right side up. Mr. Goodrich was then twenty-five years of age and his bride seventeen.

In these days of one sermon a Sunday of a half or three-quarter hour length, it is interesting to reflect upon what this young man had to do. He must prepare two sermons for each Sunday and deliver them in a church where there was no fire in winter, and each sermon was from one and one-half to two hours long. It required courage and devotion to duty to do it, and it must be said that it also took courage, devotion and strong constitutions to sit through those long sermons in a cold house in winter. The minister had a little advantage—he could warm up to his theme.

In addition to these duties he was a prominent and successful business man, long one of the proprietors of the town, and probably wrote and witnessed more deeds than any other man in town since his day. It was his custom to commence the Sabbath at sundown on Saturday night. All labor and business must be stopped as far as possible. Mrs. Goodrich was a busy, thrifty housewife, and had a task appointed for each of her household. There were no drones in that hive during the long summer days. The busy wheels were kept flying by each girl who was old enough to turn them, spinning the wool and flax for the family use. But at sundown Saturday the command was given and all work ceased. He continued to be the pastor of the church until his connection was dissolved by death, a pastorate of forty-one years. His death occurred town meeting day, and Dea. Peter Clark announced the news of his death. The meeting voted unanimously to assist the bereaved family at the funeral, to invite all the ministers of the vicinity to attend, and to provide for their entertainment and to pay all funeral charges. The committee was Nathan Wheeler, Capt. Peter Clark, Dr. Benjamin Jones, Jacob Richardson, Dea. Aaron Lewis, Peter Clark, 2nd, and Samuel Houston. Among those charges was a bill for ten gallons of genuine West India rum. That was the custom of that day. Children:—

1. MEHITABLE, b. Sept. 25, 1770, m. Oct. 30, 1788, Edward Spaulding, d. July 30, 1838. (See Spalding gen.)
2. SARAH, b. Jan. 18, 1772, m. first, Dec. 22, 1791, James Ordway. He was b. Sept. 27, 1769, d. Sept. 13, 1804. She d. July 9, 1852. (See Ordway gen.) M. second, Robert Christie of New Boston.
3. BENJAMIN, +
4. LOIS, b. March 23, 1775, m. Dea. Samuel Burnap of Fitchburg, Mass. He was b. May 28, 1801, d. Jan. 18, 1842. She d. May 2, 1847. Children: Sewall G., Israel H., Samuel, Charles C. P.
5. LUCY, b. Jan. 13, 1777.
6. SEWALL, b. Dec. 30, 1778, d. Dec. 7, 1799.





John H. Goodrich.

7. PHEBE, b. Dec. 13, 1780, m. June 15, 1807, John Mack of Wilton. He was b. Aug. 7, 1780, d. July 16, 1854. She d. Sept. 16, 1815. Children : Andrew M., Sewall G., John, Sewall G., 2nd, Benjamin.
8. ISRAEL H., +
9. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 28, 1784, d. March 23, 1798.
10. E. PUTNAM, b. Feb. 8, 1787.
11. PRISCILLA, b. Aug. 24, 1789, m. June 4, 1815, Dea. Wm. Jones. (See Jones gen.)
12. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 26, 1791, m. Jan. 18, 1820, Asa Lewis. (See Lewis gen.)

DEA. BENJAMIN GOODRICH, son of Rev. Sewall and Phebe (Putnam) Goodrich, born July 9, 1773 ; married Nov. 4, 1802, Sarah, daughter of Maj. Peter and Hannah (Epes) Clark. She was born Nov. 19, 1778 ; died Feb. 16, 1873. He died April 10, 1842. He served as selectman, and was deacon of the Congregational church for over thirty years. Children : —

1. JOHN C., +
2. SARAH, b. Nov. 24, 1805, m. Samuel Jones. (See Jones gen.)
3. LUCY, b. Jan. 13, 1808, m. Capt. Peter Clark. (See Clark gen.)
4. MARGERY M., b. April 23, 1810, m. David Stiles. (See Stiles gen.)
5. LOIS, b. Feb. 18, 1812, d. July 27, 1840.
6. BENJAMIN, +
7. SEWALL P., b. July 22, 1816, m. first, Hannah B. McCrillis of Amesbury, Mass. She was b. March 1, 1818, d. May 9, 1852. Children : Ella M., Mary H. ; m. second, Nov. 15, 1855, Isabelle L. Adams of Milford, Mass. She was b. July 30, 1830. Child : Jennie L. He d. Jan. 20, 1888.
8. PHEBE M., b. Dec. 24, 1818, m. Oct. 27, 1864, Dea. Abram Patch of Wenham, Mass. He was. b. April 3, 1798, d. Aug. 8, 1880, at Danvers, Mass.

DEA. JOHN C. GOODRICH, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Clark) Goodrich, born Aug. 15, 1803 ; married Dec. 4, 1833, Pamela, daughter of Paul and Judith (Stickney) Atwood. She was born Sept. 26, 1803 ; died Dec. 11, 1887. He died Jan. 30, 1882. He represented the town in the General Court in 1864-1865, and was deacon in the Congregational church thirty-six years. Children : —

1. JOHN H., +
2. MARY P., b. May 1, 1839, m. Geo. H. Stevens. (See Stevens gen.)

3. SARAH M., b. Aug. 7, 1843, m. Jan. 10, 1867, David E. Proctor. (See Proctor gen.)

JOHN H. GOODRICH, son of John C. and Pamela (Atwood) Goodrich, born March 28, 1835; married Jan. 15, 1874, Addie R., daughter of Joseph and Susan (Hobart) Rowe of Boston. She was born Nov. 6, 1836. He was the postmaster at North Lyndeborough and, together with his wife, held the office 44 years, until its discontinuance June 29, 1901. He represented the town in the general court in 1879-1880, justice of the peace 35 years, selectman one year, census enumerator in 1890, master of the grange in 1896. Soldier in the Civil War. (See Chapter X.) Was a member of the school board for a number of years, and is a useful and much respected citizen. Children:—

1. JOHN R., b. Oct. 31, 1874.
2. MILLIE A., b. Sept. 9, 1876, m. Oct. 15, 1895, Louis A. Trow of Mt. Vernon. He was born Nov. 19, 1873. Children:—Harold A., b. Jan. 10, 1897; Stuart A., b. Feb. 2, 1898; Amy I., b. June 26, 1899; Jesse E., b. Dec. 27, 1901.
3. JOSIE A., b. Sept. 17, 1878, d. Sept. 18, 1878.

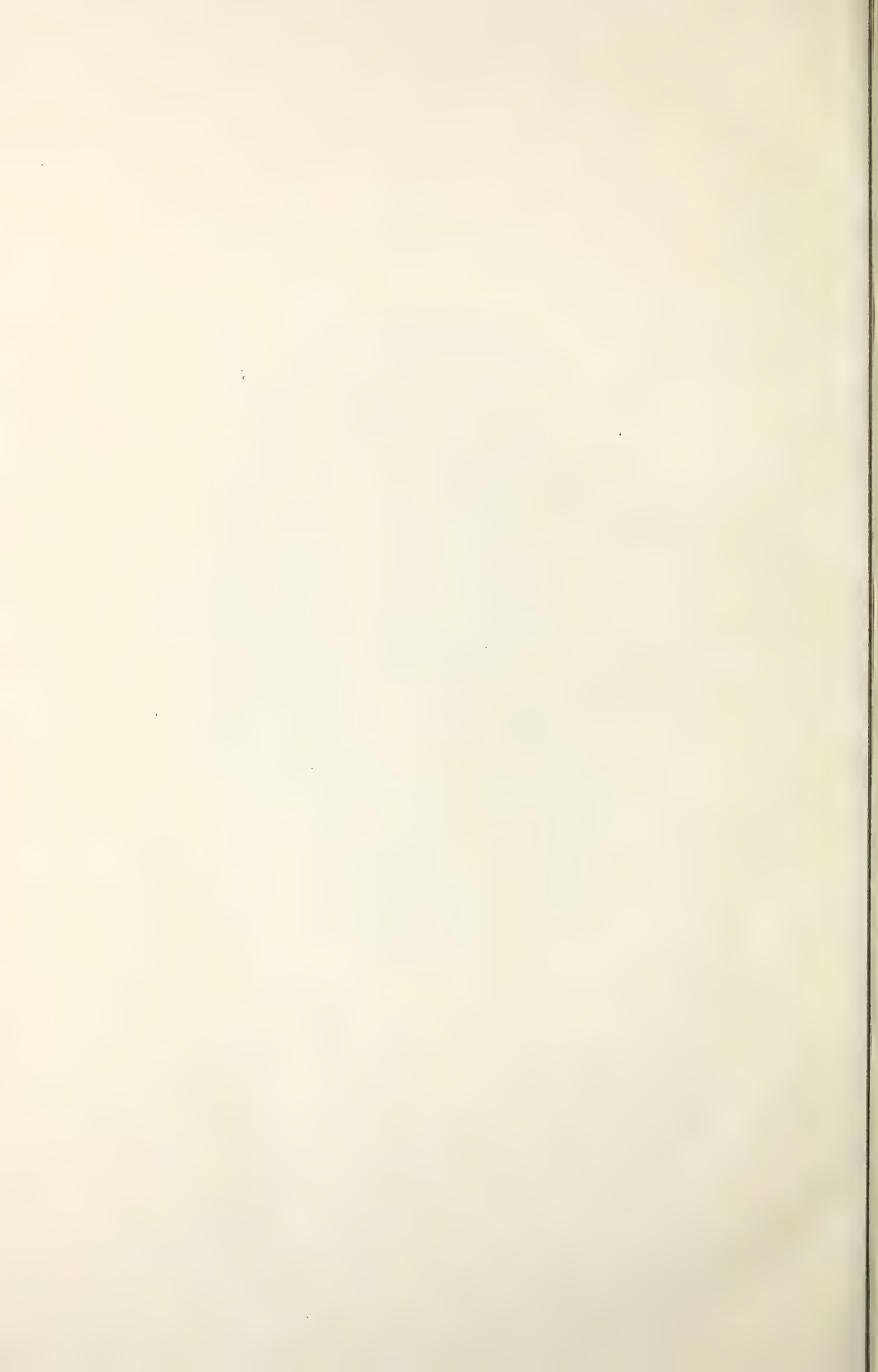
BENJAMIN GOODRICH, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Clark) Goodrich, born March 27, 1814; married June 20, 1843, Irene Wardwell, daughter of Rev. Stephen Wardwell of Penobscot, Me. She was born June 24, 1823; died July 7, 1870. He died Nov. 27, 1857. Children:—

1. SARAH C., b. at Eddington, Me., Sept. 17, 1844, m. Jan. 19, 1878, Retyre M. Couch of Warner. He was b. April 5, 1839. Res. at Southern Pines, N. C. Children:—Everett, Albert, Saran and Lewellyn.
2. Stephen WARDWELL, +
3. FRANCES I., b. March 17, 1850, m. May 9, 1879, Samuel W. Pond of Minneapolis, Minn. He was b. April 1, 1850. Children;—Francis E., Irving J., Samuel B.
4. JOHN A., b. Dec. 1, 1853.
5. LORENZO B., b. Nov. 10, 1854, m. Jan. 3, 1880, Mathilda Fessenfeld of Anahien, Cal. She was b. Nov. 2, 1863. Res. in Minneapolis, Minn. Children:—Sarah F., Arthur W., Norman P.
6. BENJAMIN ASBURY, b. Oct. 5, 1857, m. Nov. 30, 1882, Julia A. Wiggin of Bucksport, Me. She was b. Aug. 6, 1858. Is a minister and res. in Santa Barbara, California. Child:—Elaine, b. Sept. 14, 1884. (See Page 621.)

DR. STEPHEN WARDWELL GOODRICH, son of Benjamin and Irene (Wardwell) Goodrich, born March 20, 1847; married May 15, 1873, Georgianna Henderson of New York. She was born May 11, 1850.



John R. Goodrich



Children: Fred W., Amy I., Edith. Stephen W. Goodrich enlisted at Lawrence, Mass., March 24, 1862, in Co. F., 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery stationed at Arlington Heights. They were ordered to the front May, 1864, and assigned 2d. Brigade 3d. Division 2d. Army Corps. He was in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Was taken prisoner at Petersburg and confined in the Pemberton at Richmond, also at Andersonville and other southern prisons. Was paroled at Savannah, Dec. 10, 1864. He returned to duty, however, and was at the surrender of Lee at Appomatox, and mustered out of the service Aug. 16, 1865. He studied medicine with Dr. J. Heber Smith of Boston, graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College, March, 1871. Since then practiced medicine in New York City.

ISRAEL H. GOODRICH, son of Rev. Sewall and Phebe (Putnam) Goodrich, born Jan. 20, 1783; married first, April 6, 1809, Abigail, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (White) Lewis. She was born Jan. 24, 1787; died June 30, 1821; second, June 10, 1823, Hannah French, born Feb. 28, 1786; died Feb. 9, 1859. He died May 15, 1853. Children:—

1. A son b. Aug. 14, 1810, d. Aug. 22, 1810.
2. A daughter, b. Sept. 10, 1811, d. Sept. 10, 1811.
3. SEWALL, b. Oct. 20, 1813, d. Jan. 18, 1869.
4. ABIGAIL, b. April 10, 1816, d. May 4, 1840.
5. NATHANIEL, b. July 30, 1818, d. Aug. 28, 1820.
6. SARAH, b. June 24, 1821, m. June 14, 1842, Jacob Hildreth. She d. July 5, 1844. (See Hildreth gen.)

By second wife:—

7. ANSON, b. March 18, 1824, d. April 12, 1824.
8. ISRAEL H., JR., b. Dec. 28, 1827, d. Oct. 6, 1846.
9. JAMES, b. Aug. 6, 1830, m. first, April 5, 1853, ———. She was b. Dec. 29, 1829, d. June 2, 1866; second, April 28, 1868, Mary A. Ross of No. Brookfield, Mass. She was b. July 16, 1835. Child:—Charles E.

GOULD.

GEORGE GOULD, son of Thomas and Abigail (Needham) Gould, born at Salem, Mass., in 1706; married April 20, 1732, Mary Giles, probably of Salem. She was born in 1710, and died March 2, 1797, at Lyndeborough. He died in Lyndeborough, April 29, 1783. They had eight children, all born at Salem, Mass., of these John and Daniel came to Lyndeborough with their father. George was a descendant of Zaccheus Gould, who came to this country from England some time previous to 1638. George Gould is recorded as having bought, Jan. 25, 1739, part of home lot 46 and lots 74 and 27, second division, making him one of the earliest settlers in Salem-Canada. In 1768 they were living on lot 70, opposite where the town house now stands, and it is probable that he and his sons, John and Daniel, owned pretty much all of the land that is now the farms of Fred A. Richardson and William H. Clark.

JOHN GOULD, son of George and Mary (Giles) Gould, born Oct. 6, 1744; married Oct. 31, 1769, Susanna (Marsh, Kidder) Chase of Sutton, Mass. They had one son recorded as born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOHN, b. Dec. 31, 1770.

MAJ. DANIEL GOULD, son of George and Mary (Giles) Gould, born at Salem, Mass., Nov. 26, 1749; married first, Dorcas Phelps. She was born 1749; died, April 6, 1797; married second, Mary, daughter of Jacob Hook of Kingston, N. H. He died March 5, 1804. He owned the farm now known as the Richardson place at the center. He kept a tavern there for many years, and all the children were born there. We have no further record of this family except the dates of births of their children:—

1. SUSANNA, b. April 17, 1766.
2. MEHITABLE, b. Feb. 25, 1778.
3. EDY, b. Dec. 29, 1779.
4. JARED, b. March 16, 1782.
5. DANIEL, b. March 19, 1784.
6. GEORGE, b. Jan. 22, 1788, d. Nov. 17, 1804.
7. JACOB S., b. Aug. 21, 1793.

GOULD.

HUMPHRY N. GOULD, son of John and Ruth (Nichols) Gould, born at Weare, June 13, 1827; married Sept. 20, 1857, Ellen R., daughter of William B. and Sarah A. (Thompson) Gove, born at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 10, 1837. He died at Lyndeborough, Nov. 24, 1901. He came to Lyndeborough from Weare and settled on the Jotham Hildreth place in 1898. Child:—

1. CARRIE M., b. at Weare, May 18, 1867, m. Nov. 30, 1887, Daniel A. Johnson, b. at Weare, February, 1860. Is a travelling salesman.

GRANT.

JAMES GRANT, son of John and Margaret (Beasom) Grant; born Sept. 22, 1790; married Nov. 3, 1818, Naomi, daughter of David and Sarah (Putnam) Cram. He died Nov. 24, 1860. She was born Aug. 21, 1797; died April 6, 1860. Children:—

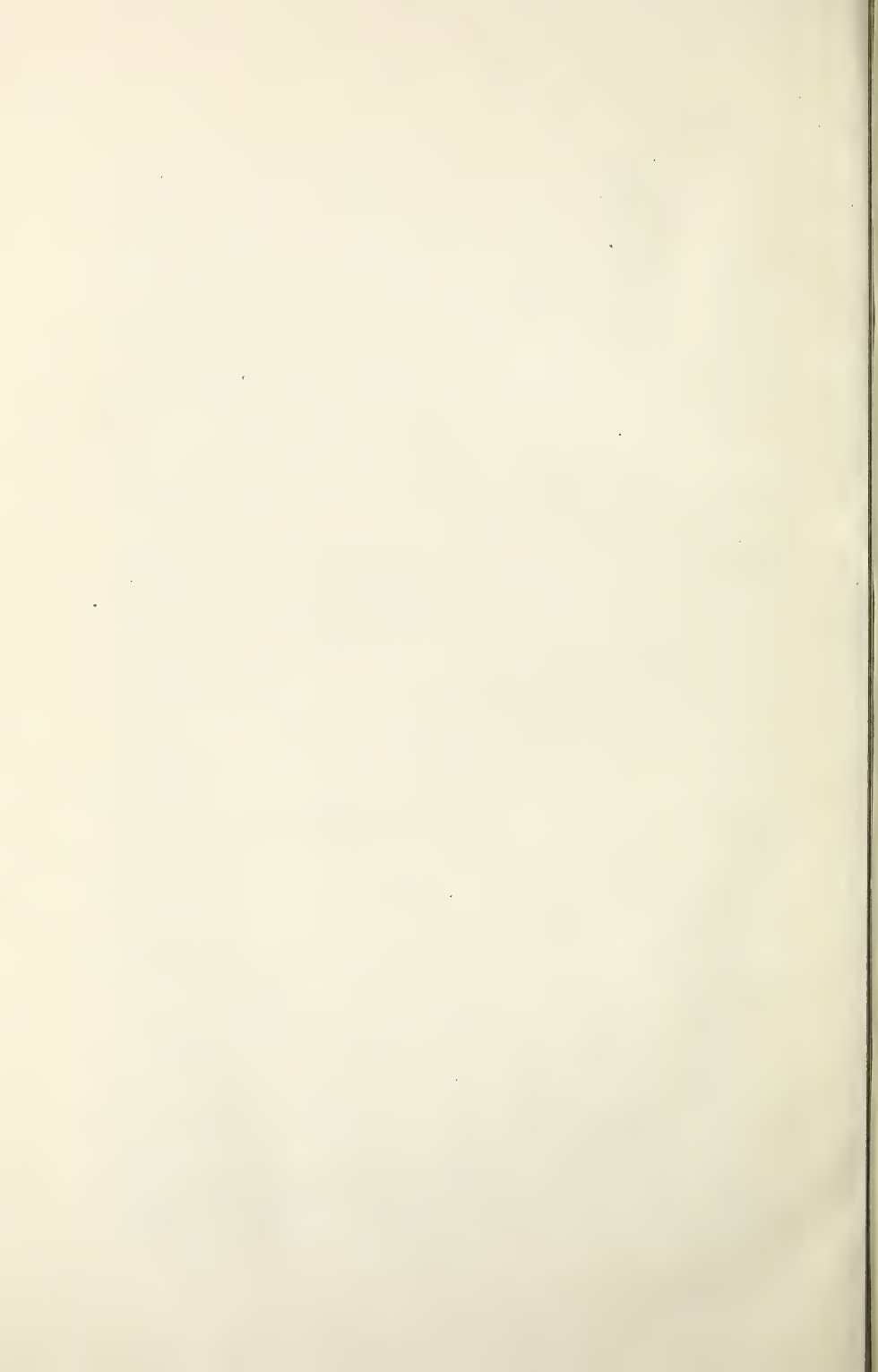
1. JAMES HARVEY, b. Feb. 29, 1820, m. first, April 17, 1842, Olive C. Hill of Berwick, Me. She d. at Marquande, Mo., Dec. 24, 1877; m. second, Dec. 24, 1878, Elizabeth Myers. He d. at Jackson, Mo., March 9, 1897. Children: Albert Harvey, b. at Lyndeborough May 23, 1848; Annie Frances, b. at Andover, Mass., Jan. 30, 1859.
2. DAVID CRAM, +
3. SARAH M., b. May 23, 1825, d. Aug. 3, 1829.
4. WILLIAM H., +



HARVEY GRANT.

Wm. H. GRANT.

DAVID C. GRANT.



DAVID C. GRANT, son of James and Naomi (Cram) Grant; born June 17, 1823; married Sept. 30, 1845, Rebecca, daughter of Nathaniel R. and Rebecca (Palmer) Fish of Peterborough. She was born April 2, 1822; died Oct. 31, 1896. He died Jan. 24, 1900.

Probably no one else had such an abiding interest in the town history, or such a fund of information in regard to the people and events of the town as he. He was chairman of the history committee at the time of his death. Most of his life was spent in his native town, as farmer, lumberman and carpenter. From 1860 until 1866, he was largely engaged in the pressing and shipping of hay and in lumbering. From 1866 until 1869 he lived in Boston. In October, 1869, he removed to Minnesota, and remained there three years in the lumber business. He returned to Lyndeborough in the spring of 1873, and lived here until his death. He served his town in the board of selectmen, board of education, building committees and in other offices. He was a ready debater and talker, and was much called for to preside at public meetings and to speak at town celebrations. From the days of the old Lyndeborough lyceum he was prominent in everything that related to the educational advancement of the town. Children:—

1. ELSIE M., b. Aug. 24, 1847, m. Dana B. Sargent. (See Sargent gen.)
2. DAVID WALTER, b. Dec. 24, 1849, m. Oct. 29, 1872, Alice E. Cassidy of Boston. Children: Fred T., Mabel A., Nellie E. Fred T., m. Nov. 3, 1898, Olive H. Dyer of Marlboro, Mass.
3. JAMES ARTHUR, +

JAMES ARTHUR GRANT, son of David C. and Rebecca (Fish) Grant; born Dec. 20, 1859; m. Feb. 19, 1881, Nellie F., daughter of John and Harriet (Glinds) Blanchard. She was born at Wilton, June 1, 1862. He lived for a time on the homestead farm, and removed to Milford in April, 1901. Children, born at Lyndeborough:—

1. CHARLES K., b. June 28, 1882.
2. GEORGE L., b. May 2, 1884.
3. PERLEY A., b. July 19, 1891.
4. HAROLD W., b. Aug 12, 1895.

WILLIAM HENRY GRANT, son of James and Naomi (Cram) Grant; born Dec. 23, 1829; married Jan. 4, 1855, Martha, daughter of David and Mary (Bickford) McCaine of Francestown. She was born Dec. 15, 1832. He died Aug. 8, 1901, at Sandstone, Minn. His early education was derived from the district schools, and as he says, "from such books as he could borrow." At the age of fifteen he engaged himself as an apprentice to the harness making trade, but after serving for nearly two years he determined to become a lawyer. He attended school at Nashua, at the academy at Hancock, at the Yates academy at Orleans, N. Y., and received private instruction from the Rev. Mr. Claggett, at Lyndeborough, then taught school two winters. In 1852 he entered the law office of Stephen P. Crosby, Esq., at Francestown, and remained a few months.

After recovering from an attack of typhoid fever he entered the office of Samuel M. Wilcox of Frankestown, where he remained until 1853. He then removed to Manchester, and entered the law office of Benjamin F. Ayer, and was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough Co. in 1854. He was a deputy sheriff in 1853, and was the representative to the General Court from Lyndeborough in 1853 and 1854. He opened a law office in Wilton in 1854 and remained there until 1859, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he resided until his death. In 1868 he retired from the practice of law and devoted his time to private business.

In the West he did not seek political preferment, but was the candidate of his party for office with, as he says, "no hope of election." He has received high honors in the Masonic fraternity, and was for two years the registrar of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a life member of the Minnesota Historical Society. Child:—

1. WILLIAM H., b. Dec. 2, 1857.

HACKETT.

CHARLES HACKETT lived in that part of Lyndeborough, now Greenfield, where the John Fletcher place is situated. He was a civil engineer and removed to Maine. One child, at least, was born in Lyndeborough, Ephraim, born July 6, 1791. Charles Hackett married Susanna Burnham of Lyndeborough in November, 1789. She was probably a daughter of Stephen Burnham, who settled in that part of the town.

EPHRAIM HACKETT, son of Charles and Susanna (Burnham) Hackett; born July 6, 1791; married Nov. 21, 1811, Lois, daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Kidder) Butler. She was born April 29, 1787. He removed from Greenfield to Lempster, and lived there for a number of years, coming from there to Lyndeborough about 1828. He died in Lyndeborough. The three older children were born in Greenfield, five in Lempster and the two younger in Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. SUSAN, b. Oct. 25, 1812, d. Dec. 17, 1829.
2. HANNAH BUTLER, b. Feb. 17, 1814, m. June 7, 1841, Jacob Wright of Woburn, Mass.
3. LOIS MARIA, b. Nov. 21, 1815, m. Sept. 2, 1841, William Jewett.
4. LUCY ALMIRA, b. Feb. 13, 1819, m. April 4, 1844, Luther Cram. (See Cram gen.)
5. TRYPHENA PUTMAN, b. Oct. 18, 1820, m. Oct. 24, 1844, Abijah Thompson of Woburn, Mass.
6. EPHRAIM, b. April 12, 1822, m. 1852, Harriet G. Pillsbury. He was a member of the 22nd Mass. Regt. in the Civil War, and died in Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 25, 1887.
7. RACHEL ROXANNA, b. Jan. 25, 1824, m. May 23, 1844, Daniel R. Marshall.

8. SARAH SOPHRONIA, b. May 18, 1825, m. Sept. 9, 1848, Edward C. Thompson of Woburn, Mass.
9. WILBUR FISKE, b. May 3, 1830.
10. CHARLES WESLEY, +

CHARLES WESLEY HACKETT, son of Ephraim and Lois (Butler) Hackett, born July 23, 1831; married Dec. 12, 1853, Myra J. Holt of Fitchburg, Mass. He died in St. Paul, Minn., March 21, 1903. He was a captain in the 10th Regt. Minn. Vol. In the summer of 1862 about forty-five men from the farming district adjacent to the town of Lake City, Minn., where he was then living, came to Mr. Hackett and offered to enlist if he would serve as their captain which he consented to do. On the very day of the Sioux Indian outbreak, Aug. 18, 1862, he was taking these men to St. Paul to be sworn into service. As a consequence of this massacre Capt. Hackett's company was put into immediate service on the frontier. In 1863, in command of his company, he marched with the 10th Regiment against the Sioux Indians, with the column under Gen. Sibley to the Missouri river and was in the various actions of that arduous expedition. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and was among the older settlers of the state of Minnesota. His character is summed up best perhaps in the resolutions passed by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a member. "During his entire life he was a citizen without reproach, and his character and reputation for uprightness and integrity in all his dealings was as firm and unyielding as is the granite in the mountains of his native state. He was a gallant soldier, who did not hesitate to show his patriotism by his works. He discharged every duty devolving upon him in peace and in war, as citizen, soldier, merchant and neighbor without hesitation and without stain or dishonor."

HADLEY.

JOSHUA HADLEY settled on the farm owned by the late Levi P. Hadley, on the mountain. It is probable that he bought it as wild land and made the first clearing there. The land has been in the possession of the Hadley family ever since. Joshua Hadley died March 8, 1802. Mary, his wife, died May 11, 1802. Little can be learned about him, but in the town records of births the following appears:—

1. JUDAH (probably Judith), dau. of Joshua and Mary Hadley, b. Dec. 4, 1762.
2. JOSHUA, son of do. b. Aug. 22, 1764. +
3. ELIZABETH, dau. of do. b. March 22, 1766.
4. CHASE, son of do. b. June 29, 1769. +
5. HUMPHREY, son of do. b. Feb. 10, 1771.

JOSHUA HADLEY, son of Joshua and Mary Hadley, born Aug. 22, 1764; married Betsey (Williams) Giddings, b. 1768; died March 8, 1854. He died Dec. 19, 1847. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. NANCY, b. July 23, 1788.
2. WILLIAM, b. April 19, 1790, d. May 5, 1790.

3. FANNY, b. Oct. 30, 1791, d. March 15, 1792.
4. MARK, +
5. IRA, b. Sept. 21, 1795, d. Jan. 11, 1849.
6. CHARLES, b. Feb. 12, 1798, d. Sept. 22, 1825.
7. ALLEN, b. April 2, 1800, d. Sept. 16, 1802.
8. ALFRED, b. Sept. 19, 1802. Rem. to Jasper, N. Y.
9. JENNISON, b. Oct. 15, 1805, d. Oct. 21, 1805.
10. BENJAMIN F., b. July 23, 1807.
11. ETHAN A., b. Nov. 13, 1809.

MARK HADLEY, son of Joshua and Betsey (Giddings) Hadley, born April 19, 1793; married first, Elizabeth Herrick of Greenfield. She died Oct. 9, 1832. He died March 26, 1858; second, Abigail, daughter of Eben and Esther (Holt) Pearsons Nov. 10, 1844. She was born in Wilton, Aug. 16, 1800; died June 26, 1879. Children:—

1. WILKES H., +
2. ELIZABETH A., m. Eli Jeffs of Wilton.
3. NANCY E., m. Moses C. Burnham of Milford.

WILKES H. HADLEY, born May 4, 1821; died Feb. 14, 1900; married Betsey F. Richardson of Wilton, April 15, 1847. She was born Sept. 13, 1823; died Oct. 29, 1899. Children:—

1. ELIZABETH B., b. May 29, 1848, m. Henry E. Martin of Greenfield, Sept. 11, 1869. Child:—Minnie E., b. Jan. 23, 1871.
2. RUTH A., b. Sept. 17, 1850, m. Joseph F. Avery of Temple, Dec. 25, 1871, d. March 17, 1883.
3. JOHN F., +
4. MAY B., b. Aug 17, 1865.

JOHN F. HADLEY, b. June 26, 1854; married Emogen Heald of Temple, N. H., May 18, 1876. Resides in Peterboro, N. H. Child:—

1. FRANK H., b. May 2, 1877.

CHASE HADLEY, b. June 29, 1769; married Hannah Smith of Pepperell, Mass., March 24, 1796. She was born March 22, 1772, and died Oct. 31, 1869. He died June 26, 1851. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. DANIEL, b. Jan. 7, 1797, d. March 29, 1798.
2. FRANKLIN, +
3. HANNAH, b. Feb. 11, 1801, d. July 26, 1820.
4. SIDNEY, b. March 21, 1803. Rem. to New York.
5. ISRAEL G., b. Jan. 27, 1805. Rem. to New York.
6. WILLIAM, b. April 3, 1807. Rem. to the west.
7. MARY C., b. Feb. 21, 1809. Rem. to New York.
8. ALBA, b. Nov. 27, 1811. Rem. to New York.

9. RICHARD C., b. April 3, 1816, d. March 31, 1817.

FRANKLIN HADLEY, born Dec. 15, 1798; married Mary Spaulding of Lyndeborough, Sept. 25, 1828. She was born Dec. 15, 1798, and died April 28, 1881. He died July 15, 1871. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOANN, b. June 20, 1831, m. Stephen D. Holt of Frances-town, Nov. 29, 1849.
2. LEVI P., +

LEVI P. HADLEY, son of Franklin and Mary (Spaulding) Hadley, was born April 10, 1837. He has held various town offices and in 1901 was town treasurer. He owned the homestead farm on the mountain, but for a time resided at South Lyndeborough village, having bought the old Tarbell tavern stand. He married Minerva L. Stevens of Frances-town. She was born Feb. 14, 1845. He died Dec. 28, 1902. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. FRANK P., b. March 20, 1868, d. Aug. 13, 1897.
2. DANA P., b. July 5, 1869, m. Sarah E. Edwards of Temple, June 7, 1898.
3. GEORGE W., Sept. 18, 1873, m. Minnie E. Stacy of Lyndeborough, April 26, 1899.
4. LEVI W., b. Dec. 28, 1874.
5. ETHEL M., b. March 11, 1879.
6. WINFIELD S., b. Oct. 17, 1883.

HAGGETT.

JOHN HAGGETT, born 1766. He was a blacksmith by trade and a farmer as well. He married Annis Searle and lived on the farm in Johnson's Corner since known as the Haggett place, now owned by E. C. Curtis. She died March 15, 1855, aged eighty-seven years; he died Jan. 26, 1835, aged sixty-nine. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. Jan 26, 1790, d. Nov. 7, 1820, m. Dec. 4, 1817, Charlotte Merrill of Portland, Me.
2. AMOS, b. Aug. 18, 1791.
3. RACHEL, b. May 28, 1793, m. Simeon McGilvrey of Merri-mac June 11, 1814.
4. WILLIAM, b. March 7, 1796.
5. JOSEPH, +
6. SALLY, b. June 17, 1803.
7. ELIZA, b. Sept. 25, 1805.
8. ANNIS, b. Mar. 18, 1808.

JOSEPH HAGGETT, son of John and Annis (Searle) Haggett; born in Lyndeborough Dec. 19, 1800; married Oct. 4, 1824, Mrs. Charlotte (Merrill) Haggett, born Jan. 22, 1800; died April 19, 1884. She was of

Portland, Me. He died Feb. 14, 1884. He lived most of his life in Lyndeborough, but the infirmities of age caused him to abandon the farm and seek a village life in Wilton, where he died. He was quiet and retiring in disposition and much respected by his fellow townsmen. Children:—

1. JOHN M., b. Sept. 30, 1827, m. Nov. 11, 1851, Samantha A. Colby. She d. April 26, 1884.
2. MARY ANN, b. July 11, 1829, m. Nov. 11, 1851, Dr. D. C. Hadley. He d. Feb. 1859.
3. HARRIET, b. March 27, 1831, m. Oct. 3, 1856, George D. Livermore. He d. Oct., 1859; she d. Dec. 21, 1859.
4. SARAH, b. Aug. 16, 1833, m. Nov. 28, 1850, Israel W. Curtis. (See Curtis gen.)
5. JENNIE C., b. July 26, 1835, m. May, 1867, John Upton. He d. July, 1892; she d. Dec., 1895.
- 6, JULIETT, b. Nov. 30, 1840, m. July, 1867, George H. Jones.

HARDY.

ELIPHALET J. HARDY, son of Isaac and Polly (Jennings) Hardy; born in North Anson, Me., June 3, 1829; married April 3, 1860, Sabrina, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gould) Jennings of Farmington, Me. She was born March 17, 1832. He d. March 2, 1904. He came to Lyndeborough from Colorado in 1896, and bought the farm where Samuel N. Hartshorn lived. Children:—

1. HANNABAL, b. Dec. 26, 1860.
2. OWEN E., +
3. ELIZABETH B., b. July 13, 1866, m. Dec. 25, 1892, Elbert Barrow of Lindon, Col. He was born Jan. 19, 1857. Children: Owen E., b. Sept. 18, 1893; Elberta, b. Sept. 9, 1897.
4. ALBERT J., b. March 16, 1869, m. Feb., 5, 1894, Carrie M. Clarkston. Child: Homer C., b. June 8, 1901.

REV. OWEN E. HARDY, son of Eliphalet and Sabrina (Jennings) Hardy; born July 13, 1862; married June 28, 1894, Eva B., daughter of Walter and Azubah (Davis) Bates of Alexandria, S. D. She was born Sept. 24, 1868. (For biographical sketch see p. 305.) Child:—

1. AMY, b. at Lyndeborough, March 21, 1895.

HARRIS.

OLIVER HARRIS was born in Abington, Mass., Aug. 23, 1791; died Sept. 20, 1870; married Sally Savage of Francestown Feb. 3, 1835. She was born March 2, 1779; died Sept. 19, 1867. Lived on the Brown place, North Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. NATHAN S., +

2. SARAH E., b. in Francestown, Aug. 3, 1840, m. Mark E. Morse. (See Morse gen.)

NATHAN S. HARRIS was born in Francestown June 17, 1836; married Martha A. Traffon of Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9, 1856. She was born Jan. 8, 1836; died Oct. 24, 1857. He was a soldier in the Civil War and was drowned in the Mississippi River, Aug. 6, 1863. (See Chap. X.) Child:—

1. GEORGE T., b. in Rye, N. H., March 11, 1857.

HARTSHORN.

JOHN HARTSHORN was one of the early settlers of Lyndeborough. He came from Reading, Mass., some time previous to 1785; the exact date is not known. He settled on the farm now owned by Everett E. Lowe in "Perham Corner"; he married Sarah Bachelder, probably of Reading, Mass., April 11, 1782. She was born June 22, 1763; died Jan. 1843. He was born March 7, 1756, and died March 26, 1805.

But little can be learned of the early life of Mr. Hartshorn. He and his wife probably suffered the privations of those early times, and like most of the sturdy pioneers was strong and energetic. It is related of his wife that during some absence of her husband the cow wandered away into the almost unbroken forest and she started off to find it. Hunting until after dark she became lost herself and, managing to climb a large boulder to be out of the way of the wolves, she prepared to spend the night there, when to her great joy she saw the light from the open fire in her home, the door having been left open. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. Feb. 14, 1784, in Reading, Mass., m. first, Susanna, dau. of Eli and Susanna (Wilkins) Curtis. She was b. in Reading, Mass.; m. second, Mehitable Carlin of Lyndeborough. He appears to have removed from Lyndeborough soon after his marriage, for the older children were b. in Hancock, Vt., whence he removed to Mont Vernon. Children: Curtis, Susan, Mary O., Serepta J., John H. Serepta J. was b. in Lyndeborough and m. Rodney K. Hutchinson of Milford.
2. JONATHAN, m. Alice Odell of Mt. Vernon, rem. to Nashua. Children: Daniel, Eben, Jonathan, Abigail.
3. SAMUEL, +
4. SALLY, d. March 8, 1850.
5. MICAH, +
6. SEWELL, rem. to the West.
7. DAVID, rem. to the West.
8. PUTNAM, rem. to Wilton.
9. ANN, m. William Holt.
10. POLLY, b. 1795, m. Samuel Butterfield.

DEA. SAMUEL HARTSHORN, son of John and Sarah (Bachelder) Hartshorn, born in Lyndeborough, Dec. 17, 1785; married Sally, daughter of Nathaniel and Phebe (Dodge) Raymond of Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 17, 1808. She was born Jan. 26, 1791; died Nov. 24, 1868. He died in Mason, N. H., Sept. 16, 1861. He inherited the homestead farm and lived there until about 1843, when he removed to Mason, N. H., where he died. Children:—

1. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 25, 1810, m. April 7, 1835, Lucinda, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Blanchard) Woodward of Lyndeborough. Like his father he was a deacon in the church, and always identified with its interests. Soon after his marriage he had a store in Wilton for a short time. He afterward bought a farm in Mason, whither his father had gone, and removed there but died about a week afterward. He died Nov. 18, 1846. She d. September, 1888. Children:—Samuel G., res. in Milford, Persis.
2. JOHN, +
3. GEORGE, b. April 16, 1814, m. Mary A., dau. of Israel and Ruth (Sargent) Putnam, Aug. 23, 1838. She was born Oct. 1, 1818, d. Jan. 22, 1882, in Milford. He removed to Mason soon after his marriage and thence to Milford, where he died January, 1880. Children:—George R. and Dodge G., twins; William N., Mary A.
4. MARY G., b. Jan. 6, 1816, d. in infancy.
5. SARAH, b. April 25, 1818, m. William A. Chase of Groton, Mass., Oct. 8, 1846. Children:—Mary, George, Fanny, John, Maria, Walter.
6. HANNAH, b. June 26, 1822, m. first, George L. Adams of Northwood, N. H., Sept. 7, 1848; second, Eben Tilton. She d. April 5, 1892.
7. MARTHA J., (adopted), b. Aug. 26, 1833, m. Wm. R. Putnam of Woburn, Mass., Dec. 7, 1851. (See Putnam gen.)

DEA. JOHN HARTSHORN, son of Dea. Samuel and Phebe (Raymond) Hartshorn, born Dec. 31, 1811; died Feb. 10, 1878; married Susanna B., daughter of Dea. David and Tryphena (Butler) Putnam, April 13, 1837. She was born May 14, 1816, and died March 1, 1903. Dea. John Hartshorn was a man of many sterling qualities. He was of a generation most of whom have passed away, but those of his associates still living in town speak of him with respect. One of his daughters told the writer that when he died it was a common remark that "he had not an enemy in the world." Belonging to the minority political party in the section of the town where he lived he was always "true to his colors," and seldom failed to be present at town meeting and faithfully discharge his duties as a citizen. His interest in town affairs never failed. He was said to have been exceptionally genial and kind in his home life. He

was a deacon in the Baptist church. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOHN ALONZO, b. July 14, 1840. Killed in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. (See Chapter X.)
2. CHARLES JASON, b. July 12, 1843, d. Sept. 11, 1861.
3. DAVID P., +
4. SARAH T., b. Sept. 26, 1853, m. George W. Moulton of Old Orchard, Me., Oct. 2, 1869. He was born May, 1853.
5. ELIZABETH M., b. July 27, 1863, m. Fred B. Richards. (See Richards gen.)

DAVID P. HARTSHORN, son of John and Susanna (Putnam) Hartshorn, born June 30, 1851; married Mary Boutelle of Antrim, N. H., June 8, 1878. She was born Oct. 4, 1854. Res. on the homestead farm at So. Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. JOHN W., b. Dec. 7, 1878, m. Feb. 4, 1904, Josephine E. Duncan of Antrim.
2. CLARENCE, b. June 19, 1880.
3. HAROLD F., b. Oct. 20, 1884.
4. SUSIE E., b. April 4, 1888.
5. LOUISE, b. Feb. 11, 1891.

MICAH HARTSHORN, son of John and Sarah (Bachelder) Hartshorn, born July 16, 1793; died Sept. 26, 1880; married Hannah Fletcher. She died April 13, 1885. He lived where his son, S. Newell lived. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ALMON, b. Nov. 24, 1819, d. Feb. 13, 1842.
2. ALONZO, b. Jan. 22, 1821, d. April 27, 1838.
3. FLORA A., b. March 16, 1825, m. Jacob Putnam of Wilton, Dec. 31, 1850. He d. Feb. 6, 1895. She d. Oct. 24, 1875. Children:—Flora J., b. Feb. 4, 1854, m. Herbert Wilkin-son of Herefordshire, England. Hannah A., b. May 24, 1857, m. Henry A. Proctor of Stoddard, N. H.
4. ADONIRAM J., +
5. SAMUEL N., +

ADONIRAM J. HARTSHORN, son of Micah and Hannah (Fletcher) Hartshorn, born Nov. 10, 1827; married first, Eliza Farnsworth of Shirley, Mass., Sept. 21, 1854; second, Julia (Cragin) Draper of Wilton. Children:—

1. CHARLES J., b. in Lyndeborough, March 13, 1856.
2. FRANK E., b. in Mont Vernon, Nov. 17, 1862.
3. HARRY A., b. in West Groton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1866, m. Ella R. Parkhurst. Children:—Infant dau. b. May 13, 1888, Frank E., b. July 23, 1890.

4. FLORA J., b. in West Groton, Mass., Sept. 2, 1869.
5. MAY B., b. in Shirley, Mass., Jan. 12, 1872.

SAMUEL NEWELL HARTSHORN, son of Micah and Hannah (Fletcher) Hartshorn, born June 20, 1829; married Jane E., daughter of Samuel and Elvira (Grey) French of Wilton, Sept. 29, 1861. She was born Dec. 2, 1834. He died July 2, 1894. He was a mechanic and farmer and operated the sawmill on his place. He was a man of many virtues and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. WILLIS N., b. March 31, 1864, m. first, M. A. Greene of Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1891. She was b. Jan. 20, 1867, d. March 22, 1895, m. second, C. B. Purdy of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1897. She was b. April 24, 1867. He is a mechanical draftsman and res. in Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. LEON E., b. Dec. 9, 1866, m. Hattie J. Kingsley of Dudson, Province Quebec, March 23, 1892. She was b. May 16, 1867. He d. June 4, 1898.
3. MARION M., b. Sept. 21, 1872. Is a teacher of music and res. in Wilton.

SUMNER S. HARTSHORN, son of George and Mary A. (Putnam) Hartshorn; born in Mason, Sept. 13, 1848; married first, March 27, 1872, Anstress A., daughter of Joel H. and Eliza A. Gutterson of Milford. She was born June 2, 1851; died March 26, 1877. Married second, May 18, 1878, Mary C., daughter of William N. and Mary L. (Smith) Patterson, born in Wentworth Nov. 23, 1856; died in Milford, Dec. 28, 1892. Married third, June 22, 1901, Mrs. Nellie R. Critchett of Boscawen. Resides in South Lyndeborough, and is a member of the board of education. Children, born in Milford, by second wife:—

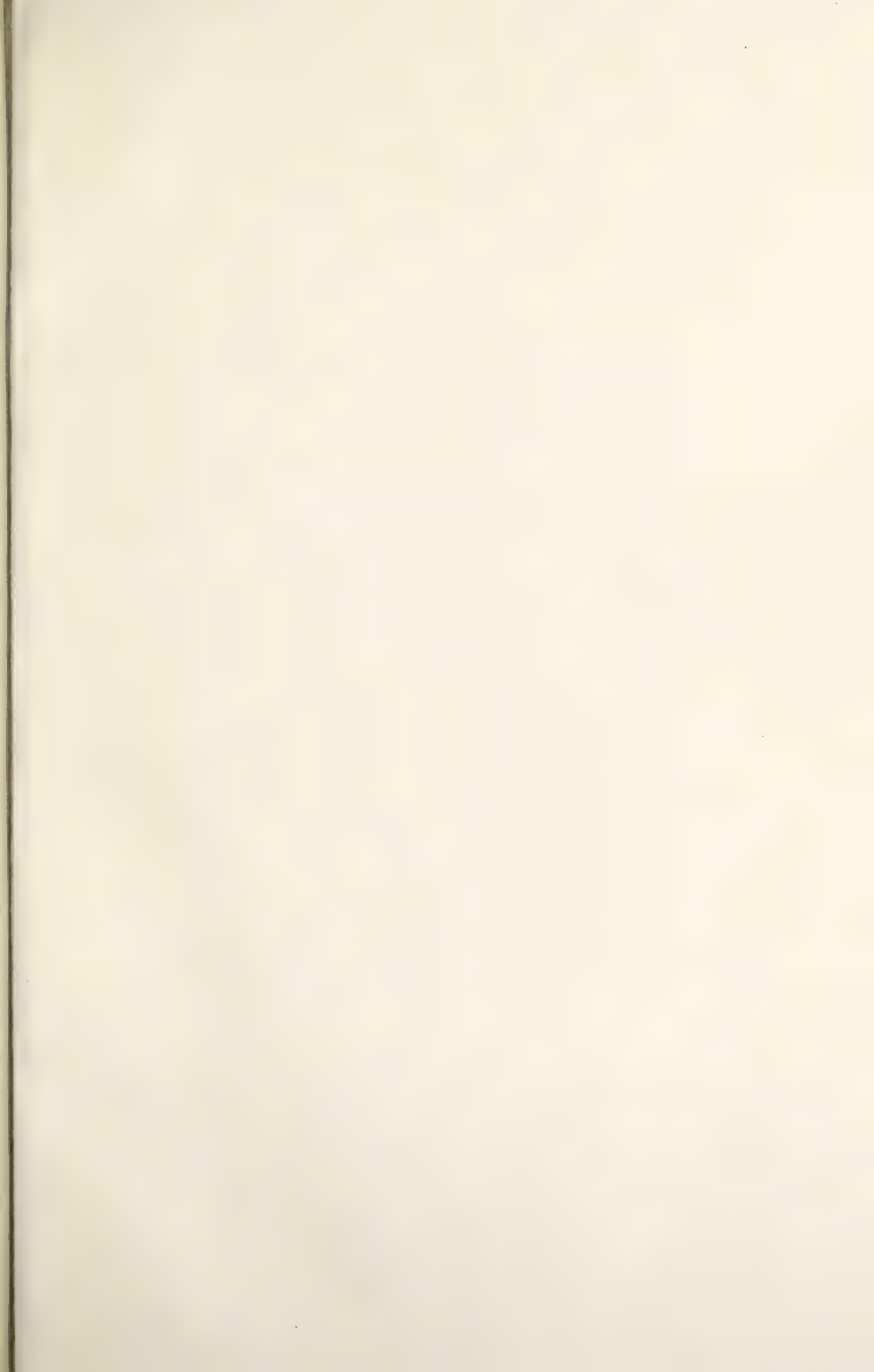
1. SUMNER L., b. May 19, 1887.
2. BERTHA A., b. April 17, 1889.

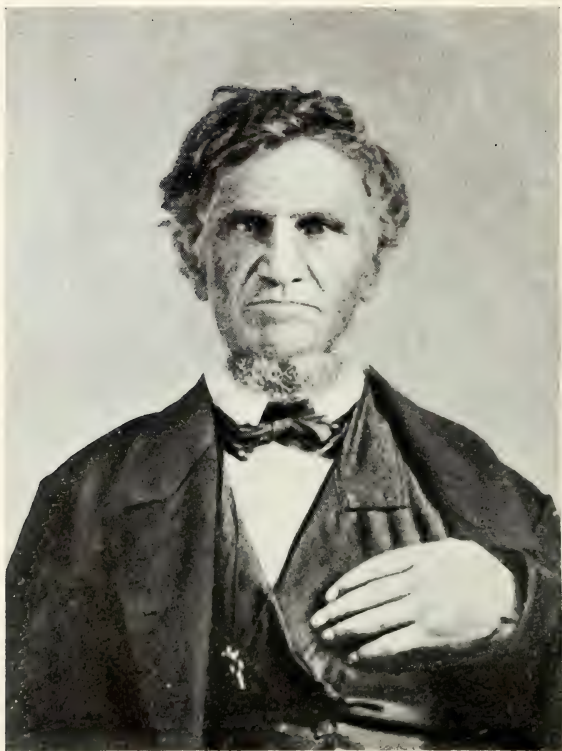
SEWELL G. HARTSHORN, born Oct. 19, 1799; died Sept. 18, 1874; married March 25, 1827, Harriet Safford. She was born March 2, 1811; died Aug. 19, 1891. Children:—

1. SARAH A., b. Aug. 14, 1829, d. April 29, 1894.
2. GEORGE P., b. June 25, 1831, m. July 3, 1853, Sarah Jackson of Bangor, Me. She was b. Oct. 8, 1837. Res. at Newark, O.
3. DAVID, b. July 7, 1836, m. Aug. 19, 1862, Harriet Seiver. He d. July 14, 1889.
4. MARY, b. March 24, 1846, m. Sept. 10, 1875, John J. Watts.

HARWOOD.

ANDREW HARWOOD came to Lyndeborough from Mt. Vernon about 1802 and settled on the farm in "Perham Corner" since known as the





Israel Herrick's

"Harwood" place, now owned by A. A. Melendy. He married in 1804, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Isabella (Hutchinson) Cram. She was born March 9, 1784; died Sept 11, 1867. He died in 1860. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ABIGAIL, b. June 20, 1805, m. John F. Holt of Lyndeborough. (See Holt gen.)
2. ALICE, b. Jan. 10, 1810, m. Kendall Holt of Lyndeborough. (See Holt gen.)
3. ANDREW, b. Feb. 8, 1814, m. Jane Lewis, Goshen, N. H.

HATCH.

CHARLES G. HATCH, son of Lyman and Polly (Fay) Hatch; born in Hopkinton, Mass., Dec. 4, 1826; married Elizabeth, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Blanchard of Lyndeborough, Oct. 24, 1849. She was born Sept. 19, 1829. He removed to Milford in 1864, where he died. Children:—

1. MARY E., b. in Lyndeborough, Aug. 31, 1850, m. first, Oct. 10, 1867, John F. Amsden of Milford; m. second, Nov. 10, 1891, Henry A. Sheriden of Milford.
2. CHARLES A., b. in Milford, July 7, 1852, m. June 18, 1858, Annie G. Barrows of Newark, O. Is a physician and res. in Newark, Ohio.
3. GEORGE W., b. in Lyndeborough, Sept. 3, 1855, m. Feb. 25, 1880, Marcella Smith of Milford. Is a physician and res. in Wilton.
4. FRED S., b. in Lyndeborough March 5, 1859, m. May 22, 1883, Isabelle B. Hutchinson of Amherst. Is an attorney and res. in Larned, Kan.
5. FRANK S., b. in Lyndeborough, Dec. 27, 1860, m. April 2, 1888, Josephine Dustin of Townsend, Mass.
6. ARTHUR C., b. in Milford, Sept. 27, 1863.
7. LILLA BELLE, b. in Milford, Jan. 22, 1866, d. Nov. 22, 1889.
8. BESSIE G., b. in Milford, Feb. 15, 1869.
9. ERNEST G., b. in Milford, Jan. 27, 1872.

HERRICK.

DR. ISRAEL HERRICK. The name Herrick is of Norse origin and derived from the Danish Ehric or Eric. This family came to England about the time of Alfred, and figured conspicuously in the troublous times which ruled in those days in England. After seventeen different changes in spelling this name finally became Herrick.

Henry Herrick, the Anglo-American ancestor of the Herricks of Lyndeborough, came to this country from Leicester, England, June 24, 1769, and settled at Cape Ann Side, now called Beverly. One of his descendants of the sixth generation, Edward Herrick, of Andover, Mass., settled

in Wilton soon after the Revolutionary War. This Edward was born at Methuen, Mass., Oct. 9, 1754, and was by trade a cabinet maker. He built a cabinet shop and grist mill at Barnes' Falls and carried on business there until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and after his death his widow secured a pension. He married in Wilton Mary Holt, Nov. 18, 1779. She was born at Andover, Mass., Nov. 24, 1755. He died Feb. 25, 1810, aged fifty-five years. She died Oct. 24, 1844, aged eighty-nine years. They had nine children, of whom Israel, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh. He was born July 9, 1794.

His opportunity for education up to the time he was fifteen years of age was the "district school as it was," as he has said, and then owing to the long sickness and death of his father he was deprived of this privilege, small as it was, until he entered upon his nineteenth year. At that time he was given an invitation by an uncle who lived at Tamworth to come and live with him, and in December, 1812, he started for his new home. He says of this change: "From uncle's family I received a hearty welcome, and they made known to me another welcome announcement, viz., that their district school would commence on the morrow, with the Rev. Father Hidden as teacher, and would keep three months, and that I was to go all the time, and my work would be to take care of the stable and saw the fire wood. But this I met with dread, for I was a great ignorant boy. Ah! how I dreaded to enter that school. . . . But this teacher proved to be one of the best friends I ever had. I improved the term faithfully, so much so that Father Hidden interceded with my uncle to give me a public education, and to my joy it was announced to me that in September I should go, under the care of Father Hidden, to fit me for such an enterprise. I continued for almost two years, and had got almost prepared to enter college when he was suddenly taken down with neuralgia sciatica."

This uncle expected young Israel to become a preacher of the Gospel, which he would by no means consent to do, as he says, "without becoming a consummate hypocrite," and the result of this sickness and difference with his uncle was his returning to his home in Wilton. In 1815 he entered into a partnership with a relative in the West India goods trade in Salem, Mass., but the venture did not prove a success. In 1817 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Wallace, continuing with him a little over two years, and finished his three full years with Dr. Asa Crosby of Gilmanton in September, 1820. From there he went to Hanover and attended his second course of lectures, receiving his degree of M.D. in December, 1820.

In 1821 he came to Lyndeborough and opened an office in the middle of the town so called. It was evidently in what was the old "store house." Dr. Daniel Wardwell was a practicing physician here then, and Dr. Herrick says, "Of course my business was small." In October that same year he bought the real estate and practice of Dr. Wardwell and soon had a good and increasing practice. Nov. 28, 1822, he married Eliza H. Burns, daughter of Samuel Burns of Milford, and located in a tenement owned by Col. Richardson in a house that was afterward removed to Wilton. The next summer he built the house where Herman A. Walker now lives, but did not move into it until the spring of 1824.

In 1828 he sold this place, together with his practice, to Dr. Nathan Jones, a native of Lyndeborough, but then practicing in Temple, and removed to Milford, March 20, 1828. He remained there two years, and then removed to Mason Village, where two years was the length of his stay. From there he went to Deering and remained until 1834. Through the influence and solicitation of the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill he was induced to return to Lyndeborough in November, 1834, and opened an office in the house where Henry Clark afterward lived. This house was torn down in 1904.

He says in his sketch of his life, "I might here close this meagre autobiography of my changeable life but there are a number of points or circumstances, independent of my migratory course, which I wish to notice, but in the meantime humbly acknowledge the hand of God in guiding me thus far. When darkness and doubt closed me in on every side and I saw no way for escape His kind and loving hand would, in a way I thought not of, lead me out where there was relief, light, joy and hope. Blessed be His name forever." The above quotation reveals the man he was.

He purchased the place where his son, Benjamin G., now lives and passed the remainder of his days there. March 3, 1843, his buildings were destroyed by fire, but were soon rebuilt. He was educated in the "old school" of practice of medicine, but adopted the Homeopathic or new school at a time when it required considerable courage to do so. He was the fourth physician in this state to adopt this method. It was receiving at that time great ridicule and opposition from the adherents of the old way. Dr. Herrick was eminently successful as a physician and had a large practice. His skilled services were in demand, not only in his own town, but in the neighboring towns as well. He was ever ready to attend a call day or night, and he knew to the full the hardships of a country doctor. Generous to a fault he seldom pressed a debtor for a bill.

As a citizen he took great interest in the material affairs of the town and his ability and common sense made his opinions respected. He was three times elected to serve his town in the Legislature and also held the office of selectman and town clerk. He early became interested in the Anti-Slavery agitation, and cast the first abolition ballot ever offered in town. It was taken from the ballot box and passed around as a curiosity. For some reason it was not returned and was never counted. He was prominent in the crusade against rum and was a temperance speaker of some note, and a poet of no mean ability. He was one of those rare men whose presence in the sick room brings restfulness, courage and confidence to the patient. Of a stout habit with bushy eyebrows, sharp grey eyes but kindly withal, he was a man, once seen, to be remembered. Failing health compelled him to relinquish much of his practice during the last years of his life, but whenever possible he responded when his services were needed.

Dr. Israel Herrick, son of Edward and Mary (Holt) Herrick, born July 9, 1794; died Feb. 18, 1866; married first, Eliza H., daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Jones) Burns of Milford, N. H., Nov. 28, 1822. She was born Nov. 24, 1802, and died April 20, 1848; married second,

Emmeline, daughter of Joseph and Chloe (Abbott) Grey of Wilton, N. H., Dec. 12, 1849. She was born Oct. 11, 1811; died June 3, 1891. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

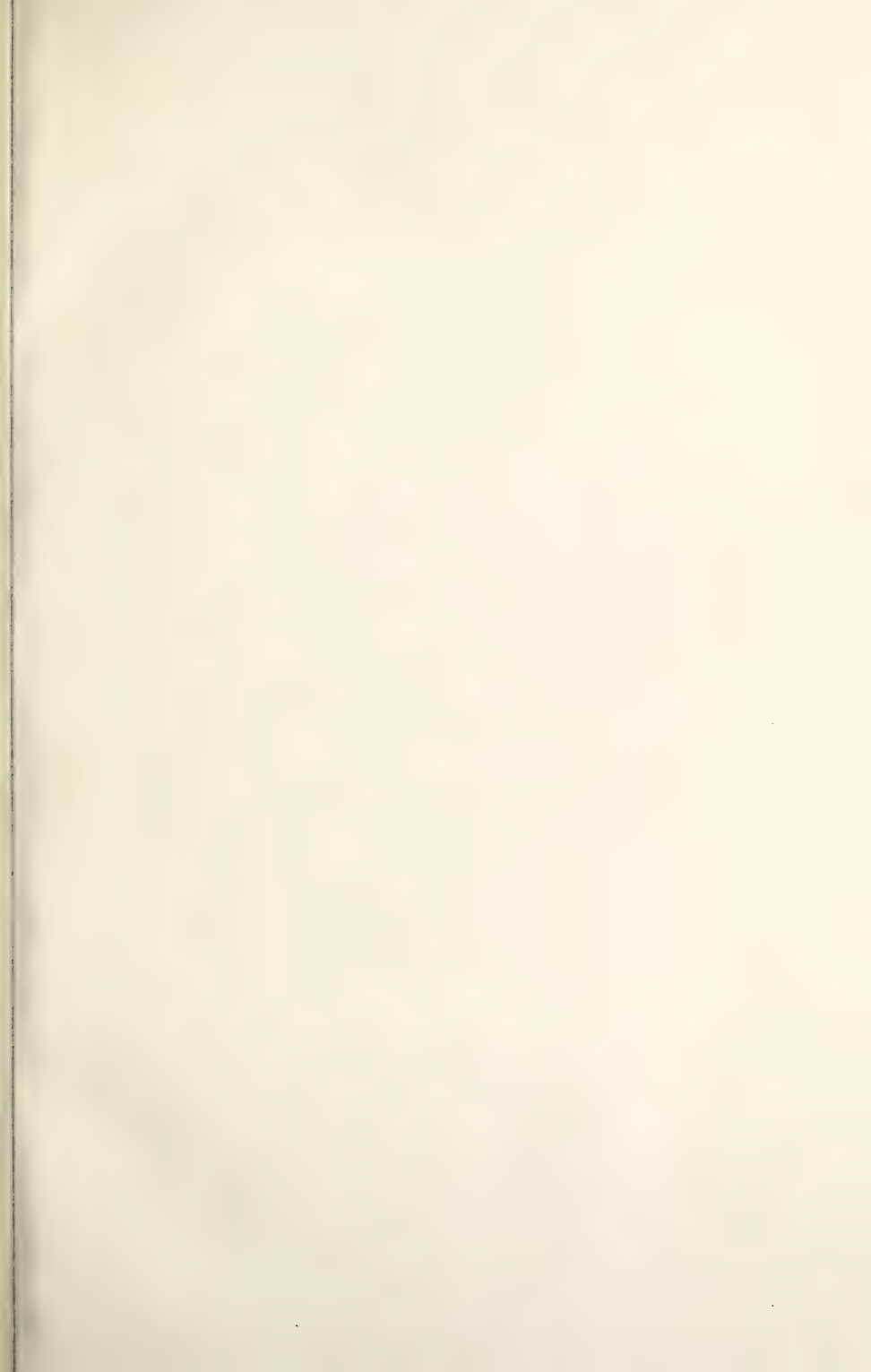
1. ELIZA D., b. Sept. 20, 1823, d. Aug. 20, 1825.
2. LAFAYETTE, +
3. WILLIAM J., +
4. EDWARD H., b. Oct. 11, 1828, d. July 25, 1873.
5. BENJAMIN G., +

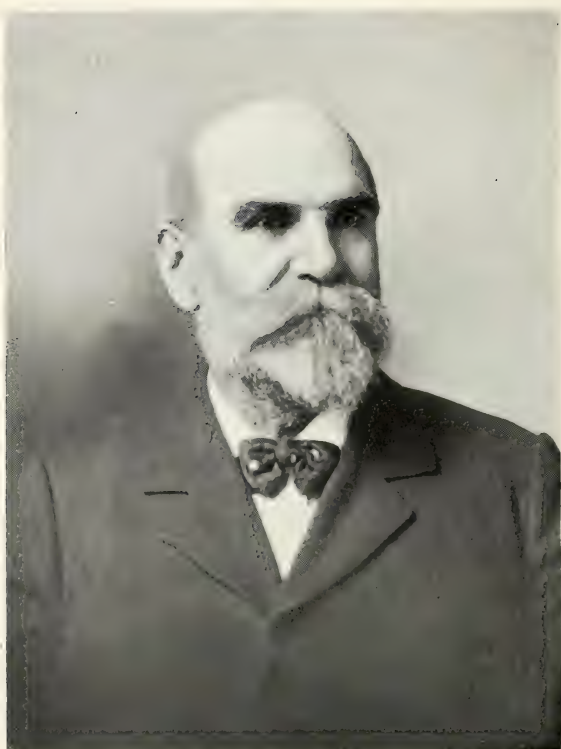
LAFAYETTE HERRICK, son of Israel and Eliza (Burns) Herrick, born Jan. 29, 1825; married first, Sarah E., daughter of Francis D. and Mehitable (Haynes) Johnson of Lyndeborough, Feb. 3, 1848. She was born Nov. 15, 1827; married second, Indianna E., daughter of Samuel and Mahali (Elliott) Wilson of Pepperell, Mass., Sept. 9, 1854. She was born April 19, 1838. He died May 30, 1888. Children, all by second wife:—

1. HENRY A., b. March 4, 1855, m. Mrs. Lizzie Wilson of Greenfield, Jan. 27, 1897. He d. June 17, 1901.
2. CARRIE D., b. Nov. 8, 1858, d. Dec. 1, 1872.
3. ANNA E., b. Aug. 7, 1860, d. Dec. 16, 1868.
4. IDA M., b. Jan. 4, 1866, d. Nov. 18, 1884.

WILLIAM J. HERRICK, son of Israel and Eliza (Burns) Herrick, born Jan. 15, 1827; married first, Chloe, daughter of Samuel and Olive (Clark) Jones of Lyndeborough, April 30, 1849. She was born Feb. 27, 1831; died Nov. 21, 1876; married second, Mrs. Mary Jane McGaskey of Plymouth, Mo., Oct. 31, 1878. He died Jan. 5, 1893. He kept the store at the "centre" for some years. He had a partner at first and the firm was known as O'Donnell & Herrick, but he was afterwards sole proprietor. At that time, 1860 to 1865, considerable trading was done at the old store at the "centre" and Mr. Herrick did a thriving business. He was the postmaster and during the years of the Civil War but one daily paper was taken by any patron of that office, and the neighbors used to gather at the store when Dr. Jones brought the mail to get the news from the front. The railroad then only came as far as Wilton and all merchandise was brought from there by team. Soon after the close of the war, he was taken with the "western fever" and removed to Elk Grove, Ill., where he remained until 1870 when he bought 80 acres of wild prairie land of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad and made a new home in Missouri. He was a pioneer in the section where he settled, and became influential and prosperous. His descendants reside there now. Children by first wife, all born in Lyndeborough but two youngest:—

1. CHARLES I., b. Jan. 11, 1850, m. Oct. 29, 1874, Frances E. Lyon. Children:—Mina Belle, Chloe F. Res. in Plymouth, Mo., where he is a prosperous farmer and has held public office.
2. EMMA E., b. Aug. 1, 1854, m. Oct. 25, 1870, Horace Wright-





Benjamin G. Henrick

man. Children : — Florence E., Grace, Frederick, Samuel, Laura. Res. in Plymouth, Mo.

3. FRANK H., b. Oct. 30, 1855, d. June 18, 1858.
4. FRANK H., 2ND., b. Sept. 1, 1859, d. March 21, 1861.
5. SAMUEL J., b. May 2, 1862, m. Aug. 7, 1883, Emma E. Welker. Children : — Myrta L., Leah B. He is a physician and res. in Everest, Kan.
6. ALICE CLARK, b. in Missouri, Oct. 5, 1869.
7. WILLIAM A., b. in Missouri, May 5, 1874, d. Oct. 6, 1878.

BENJAMIN G. HERRICK, son of Israel and Eliza (Burns) Herrick ; born May 1, 1836. He was educated in the common schools of Lyndeborough, and became a prominent figure in its social and political life. A lover of music, he was a long time member of the Congregational church choir, and was always ready to assist the "committee on music" at entertainments and celebrations held in town. He is a valued leader in the councils of the political party to which he belongs and unswerving in his allegiance to its principles. He early joined in the grange movement and was the master of the local branch of the order for several years, serving with faith and perseverance. He was nominated and elected county commissioner in the fall of 1888, having the honor of being the first Lyndeborough man to have a place on the county ticket. He was re-elected three times, serving in all, eight years. During two years of his term of office, and while chairman of the board, the county commissioners had the care and responsibility of the expenditure of nearly \$400,000, taking into account expenses for the support of the county poor and the erecting of the new county buildings at Grasmere. It was during his term of office that the location of the county farm at Wilton was abandoned and the commodious and convenient plant at Goffstown established. He was called upon to help decide many important road cases, and discharged his duties to the satisfaction and approval of his constituents. He had entire charge of the county poor in the towns of the county. He was elected representative in 1900, and very naturally was made chairman of the committee on county affairs. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) He married Sarah E., daughter of Nathaniel R. and Rebecca (Palmer) Fish of Peterborough, N. H., Jan. 8, 1861. She was born July 13, 1836. Child, born in Lyndeborough : —

1. WILLIE, F. †

WILLIE F. HERRICK, son of Benjamin and Sarah E. (Fish) Herrick; born Jan. 15, 1866; married Nellie, daughter of Antoine and Mary (Ross) Farnham of Lyndeborough, Jan. 28, 1891. She died May 5, 1897. He married second, Feb. 5, 1902, Lucy A., daughter of Francis J. and Catharine (O'Brien) Barrett of New Bedford, Mass., born Nov. 1, 1875. Children by first wife : —

1. HARRY B., b. Oct. 16, 1891.
2. ROY F., b. July 18, 1895.
3. BESSIE E., b. April 5, 1897.

Child by second wife : —

4. FRANCES BARRETT, b. June 1, 1905.

EDWARD HERRICK, a brother of Dr. Israel Herrick, once lived in Lyndeborough, on the farm where E. H. Putnam lives. He was the son of Edward and Mary (Holt) Herrick; born Oct. 29, 1785; married first, Nancy Barrett of Wilton, Dec. 27, 1810. She died Nov. 27, 1824. He married second, Nov. 22, 1825, Mary Andrews. The records do not show whether their children were born in Lyndeborough or not. Children : —

1. EDWARD BARRETT, b. April 11, 1812.
2. MARY J., b. Sept. 17, 1814, m. Joel Hesselton.
3. ELIZA A., b. June 2, 1816, m. Oscar Ingalls.
4. CHARLES P., b. April 27, 1818.
5. NANCY D., b. July 4, 1820, m. Silas B. Winn.
6. ALONZO, b. Dec. 9, 1827.
7. JOHN A. b. Nov. 3, —
8. HARRIET J., b. Dec. 26, 1831.
9. ANDREW J., b. June 5, 1834.
10. CLYMINIA F., b. April 5, 1838.
11. JOHN A., b. Nov. 30, 1839.

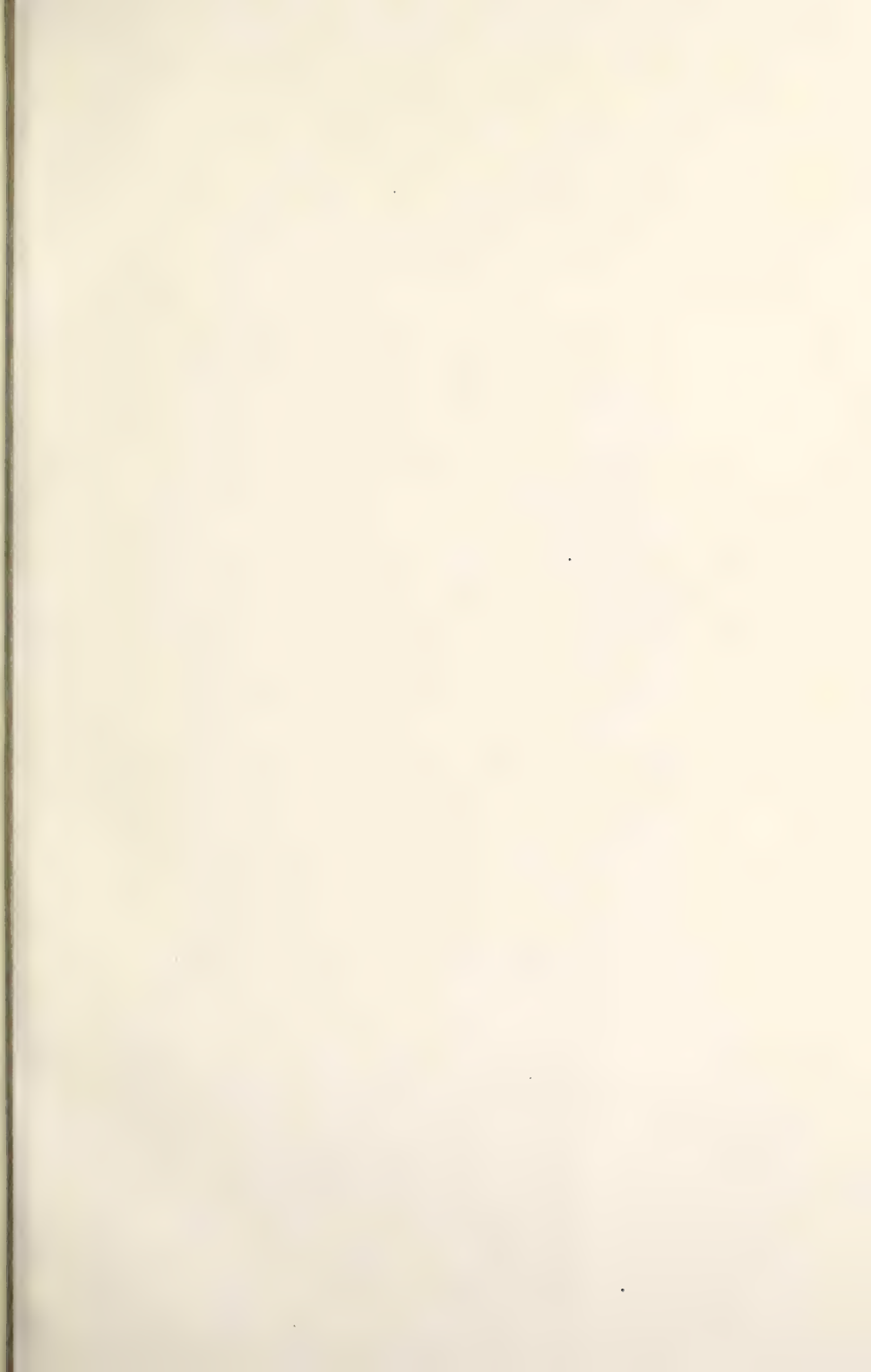
HESSELTINE.

NATHAN HESSELTINE, JR., was the son of Nathan Hesseltime, who settled in Wilton. The church records of Wilton show that the four older children were baptized in the church there, but the town records of Lyndeborough show that all the children of Nathan Hesseltime were born in Lyndeborough. He lived in a house that stood where the glass factory was built, and there is where his children were born. Nathan was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, according to the Wilton History. The name is spelled in different ways, and in Wilton it is usually written Hesselton. He married Phebe — and we have no further record except the births of his children : —

1. PHEBE, b. April 30, 1776.
2. JOHN, b. Jan. 24, 1779, m. April 17, 1808, Sally, dau. of John Baldwin.
3. NATHAN, b. March 24, 1781, rem. to Weston, Vt., d. Jan. 4, 1814.
4. SAMUEL, b. May 14, 1783.
5. LOIS, b. Sept. 16, 1785.
6. BETSEY, b. July 9, 1788.
7. SARAH, b. Aug. 14, 1790, d. Feb. 14, 1795.
8. LYDIA, b. Aug. 2, 1793.

HILDRETH.

JOTHAM HILDRETH. Our record of the Hildreth family is imper-





Jotham Heilebrunn

fect. From what few records we are able to obtain, it would seem that Jotham Hildreth came from Amherst in 1800 and settled on land in the southwestern part of the town. He married Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Ladd) Sargent of Lyndeborough. She was born Feb. 22, 1781; died Aug. 24, 1850. He died Dec. 8, 1850. He was evidently a man of considerable business ability and energy. He built and owned one or more sawmills in town. The farm where he settled has since been known as the Hildreth place, now owned by the heirs of Mr. Gould. Children:—

1. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 15, 1806, m. first, Israel Putnam. (See Putnam gen.); m. second, Jacob Crosby. She d. July 8, 1888.
2. JOTHAM, b. June 25, 1807, d. July 8, 1893. He was a man possessed of considerable means for a farmer of his day, and while of a quiet, retiring nature, he was still a well known citizen, and had in a large degree the respect of the community. He was a devout member of the Congregational church and a constant attendant at church services until infirmity prevented. He gave the church a sum of money the income of which was to be used in its support, and he left a bequest to be administered by trustees, the income of which was to be devoted to helping the worthy poor. He met his death by accident, falling from the railroad track at or near the so-called gulf bridge.
3. JACOB, b. Dec. 31, 1809, m. June 14, 1842, Sarah, dau. of Israel and Abigail (Lewis) Goodrich of Lyndeborough. She was b. June 24, 1821; d. July 5, 1844. He d. May 17, 1849.
4. MARY A., b. June 12, 1817, d. Sept. 3, 1836.
5. JULIA A., b. March 26, 1821, d. Sept. 10, 1875.

HILL.

ABEL HILL, son of Alpheus Hill of Billerica, Mass., born Aug. 22, 1787; married Jan. 22, 1814, Polly, daughter of John and Ruth (Southwick) Proctor. She was born in Danvers, Mass., April 2, 1791;—died Nov. 7, 1857. He died in Henniker, March 12, 1828. He was the first of this family to come to Lyndeborough. He settled on a farm situated on the old road from the Nathan Richardson place to North Lyndeborough. Daniel B. Whittemore owns the pasture where the old cellar hole is. Asa was born there. After Abel Hill's death in Henniker his wife and children came back to Lyndeborough, and lived in a house on the side of the mountain south of M. T. Spalding's place. Nothing but a cellar hole there now. Children:—

1. ASA, +
2. SYLVESTER, b. Aug. 16, 1819; d. Feb. 21, 1821.

3. MARY P., b. Jan. 15, 1822, m. John Carleton of Lyndeborough. (See Carleton gen.)
4. SYLVESTER, 2ND., b. Sept. 23, 1823, d. Sept. 16, 1853.
5. MARTHA, b. Jan. 4, 1826, d. Feb. 7, 1860.

Of these children, Asa was b. in Lyndeborough, the others in Henniker.

ASA HILL, son of Abel and Polly (Proctor) Hill, born in Lyndeborough, May 3, 1816; married April 24, 1847, Julia Augusta Burgess of Maine. She was born June 10, 1824; died Dec. 8, 1900. He died Oct. 20, 1891. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church for many years. He always took great interest in the events of the town but never held public office of any importance. He was a long time member of the Lafayette Artillery Company. Children:—

1. FRED M., b. May 5, 1853, m. Feb. 8, 1877, Ella L., dau. of William A. and Mary (Hardy) Colburn. She was b. in Hollis, Nov. 12, 1852. They have three children: Frank A., b. June 13, 1878; Charles A., b. Sept. 10, 1879; Mary E., b. July 7, 1881, d. Feb. 28, 1891.
2. IRA B., b. May 3, 1861, m. January, 1884, Emma F., dau. of William A. and Mary (Hardy) Colburn. She was b. in Hollis, June 16, 1863. Children:—Gladys A., b. July 21, 1896.

HOLDEN.

AARON HOLDEN, born in Mason; married Sept. 5, 1843, Julia A. Morse of Frankestown. She was born Sept. 5, 1820. He died Oct. 4, 1886. Children:—

1. GEORGE H.
2. AARON A.
3. HENRY E., +
4. FLORENCE D., b. Oct. 16, 1854, m. Charles H. Pond. Children:—Edward, Della F.
5. AARON A., b. Jan. 28, 1858.

HENRY E. HOLDEN, son of Aaron and Julia (Morse) Holden, born Oct. 18, 1850; married Lizzie J. Peabody. She was born April 14, 1857. Children:—

1. PERLEY E., +
2. ADA B., b. July 20, 1876.
3. FLORENCE D., b. April 10, 1879.
4. DELLA F., b. Feb. 4, 1883.

PERLEY E. HOLDEN, son of Henry E. and Lizzie J. (Peabody) Holden, born April 3, 1875; married June 25, 1897, Myrtie C., daughter of John H. and Clintina (Carkin) Burton. Children:—

1. VIOLA, b. May 25, 1899.
2. MARGIE C., b. Oct. 12, 1902.

HOLT.

The name Holt is of ancient origin and is applied to a number of towns and parishes in England. According to some writers on English genealogy there would appear to have been two prominent families of this name, known as the Aston family of Norwickshire and the Grizzlehurst family of Lancaster. Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was a descendant of the last-named family, and was a very famous man in his day. He was noted for his extensive knowledge of the common law of England and his uprightness upon the bench. Nicholas Holt, the immigrant ancestor of the Holts of New England, was a lineal descendant of Sir John. The time and place of the birth of Nicholas is unknown. The first definite information we have of him is as a passenger on the Ship James of London, William Cooper, master, which sailed from the port of Southampton, Eng., April, 1635, and of his arrival on these shores the third of June following. He was undoubtedly accompanied by his wife and at least one child. He settled in Newbury, Mass., and lived there nine years. In 1644 he removed with his family to Andover, Mass., and was the seventh settler of that town. He was three times married. The Christian name of his first wife was Elizabeth; his second wife was Hannah Rolfe, and his third, Mrs. Martha Preston. He died in Andover, Mass., Jan. 30, 1685. William Holt, the first of this family to come to Lyndeborough, was of the fourth generation from Nicholas of Andover as follows: Nicholas, Henry, Oliver, William.

The exact date of his coming to Lyndeborough is not known but it was some time previous to 1760, for the town records contain the following date of birth: "William, son of William Holt and Bulah, his wife, born March 23, 1760." It is a tradition that William Holt came to Salem-Canada with David Stratton and as Stratton took a deed of some land in 1745, that is probably the year. After spending one winter with Stratton hunting and trapping he bought the lot numbered 76 or what was afterwards the Dr. Herrick farm, taking a deed, Aug. 9, 1753. Later he bought Stratton's farm, and removed there. This farm is the one now owned by his descendant, Andy Holt. He had three sons born in Lyndeborough, William, Oliver and Benjamin, and daughters also, but of them we find no record excepting that of Mary and Judith. William settled in Greenfield and was the ancestor of the Holts of that town. Oliver remained on the ancestral acres, and of Benjamin there is no further record. Transcript from Town Records:

"William, son of William Holt, Jr., and Betty, his wife, b. Jan. 23, 1791; d. Feb. 6, 1791, Levi Spaulding, son of do. b. Nov. 28, 1784.

Bulah, dau. of do. b. Jan. 13, 1787.

Oliver, son of do. b. May 16, 1789.

Betty, dau. of do. b. Jan. 23, 1791. Twin with William."

OLIVER HOLT, son of William and Bulah Holt, married Jane Karr, a daughter of James Karr, who settled in Lyndeborough in the early

days. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and died Feb. 27, 1854, aged 93. She died September, 1844. Of the children of Oliver and Jane (Karr) Holt only David and Thomas remained residents of Lyndeborough. Oliver removed to Goshen, N. H.; Parker removed to Leroy, O.; Calvin to Newport, N. H., and later in 1851, during the gold excitement, crossed the plains with a team, taking three months to make the journey. He died in Kentucky. Thomas K. married and had children born in Lyndeborough, but of them we have no record. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

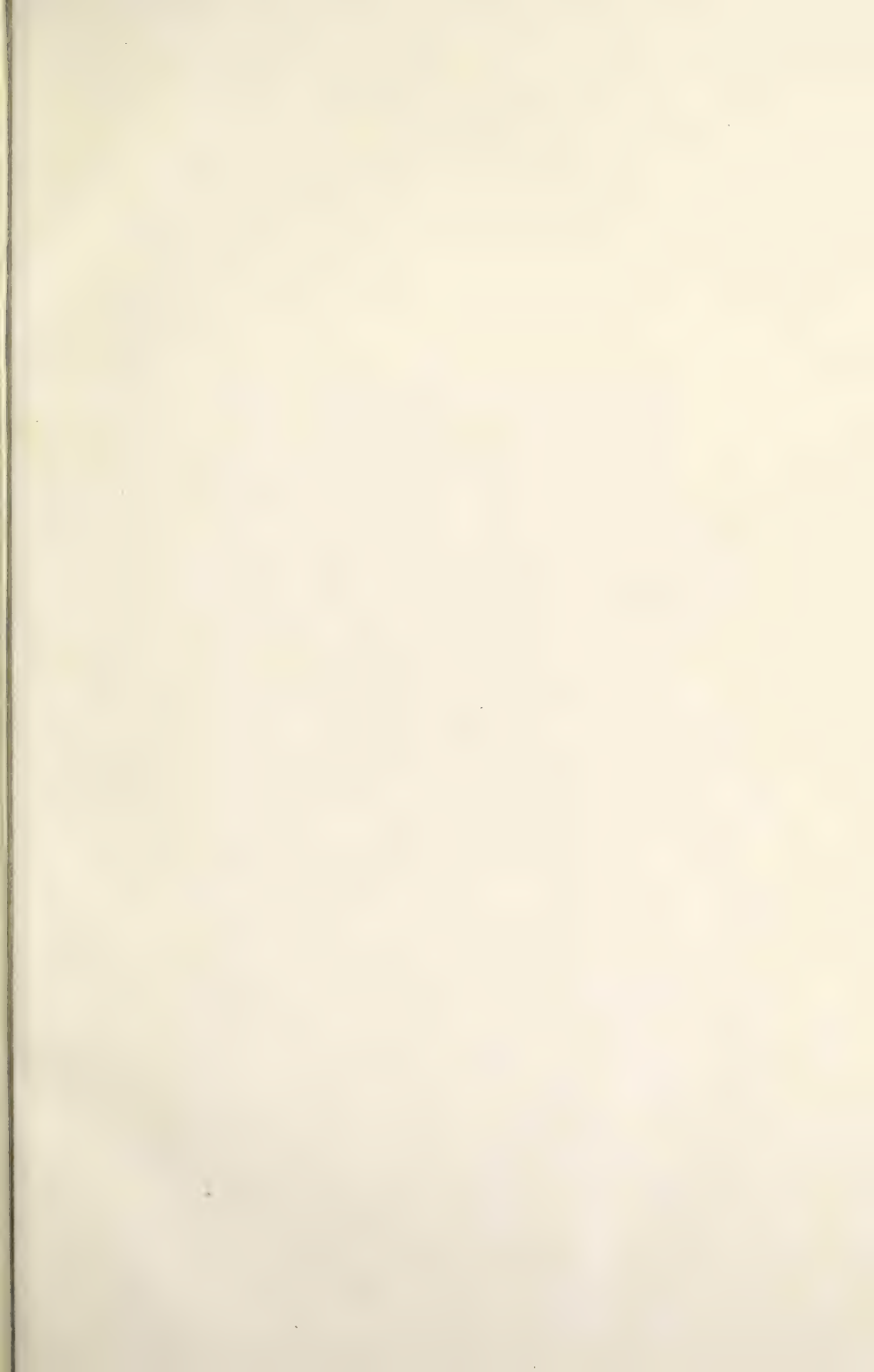
1. JACOB, b. Aug. 27, 1790, d. Sept. 27, 1790.
2. THOMAS K., b. Jan. 10, 1792, m. Sally Messer. He d. Nov. 12, 1836.
3. JANE, b. April 28, 1794, m. Arronet Gunnison of Goshen.
4. OLIVER, +
5. JOANNA, b. Dec. 16, 1798, m. May 6, 1818, John Lewis. She died Dec. 6, 1888.
6. PARKER, b. Nov. 6, 1801, d. Aug. 21, 1802.
7. DAVID, +
8. CALVIN,

OLIVER HOLT, son of Oliver and Jane (Karr) Holt; born Oct. 30, 1796; married Harriet Willey, daughter of Reuben Willey of Goshen. She was born Aug. 1, 1799; died Dec. 22, 1877. He died Dec. 15, 1876. Children:—

1. SARAH, b. April 20, 1821, m. John Graves of Lempster, d. Nov. 8, 1850.
 2. HARRIET, b. Sept. 11, 1825, d. March 15, 1900.
 3. LUTHERA M., b. Jan. 16, 1828, m. Charles E. Cook of Alstead, d. June 4, 1860.
 4. OLIVER, b. Aug. 30, 1830, m. first, Nov. 25, 1852, Mary Miles of Stow, Mass. She d. May 20, 1870, and he m. second, June 31, 1871, Louisa Bigelow of N. Y. She d. Feb. 11, 1899.
 5. WILSON D., b. June 26, 1833, d. Dec. 22, 1877.
- This family lived in Goshen or Alstead.

DAVID HOLT, son of Oliver and Jane (Karr) Holt; born June 9, 1804; married first, Jan. 20, 1829, Bethiah Wilson of Greenfield. She was born in 1807 and died Jan. 5, 1837, aged 30 years; married second, Ann Cochran of Antrim, June 18, 1837. She was born March 2, 1802; died April 13, 1870; married third, Mrs. Julia Clark.

David Holt was a notable man in the life of the town in his day. He had a keen wit and a dry humor which made his sayings much quoted. He was a member of the Congregational church and a pretty constant attendant thereof. He was public spirited, and of the duties which fall to the citizens of country towns always bore his full share. He died Oct. 22, 1884. Children by first wife:—





ALFRED F. HOLT.

1. BENJAMIN W., b. Mar. 16, 1830, d. Mar. 18, 1832.
2. MARY J., b. Jan. 20, 1833, m. Isaiah Barzillai Curtis. (See Curtis gen.)
3. Miriam M., b. March 2, 1834, m. Clark Jones. (See Jones gen.)

By second wife:—

4. ALFRED F., +
5. FRANCES A., b. Feb. 16, 1840, m. Kilburn S. Curtis. (See Curtis gen.)
6. ANDY, +
7. ELLEN B., b. Dec. 10, 1844, m. April 18, 1882, Fred E. Hardy of Francestown, res. in California. Child: Ethel J., b. July 1, 1883, d. Nov. 20, 1883.

GEN. ALFRED F. HOLT, son of David and Ann (Cochran) Holt; born Dec. 16, 1838; married in 1868, Lizzie B. Gardner of Cambridge, Mass. Until the age of nineteen years his life was the common lot of farmers' boys of that time. He worked on the farm summers, attended the district school winters, and had the advantage of a few terms at the Academy at Mont Vernon. At about the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. William A. Jones, spending a year with him. The next two years he studied with Dr. Woodbury of East Boston, and attending courses of medical lectures at Harvard University in the winters of 1858, 1859, and 1860. In the spring of 1860, he attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Vermont, where he received his degree of M.D. in June of that year.

In August, 1860, he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and commenced the practice of medicine. But the breaking out of the Civil War changed the life of this young man as it changed the lives of so many others. Imbued with a spirit of patriotism and a love for the Union, he enlisted April 16, 1861, in the first company raised in the northern states to defend the Union and the flag. This company was attached to the Third Regt. Mass. Vol. Militia, and on the evening of April 17, 1861, sailed for Fortress Munroe. During the voyage he was made hospital steward of the regiment, which position he held during his three months of service. His regiment assisted at the burning of the navy yard near Norfolk, Va., April 22, 1861, and was afterward stationed at Fortress Munroe and Hampton, Va. When the term of enlistment expired, Dr. Holt at once sought a position in the medical corps of the army. He was successful and was made assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, a regiment organized for duty under Gen. Butler in the extreme south. Jan. 2, 1862, this regiment embarked on the Steamer Constitution, and a few days after sailed for Ship Island, that death spot for so many northern boys. During the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip this regiment was on shipboard a few miles below on the river, and after the surrender of the forts was first to enter New Orleans. He saw service in front of Vicksburg, Miss., and later at Baton Rouge and Carrollton. At the Battle of Baton Rouge he was

especially mentioned in general orders for bravery and humanity in giving aid to the wounded as they fell. In December, 1862, he was promoted to surgeon of the First Texas Cavalry, a regiment made up largely of men who were obliged to leave their homes on account of their Union sentiments. It can readily be seen that to win promotion in a regiment of men embittered by loss of home, and imbued with a strong desire to avenge themselves on their foes required courage and ability of high degree.

Dr. Holt held up the banner of New England grit evidently, for in December, 1863, he left the medical department and was made senior major of the regiment, and a few months after was promoted to lieutenant colonel, which position he held until the final muster out, October, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, commanding his regiment almost continuously from the time he was made field officer. During this time he took part in nearly all the campaigns, battles and skirmishes that occurred in the Department of the Gulf. In 1866 he returned to Cambridge and again commenced the practice of his profession. He became a member of the American Medical Association, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He stood high in his profession, was noted as a microscopist and was an authority in the study of morbid anatomy.

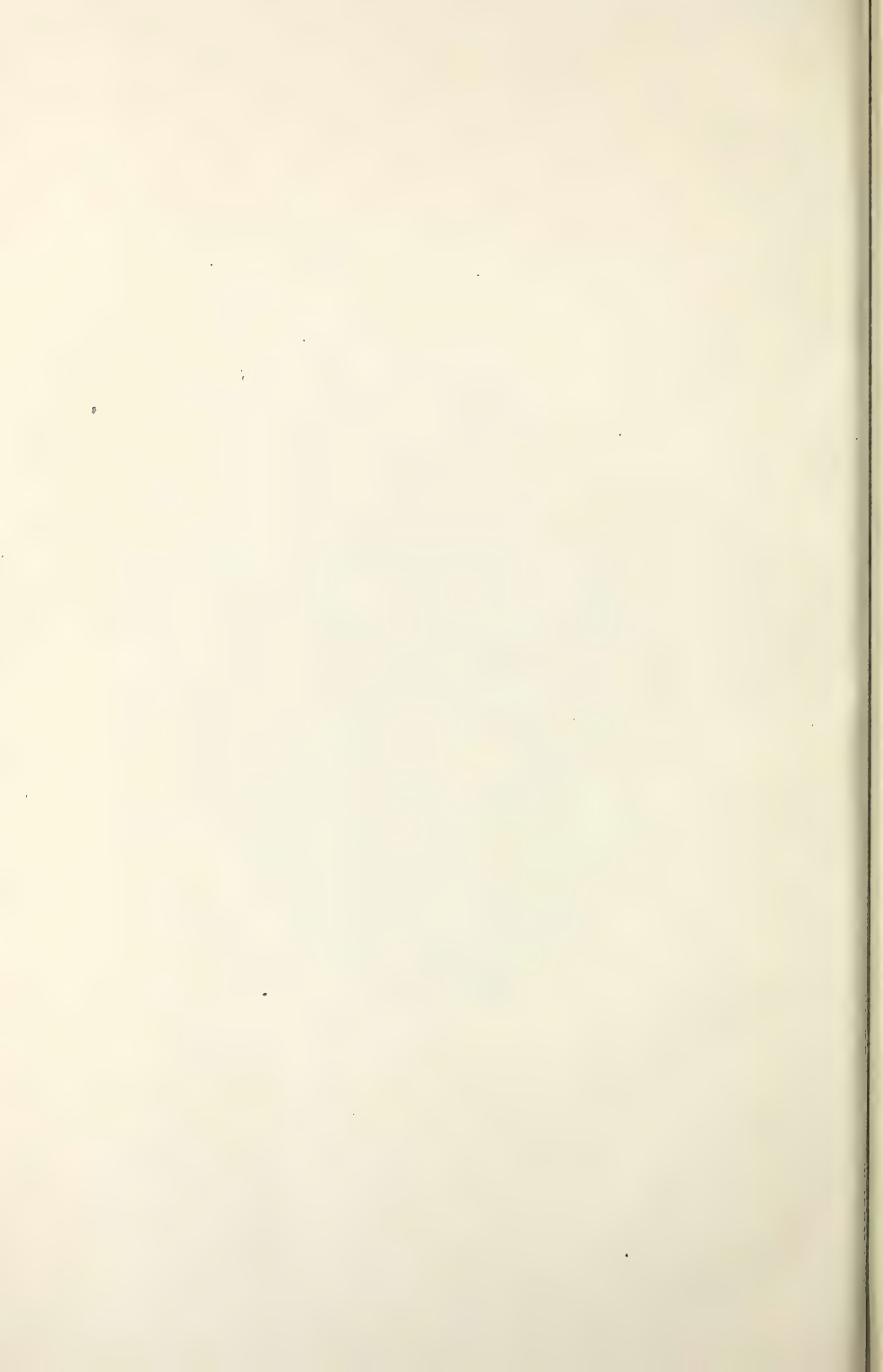
In June, 1879, Dr. Holt was appointed one of the medical examiners for Massachusetts, and in January, 1884, was made surgeon-general of the State with the rank of brigadier-general, which position he held until his death. He was a member of the Grand Army and also of the Loyal Legion. He died at Martin, Florida, where he had gone for his health, Dec. 28, 1890. The resolutions passed by the various societies to which he belonged, and the letters of condolence by the governor and fellow members of the staff show the esteem in which he was held. He won fame and honor in the state of his adoption, but to his greater credit he never lost his love for his native town and the old homestead farm where he spent his boyhood days. In the last years of his life, as much time as could be spared from his duties at Cambridge was spent on the old farm in Lyndeborough. Gov. Brackett of Massachusetts says of him, "His straight-forward manliness, his unswerving integrity, his kindness of heart endeared him to me and now that he has gone from among us they have left a fragrant memory."

The Massachusetts Medico Legal Society, of which he was president, in resolutions on his death say, that "for his services to humanity and to the medical profession for his researches, his study and his skill in his chosen field of pathology, for his zeal and ability as a surgeon and physician. . . . We deplore his loss."

ANDY HOLT, son of David and Ann (Cochran) Holt; born Feb. 1, 1842; married May 4, 1864, Abby J., daughter of Harvey and Lois (Cram) Holt. She was born Feb. 20, 1846. He has been largely identified with the business and social interests of the town. Elected a member of the board of selectmen first in 1870, he has held that office fourteen times since. He represented the town in the legislature of 1903, and has at one time or another been chosen to fill about all the offices in the gift of the



ANDY HOLT.



town. He was a charter member of and the first master of Pinnacle Grange and captain of the Lafayette Artillery Co. for several years. He has always taken great interest in military affairs, and is an active member of the above named organization. In social affairs, in committees in educational interests, he has always been a prominent figure. He is the conceded leader of his political party in town, and of late years has devoted much time to state politics and to Grand Army affairs. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and is a man to whom the Grand Army organization appeals strongly. He lives at South Lyndeborough. (For his military record see Chap. X.) Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. FLORA M., b. Aug. 21, 1867, m. June 2, 1887, Edwin W. H. Farnum of Francestown.
2. PARKER, b. April 3, 1870, d. Aug. 9, 1876.
3. FRED A., b. Nov. 30, 1881, m. Feb. 11, 1903, Annie M., dau. of Charles H. and Susie (Watkins) Senter of Lyndeborough.
4. HARRY W., b. April 11, 1883.

HOLT.

HARVEY HOLT, born May 5, 1808; married Lois, daughter of Gideon and Amy (Putnam) Cram. She was born March 20, 1813; died Sept. 11, 1893. He died Nov. 14, 1865. Children:—

1. LOIS, b. March 16, 1836, m. William N. Ryerson of Lyndeborough. (See Ryerson gen.)
2. AMY, b. April 21, 1838, m. Edward H. Spaulding of Nashua, N. H., Aug. 1, 1860. d. Dec. 2, 1860.
3. HARVEY, b. Sept. 20, 1840. Killed at the Battle of Bull Run. (See Chap. X.)
4. JASON, +
5. ABBY JANE, b. Feb. 21, 1846, m. Andy Holt. (See Holt gen.)
6. EMERY, +
7. GEORGIANNA, b. March 17, 1851, m. Harlan P. Bradford of Lyndeborough. (See Bradford gen.)
8. EUGENE, b. Sept. 30, 1855, m. Lizzie, dau. of J. King of New Boston, N. H., May 11, 1875. Res. in Hudson, N. H.

JASON HOLT, son of Harvey and Lois (Cram) Holt, born April 3, 1843; married Rosie, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Stevens) Young. She was born July 20, 1848; died March 10, 1868. He has served on the board of selectmen a number of years. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Child:—

1. ROSIE E., b. March 9, 1868, m. John M. Curtis, son of Kilburn S. and Frances (Holt) Curtis of Lyndeborough, Sept. 11, 1894.

EMERY HOLT, son of Harvey and Lois (Cram) Holt, born May 27, 1848; married Ella T., daughter of Adoniram and Maria (Lakin) Russell of Lyndeborough, April 5, 1870. She was born May 7, 1852. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ADRIA A., b. Jan. 8, 1873, m. William C. Wilder. (See Wilder gen.)
2. BERTHA E., b. April 20, 1874, d. Nov. 8, 1892.
3. HARVEY E., b. July 3, 1876, m. Margaret Polk of Lyndeborough, Jan. 1, 1902. Child:—Herbert H., b. Nov. 22, 1902.
4. ELMA L., b. July 18, 1877.
5. IDA L., b. May 26, 1881, m. Albert C. Mason. (See Mason gen.)
6. FOREST A., b. July 13, 1882.
7. CHARLOTTE M., b. July 6, 1883, d. Feb. 2, 1884.
8. ANNIE T., b. Aug. 12, 1885.
9. RUTH C., b. May 21, 1887.
10. JASON R., b. May 19, 1891.

HOLT.

CHARLES HENRY HOLT, son of Abiel and Olivia (Proctor) Holt; born Jan. 14, 1828, at Milford; married first, July 2, 1852, Mary A., daughter of Jonas and Mary (Hall) Wheeler of Lyndeborough. She was born March 4, 1833; died Sept. 13, 1854. He married second, May 22, 1857, Harriet E., daughter of John and Jemima (Hopkins) Lowe of Dedham, Mass. She was born Aug. 20, 1827; died Sept. 6, 1880. He came to Lyndeborough when a young man and worked for his brother Lorenzo at carriage painting. He went to California during the gold excitement, in 1848, going "round the Horn" in a whaling ship, and returning in 1850 by way of the Isthmus of Panama. While there he helped build the first framed houses in San Francisco. He was a carpenter by trade, and owned a saw mill at South Lyndeborough. He was a selectman four years, and at the time of his death had been postmaster at South Lyndeborough twenty-five years. He was always interested in military matters and was a member of the Lafayette Artillery Co., thirty-seven years, serving as lieutenant eleven years, and captain thirteen years. He was major in the N. H. Militia four years. (See Chap. VIII.) He died Jan. 31, 1897 at South Lyndeborough. Child by first wife:—

1. JENNETTE A., b. Dec. 19, 1853, m. Sept. 28, 1879, Tarrant M. Beale of Boston, Mass.
Child by second wife:—
2. EFFIE A., b. Nov. 23, 1868, m. Oct. 2, 1890, Starr B. Center of Wilton. Children: Carroll H., Lesley N.

HOLT.

JOHN FLETCHER HOLT, son of Benjamin Holt; born Nov. 12,

1807; married Nov. 27, 1834, Abigail, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Cram) Harwood of Lyndeborough. She was b. June 20, 1805; died Nov. 24, 1869. He died April 17, 1883. He was one of the board of selectmen for several years and held other town office. He owned and lived on the farm where Emery Holt now lives. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. BENJAMIN F., +
2. REBECCA, b. Dec. 25, 1839, d. Jan. 4, 1840.
3. JOHN F., b. April 17, 1842, d. May 10, 1842.

BENJAMIN F. HOLT, son of John F. and Rebecca (Harwood) Holt; born Nov. 7, 1837; married Sept. 18, 1862, M. Gertrude, daughter of Luke A. and Mary (Holt) Lucas. She was born Feb. 5, 1842. He died May 12, 1889. Child:—

1. FLORA MAY.

HOLT.

ISRAEL PORTER HOLT, born Jan; 27, 1821; married Phebe E. — She was born Nov. 18, 1814; died April 22, 1880. He died Oct. 29, 1883. Israel Porter Holt, Persons S. Holt, Charles H. Holt and David Kendall Holt were brothers. Children:—

1. MARTHA J., b. April 16, 1849, m. June 6, 1878, Francis A. Osborn of Cambridgeport, Mass.
2. ISRAEL H., b. June 15, 1850, m. March 31, 1874, Eva L. Freeman of Wilton.
3. EMER F., b. Oct. 23, 1851, d. Nov. 25, 1851.
4. GEORGIANNA F., b. Jan. 13, 1853, m. Sept. 25, 1873, Charles P. Wheeler of Amherst.
5. ELLA M., b. Oct. 21, 1854.

PERSONS S. HOLT. No record was returned of the dates of the births and deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Persons S. Holt, except the date of Mrs. Holt's death, Sept. 18, 1869. Children:—

1. MARY A., b. Aug. 15, 1844, m. Owen Varley of Wilton, d. Sept. 7, 1869.
2. CATHERINE B., b. Aug. 13, 1847, m. Lawrence Dillon of Lawrence, Mass.
3. HATTIE S., b. Feb. 19, 1851, d. July 31, 1868.
4. SARAH F., b. Oct. 11, 1852, m. Henry J. Pickett of Waterbury, d. May 13, 1888.
5. SUMNER A., b. May 19, 1861, m. Nov. 9, 1882, Ella J. Chapman of Waterbury.

CHARLES H. HOLT, born in Watertown, Mass.; married first, Oct. 11, 1836, Anna, daughter of Oliver and Anna (Pierce) Perham. She was born May 20, 1812; died Jan. 3, 1873. He married second, Hannah J., daughter of Brackley and Sarah (Butterfield) Rose. She was born May

31, 1827. He died Jan. 27, 1888. He was a farmer and nursery man, and owned a large farm in Perham Corner, now occupied by his son William P. He was selectman for many years and was influential in town affairs. Child by first wife: —

1. WILLIAM P., +

WILLIAM P. HOLT, son of Charles H. and Anna (Perham) Holt; born Oct. 7, 1840; married Sept. 19, 1881, Mary E. Woodbury of New Boston. She was born April 14, 1844. Children: —

1. AUSTIN, b. May 3, 1886.
2. OLIVER, b. Aug. 14, 1887.

HOLT.

ELI HOLT and Personela, his wife, lived for a time on the Lucas place. It is presumed they came to Lyndeborough from Temple, as the two older children are recorded as born there. Children, all but two born at Lyndeborough: —

1. MARY, b. at Temple May 20, 1814.
2. HARRIET A., b. at Temple Oct. 20, 1815.
3. ADALINE M., b. April 12, 1817.
4. PAMELIA, b. Feb. 18, 1819.
5. SARAH J., b. Feb. 14, 1821.
6. HANNAH, b. June 3, 1822.
7. CLARISSA, b. Feb. 19, 1824, d. March 8, 1824.
8. GEORGE, b. Sept. 12, 1825.
9. PHEBE L., b. Oct. 20, 1827.
10. HARRIET O., b. Aug. 16, 1829.
11. JOANNA, b. Aug. 23, 1831.
12. ANSTIS, b. Dec. 9, 1833.

HOLT.

STEPHEN DEXTER HOLT, son of Stephen C. and Mary (Cragin) Holt; born at Andover, Mass., July 22, 1822; married Nov. 29, 1849, Joanna, daughter of Franklin and Mary (Spaulding) Hadley. She was born June 20, 1831. He died April 25, 1876. He lived at one time on the Harwood place, and earlier on the French place, north of Badger Pond. He came to Lyndeborough from Francestown in 1859. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) His widow resides in Mont Vernon. Children: —

1. CHARLES D., b. in Francestown, Jan. 25, 1851, d. in Mont Vernon, Oct. 4, 1881.
2. FRANCES A., b. March 17, 1854.
3. and 4. AUGUSTUS and AUGUSTINE (twins), b. Aug. 14, 1856. Both d. Nov. 28, 1856.

5. GEORGE F., b. in Lyndeborough, Aug. 6, 1859, res. in Mont Vernon.

HOUSTON.

The Houstons were a prominent and influential family in the early history of the town. But few records can be obtained and the family is extinct in Lyndeborough. Samuel Houston was evidently the first of the name to come to Lyndeborough. He settled in the northwest part of the town. The site is now marked by an ancient growth of Lombardy poplars. He was born Feb. 29, 1745, and died May 23, 1824. The family were earnest supporters of the Congregational Church, and both Samuel and his son John were deacons. He was selectman one or more terms. About the year 1840, the whole family removed to Denmark, Iowa, where their descendants now reside. In the town records is the record of the birth of Samuel, son of Dea. Samuel and Rachel Houston. It would seem that he was married twice and perhaps three times, for after the death of Rachel Houston the rest of the children are recorded as sons and daughters of Samuel Houston and Mary, his wife. Rachel Houston died Nov. 19, 1775. There is a record of the marriage of Samuel Houston and Hannah Woodward of Francestown, April 1, 1817. She was probably a daughter of Ephraim Woodward of Lyndeborough. Children of Dea. Samuel Houston and Rachel, his wife:—

1. SAMUEL, b. May 28, 1771.

2. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 11, 1775.

Children of Dea. Samuel Houston and Mary, his wife:—

3. CALEB, +

4. RACHEL, b. Oct. 22, 1779, m. Eleazer Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)

5. SARAH, b. Sept. 11, 1781, d. July 10, 1785.

6. LEVI, b. July 9, 1783, d. June 29, 1785.

7. IRA, +

8. JOHN, +

CALEB HOUSTON, son of Samuel and Mary Houston, born Jan. 24, 1778; married Nancy ——. She died Aug. 7, 1807. Children recorded as born in Lyndeborough:—

1. NANCY H., b. Nov. 3, 1804.

2. RODNEY, b. Dec. 29, 1805.

3. GEORGE L., b. Aug. 3, 1807.

IRA HOUSTON, son of Dea. Samuel and Mary Houston, born June 9, 1785; married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rand) Epps. She was born April 3, 1791; died May 9, 1873. He died Feb. 6, 1872. Children recorded as born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 21, 1811, m. Jason Wilson. She d. Aug. 11, 1881.

2. MARY, b. July 21, 1813, d. May 30, 1816.

3. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 11, 1815, m. June, 1848, Catharine Hornby.
4. MARY, b. March 5, 1818, m. Nov. 3, 1842, Francis Blake.
5. HANNAH, b. March 28, 1820, m. Sept. 9, 1840, Wm. Davis.
She d. Oct. 9, 1840.
6. RACHEL, b. July 27, 1822, m. June, 1847, James Hornby.
7. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 26, 1824, d. Sept. 11, 1826.
8. IRA, b. May 11, 1826, m. October, 1856, Olivia P. Porter.
He d. May 17, 1889.
9. ANN, b. June 15, 1828, m. November, 1849, Gustavus B. Bracket. She d. March 17, 1886.
10. RWOENA, b. Nov. 11, 1831, m. May, 1858, Ebenezer T. Leverett.
11. OLIVE, (Twin), b. April 6, 1834, d. Oct. 6, 1834.
12. SARAH, (Twin), b. April 6, 1834, d. Sept. 17, 1834.

DEA. JOHN HOUSTON, son of Samuel and Mary Houston, b. June 5, 1787; married Zervia Field of Amherst. She was born Nov. 1, 1784. He died Feb. 26, 1856. Children:—

1. ALBERT F., b. Jan, 15, 1812, d. Sept. 25, 1835.
2. LAURA, b. Aug. 12, 1813, m. William Davis. She d. Oct. 13, 1887.
3. ABIGAIL, b. April 2, 1815, d. Jan. 31, 1879, m. George Shedd.
4. SARAH, b. July 13, 1821, m. E. Warren Henderson.
5. ZERVIA, m. Peter B. Bell, d. May 31, 1874.
5. JOHN JR., b. Dec. 15, 1823, m. Maria Sturgis.
7. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 13, 1826, m. Sarah L. Bell.
8. MARY J., b. May 28, 1829, m. Joseph E. Ingalls. She d. Jan. 7, 1881.

HOWARD.

SILAS HOWARD came to Lyndeborough soon after the close of the Revolutionary War and settled in the southeast part of the town. He was a soldier in the Continental Army and drew a pension in his later years. He came to Lyndeborough from Westford, Mass. Nothing but a cellar hole marks the spot where he lived. He married Rebecca Reed, probably of Westford, Mass. He died in 1840, aged 80 years. They had nine children, of whom the records are very imperfect. Children:—

1. SILAS JR.,
2. SAMUEL, +
3. JACOB, b. March 3, 1795, m. Oct. 10, 1824, Rachel, dau. of Isaac and Olive (Hopkins) Blanchard of Milford. Res. in Milford and d. there, May 5, 1873.
4. JOSEPH,

5. JOHN,
6. BENJAMIN,
7. MARTHA, m. Samuel Hutchinson.
8. ABIGAIL, m. — Blanchard.
9. RACHEL, m. Allen Dodge of Mt. Vernon.

SAMUEL HOWARD. Samuel, John and Benjamin, sons of Silas and Rebecca (Reed) Howard, were soldiers in the War of 1812, and Samuel was the only one of the three that lived to return. He served three years and four months and was honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant. He was born in Lyndeborough in 1789, and died in Milford, June 26, 1861; married first, June 11, 1821, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Harkness) Burns. She was born in Milford in 1781; died in Lyndeborough, Oct. 7, 1821; second, Oct. 28, 1824, Sally A., daughter of Ezekiel and Sally (Clark) Ames, born March 15, 1802; died Dec. 28, 1868. Children, all born in Lyndeborough: —

1. WILLIAM WELLS, +
2. ALBERT L., +
3. SARAH A., b. July 19, 1830, m. first, Lemuel Davis; second, Charles O. Davis. She d. March 22, 1866.
4. MARIA T., b. July 24, 1832. Res. in Milford.
5. SYBIL F., b. Nov. 11, 1834, m. Levi H., son of David K. and Alice (Harwood) Holt, June 6, 1860. Res. in Milford.
6. SAMUEL A., b. Sept. 27, 1836, d. Dec. 11, 1899, m. Oct. 20, 1862, Mary F., dau. of Silas and Clara (Lyon) Dale of Roxbury, Mass.

WILLIAM WELLS HOWARD, son of Samuel A. and Sally A. (Ames) Howard, born Oct. 18, 1826; married Nov. 28, 1850, Mary Ann, daughter of Rufus and Ann (Blanchard) Crosby, born in Milford, June 24, 1825. Mr. Howard filled many positions of trust while a citizen of Lyndeborough, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was selectman five years and was closely identified with the best interests of the town. His farm was "set off" into Milford in the sixties and that town has honored him with the highest offices it could give. Children, all born in Lyndeborough but eldest: —

1. MARIETTA A., b. in Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 3, 1851, d. in Lyndeborough, Jan. 24, 1852.
2. ALONZO W., b. June 28, 1853, m. Nov. 1, 1893, Sadie J., dau. of James C. and Mary A. (Hodsdon) Moore. Children: Clarence W., Helen M.
3. WILLIAM R., b. Jan. 16, 1857, m. Feb. 3, 1881, Lizzie R., dau. of James W. and Rebecca S. (Crosby) Anderson of Milford. Child: — Wells A.

ALBERT L. HOWARD, son of Samuel and Sally A. (Ames) Howard; born in Lyndeborough, Oct. 23, 1828; married first, Feb. 1, 1852, Sarah

A., daughter of James W. and Esther C. (Cash) Norcross of Newton, Mass. She was born July 5, 1830; died May 1, 1896. He married second, Oct. 22, 1897, Sarah M., daughter of Josiah M. and Maria (Cash) Parker of Amherst. Children, born in Lyndeborough: —

1. EMMA F., b. May 4, 1854, d. Nov. 27, 1864.
2. ALBERT C., b. Oct. 2, 1856, m. Oct. 7, 1885, Stella M., dau. of Jason L. and Frances E. (Brown) Coffin of Athol, Mass. Child: Lillian R.
3. ANNA E., b. Oct. 13, 1863, m. Oct. 13, 1885, Nathan F. Brown of Milford.
4. LAURA F., b. Dec. 12, 1866, m. April 10, 1890, William L. Carr of Hillsborough.

HUTCHINSON.

EBENEZER HUTCHINSON, son of Nathaniel and Katherine Hutchinson; born in Saugus, Mass., Aug. 28, 1764; married Thamazan Griffin Dec. 2, 1784. She was born on Cape Ann, Mass., Oct. 3, 1760; died in 1856. He built a log house on the farm now owned by John H. Goodrich, and lived there until 1833, when he removed to Hancock, N. H., thence to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he died Feb. 5, 1854. To them were born eleven children, all but one in the log house at North Lyndeborough: —

1. SARAH, b. June, 1785.
2. EBENEZER, b. Dec. 25, 1787, m. Betsey Carter, d. Oct. 9, 1855.
3. LUCY, b. Oct., 1789, d. March, 1843.
4. BENJAMIN, b. March, 1792.
5. REV. WILLIAM, b. April 4, 1794, d. April, 1842.
6. DANIEL, b. Oct., 1796.
7. BRYANT, b. March, 1799.
8. SUSANNA, b. Sept., 1800.
9. JOSEPH, b. July, 1803, m. Esther Ide, d. Sept., 1847.
10. HARRIET O., m. Nehemiah Rand. (See Rand gen.)
11. ARNOLD B., b. April 17, 1808, m. Martha Holt, June, 10, 1835, d. July 30, 1888.

HUTCHINSON.

CHARLES LE ROY HUTCHINSON; born in Milford, Feb. 18, 1837; died Dec. 30, 1889; married Aug. 19, 1865, Mary R. Davis of Milford. She was born Jan. 23, 1841. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Resided in Perham Corner. Children: —

1. JOSIE R., b. in Wilton, Nov. 19, 1866.
2. OSCAR L., born in Milford, July 4, 1868, m. first, March 5, 1890, Anabelle S., dau. of Granville S. and Harriet (Whit-

temore) Hill. She was b. Feb. 22, 1866, d. March 8, 1891; m. second, Dec. 31, 1898, Nellie M., dau. of Gorham G. and Melinda (Thomas) Jones. She was b. June 9, 1869, res. in North Grafton, Mass.

3. MORTON F., b. in Milford, March 27, 1870.
4. GEORGE T., b. in Milford, April 23, 1872.
5. HARRY E., b. in Lyndeborough May 18, 1874, m. Nov. 26, 1901, Elsie B., dau. of Eli J. and Elsie (Daniels) Curtis, b. Dec. 18, 1878.
6. SAMUEL T., b. in Lyndeborough, Oct. 10, 1876.
7. ROMA B., b. in Lyndeborough, Oct. 3, 1886.

JAQUITH.

CYRUS JAQUITH, son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Wright) Jaquith; born Aug. 15, 1815; married first, Arissa, daughter of John and Lydia (Dodge) Sleeper of Francestown, Nov. 6, 1839; married second, Mrs. Cynthia S. Woodward of Lyndeborough. He removed to Lowell, Mass., where he died March 9, 1896. Children, all by first wife, and born in Milford:—

1. JOHN M., b. Oct. 18, 1840.
2. HARRIET O., b. Sept. 6, 1842, m. July 6, 1874, Charles W. Norris of Lowell, Mass., res. in Lowell.
3. CYRUS E., b. June 5, 1845.

JENSON.

LORENZ P. JENSON, b. Sept. 12, 1846, in Germany, married Annette A. Worman of Sweden, Aug. 13, 1871. She was born June 11, 1851. He lived in South Lyndeborough a few years and removed to California. He was a carpenter and boat builder. Children:—

1. CAROLINE E., b. in Boston May 19, 1872, d. March 18, 1889.
2. ANNETTE H., b. in Boston, Dec. 24, 1873, d. Nov. 25, 1890.
3. CLARA C., b. in Boston Dec. 13, 1875.
4. ANNA M., b. in Lyndeborough Nov. 11, 1877.
5. ALEXANDER, b. in Lyndeborough Jan. 6, 1881, d. Feb. 16, 1881.
6. ALFRED, b. in Lyndeborough, June 20, 1882.
7. CHESTER L., born in Lyndeborough Sept. 19, 1885.

JOHNSON.

JOHN JOHNSON. But little can be learned of the Johnson family, from which Johnson's Corner takes its name. The family has been extinct in town for many years, and the writer has been unable to locate any of the descendants. John Johnson and his wife Mary came to

Lyndeborough from Lynnfield, Mass., and settled on land now the property of Aaron Russell. With him came his sons Adam and James. James settled on the lot west of his father's land, where W. H. Bowen lives, and Adam on the land where Willis Perham formerly lived. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. OSGOOD, b. May 23, 1772, m. Betsey ——. Child, born in Lyndeborough: Betsey, b. Feb. 22, 1797.
2. DAVID, b. Aug. 16, 1774.
3. HANNAH, b. Feb. 18, 1777.

ADAM JOHNSON, the eldest son, married Abigail, daughter of Jeremiah and Eunice (Taylor) Carleton. They had seven children, viz., Lydia, John, Adam, Betty, Hannah, Mary and Lucy. These were all baptized Aug. 6, 1769. He was a soldier in the Continental Army, and died or was killed while in the service. He was probably born at Reading, Mass. His widow married Ensign David Putnam.

JAMES JOHNSON and Hannah, his wife, had three children:—

1. JAMES, b. in Falmouth, Mass.
2. JASPER, b. in Lyndeborough.
3. JOHN, b. Aug. 24, 1758, in Lyndeborough.

John, James and Adam Johnson were grantees of the town. For the Revolutionary War record of the Johnson family see Chap. VII.

JOHNSON.

FRANCIS D. JOHNSON came to Lyndeborough from Allentown, N. H., in 1826. He was born May 9, 1793; died Feb. 4, 1879; married Mehitable, daughter of Elisha and Betsey (Bartlett) Haynes of Epsom. She was born Jan. 22, 1800, and died Aug. 31, 1859. Children, six born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOSEPH A., +
1. ISAAC A., b. May 9, 1822. Rem. to Massachusetts.
3. WATERMAN B., b. March 29, 1825, d. Oct. 15, 1856.
4. SARAH E., b. Nov. 15, 1827, m. William H. Haynes of New London and removed to Wisconsin.
5. FRANCIS D., b. May 3, 1830.
6. JOHN D., b. March 4, 1833. Rem. to Dakota.
7. CHARLES H., b. March 6, 1836. Rem. to Michigan.
8. CHRISTIANNA, b. Dec. 25, 1838, d. Aug. 26, 1860.
9. FREEMAN G., b. Aug. 3, 1842. Rem. to Michigan.

JOSEPH A. JOHNSON, son of Francis D. and Mehitable (Haynes) Johnson, born Dec. 2, 1819; married Mary L., daughter of Jotham and Lucinda (Sargent) Stephenson, Nov. 16, 1848. She was born March 12, 1830. He has been elected to many offices of trust in the town, and has always taken great interest in its material welfare. He has been justice of the peace for thirty years, and has that integrity of character which

wins the confidence of the community in which he lives. In his younger days he took great interest in military matters and is the only surviving commander of the 7th Co. of the 22d Regiment of infantry, popularly known as the "Slam-bang" Co. He resides in South Lyndeborough village. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. EMMA E., b. Oct. 14, 1850, m. Jacob Smith. (See Smith gen.)
2. IDA B., b. July 4, 1859, m. Frank J. Bishop. (See Bishop gen.)
3. INA E., b. March 24, 1854, m. Charles E. Dollaway of Mincer, Ind., November, 1875.

JONES.

The Jones family of Lyndeborough is of Welsh origin, descendants of Nathaniel and Rachel (Bradford) Jones, who came with a Welsh colony and settled, probably in Gloucester, Mass. But they are on record in Ipswich, Mass., in 1704. That year Nathaniel married Rachel Bradford. They had six children of record. William, the second son, settled in Ipswich, where he acquired considerable wealth. He was a "felt maker" and made the three-cornered felt hats then in fashion. He was converted under the preaching of the celebrated Whitefield, and often entertained that great divine at his home in Ipswich. He was very devout and was often called Whitefield's "New Light." He always dressed with scrupulous care, in velvet coat and knee breeches, silver shoe and knee buckles, and always carried a gold-headed cane. By endorsing the paper of a friend, who proved to be a rogue, he lost most of his wealth, and was limited in means in his old age. He was born Oct. 31, 1707; married Joanna Lord, Oct. 13, 1728. He died November, 1782. They had 15 children.

DR. BENJAMIN JONES was the fourteenth child of William and Joanna (Lord) Jones, and was the first of that name to come to Lyndeborough. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., Oct. 18, 1751; married Elizabeth Cleaves of Ipswich, Mass. She was born Oct. 20, 1752; died June 6, 1819. He died Jan. 12, 1819. He was a physician and a very skilful surgeon, and was the first M. D. to come to Lyndeborough. He came Dec. 18, 1772, and settled where H. H. Joslin now lives, but some time after built the brick house where George Spalding now lives and removed there. He had a large practice and took great interest in the welfare of the town and of the church. He was a man of great influence in the community, and in connection with his extensive medical practice, he carried on his large farm, hiring much of the labor. He was town treasurer, 1792-95, and again in 1805. He died very suddenly of heart disease. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. BENJAMIN, +
2. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 18, 1776, m. Nehemiah Boutwell.
3. JOANNA, b. Jan. 27, 1779, m. James Crombie. Rem. to Francestown.

4. MARY C., b. Jan. 20, 1781, m. — Cleaves.
5. HULDAH, b. March 26, 1783, m. Royal Tupper.
6. JOSEPH, +
7. NATHANIEL, b. June 22, 1787, d. Oct. 17, 1811.
8. WILLIAM, +
9. SARAH, b. March 5, 1792, d. March 31, 1795.
10. NATHAN, b. April 25, 1794. Was a physician and practiced his profession in Lyndeborough from 1828 until 1834, when he removed to Wenham, Mass. He died March 11, 1860. He lived where Herman A. Walker now lives. He sold this place and his practice to Dr. Israel Herrick.

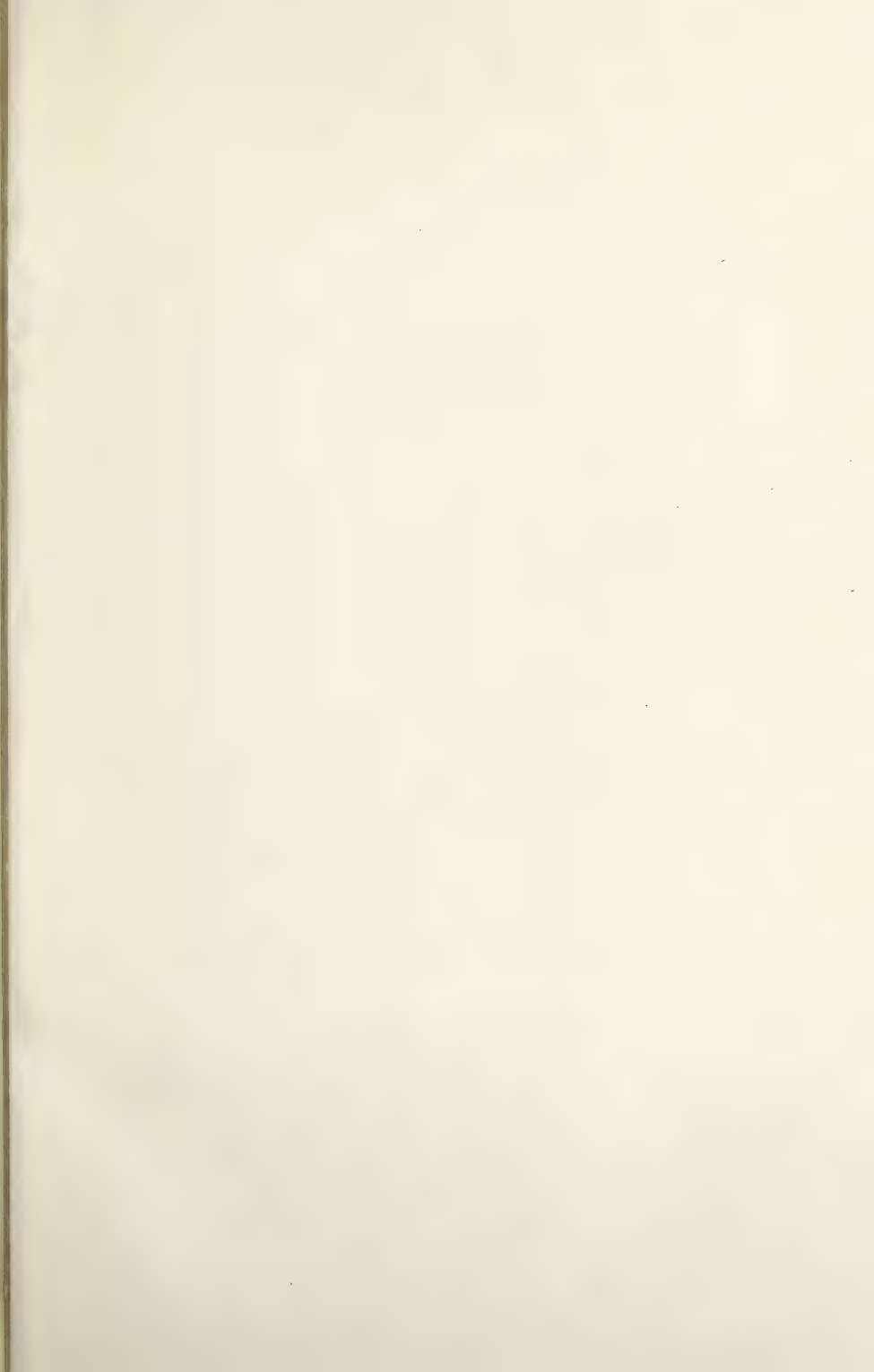
BENJAMIN JONES, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cleaves) Jones, born May 18, 1774; married Dec. 13, 1797, Chloe Farrington of Lyndeborough. She was born May 25, 1772; died Sept. 4, 1830. He died Feb. 20, 1846. Children:—

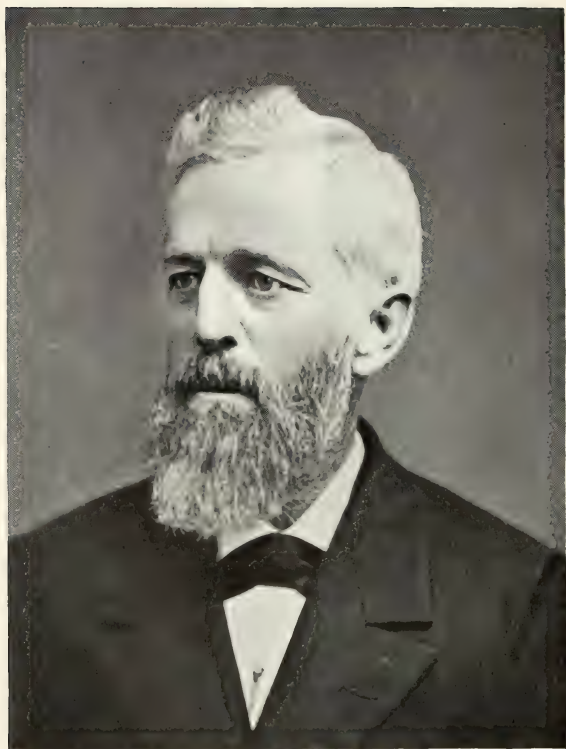
1. SARAH, b. Dec. 21, 1798, m. Peter Clark. (See Clark gen.)
2. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 7, 1800, m. Joseph Woodward, d. June 1, 1836.
3. SAMUEL, +
4. ABIGAIL, b. August, 1804, m. Charles Parker. (See Parker gen.)
5. JOANNA, b. Nov. 27, 1806, m. Thorpe Fisher and removed to Salem, Mass., d. Oct. 4, 1855.
6. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 26, 1808. Rem. to Iowa, d. in 1880.
7. NATHANIEL, +

SAMUEL JONES, son of Benjamin and Chloe (Farrington) Jones, born July 21, 1802; married first, April 10, 1828, Olive, daughter of William and Sarah (Barron) Clark. She was born Aug. 5, 1805; died Dec. 17, 1841; second, April 8, 1848, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Clark) Goodrich. She was born Nov. 24, 1805; died Jan. 9, 1869. He died July 23, 1868. He was a very influential citizen of the town and at one time or another was honored by about all the offices the town could bestow. He was very popular with all, but especially with the young. "Uncle Sam" was the friend and comrade of every boy and girl with whom he became acquainted. Always genial, always merry and kind and sympathetic with all, to meet with him was a pleasure.

He and his son, Clark B., were digging in the sandbank near Badger Pond when they unearthed several skeletons of Indians buried there. Clark Jones, says his brother, William A., presented the most complete one to Francestown Academy, where he was a pupil at the time. Mr. Jones died very suddenly one evening while milking the cows. Children by first wife:—

1. WILLIAM A., +





Truly yours
W. S. Jones.

2. CHLOE A., b. Feb. 27, 1831, m. William J. Herrick. (See Herrick gen.)
3. CLARK B., +
4. GEORGE T., +
By second wife:—
5. SARAH O., b. Feb. 18, 1846, m. James O. Fiske. (See Fiske gen.)

DR. WILLIAM A. JONES, son of Samuel and Olive (Clark) Jones; born Jan. 19, 1829; married Feb. 28, 1855, Harriet J., daughter of Moses and Nancy A. (Haley) Chenery. She was born Oct. 12, 1834; died March 10, 1897. He died Dec. 18, 1880. He was educated at Frances-town Academy and in the schools of Lyndeborough. He graduated from the Western College of Homeopathy at Cleveland, O., in 1854. He commenced the practice of medicine in Wilton, and was a resident of that town for a few years after his marriage. Then he came to Lyndeborough. He had the qualifications for a good physician, and was successful from the start. When Dr. Herrick retired he had most of the practice in this and adjoining towns, and he was the last resident physician of Lyndeborough. He took a lively interest in the business affairs of the town and in its social welfare, and was one of the promoters of the Franklin Library. His wife was a woman of much refinement, and was very helpful in the social affairs of the town.

Dr. Jones was superintendent of schools for some years, representative to the General Court in 1871, town clerk seven years and justice of the peace twenty years; was vice-president of the N. H. Medical Society and a member from its beginning. He was the enrolling officer of Lyndeborough during the War of the Rebellion. When he removed to Wilton, in 1871, he leased the Whiting house for three years. He retired from practice in 1880. Children:—

1. MINA O., b. Oct. 5, 1856, in Wilton, m. Oct. 5, 1881, Charles N. Grey of Wilton. He d. Sept. 10, 1889; m. second, March 18, 1896, Amos A. Wyman of Hillsborough, res. at Hillsborough Bridge. Child: Lena.
2. MYRTA M., b. June 7, 1859, m. April 26, 1899, Hadley F. Higgins of Manchester, res. in Dorchester, Mass.
3. LULIE C., b. July 31, 1861, m. Oct. 31, 1885, Charles A. Burns of Wilton. She d. Aug. 26, 1896.

CLARK B. JONES, son of Samuel and Olive (Clark) Jones; born Feb. 28, 1834; married May 20, 1857, Miriam M. Holt, daughter of David and Bethiah (Wilson) Holt of Lyndeborough. She was born March 2, 1835. Resides at Maplewood, Mass. Children:—

1. FRANK W., b. Feb. 28, 1858, m. Nov. 21, 1888, Lucy M. Simmons of Brewer, Me.
2. HARRY E., b. Dec. 25, 1859.
3. FRED C., b. Aug. 12, 1867.

GEORGE T. JONES, son of Samuel and Olive (Clark) Jones, born Nov. 30, 1840; married Feb. 4, 1868, Josephine H. Farwell of Milford; was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children:—

1. A daughter, b. May 1, 1869, d. May 1, 1869.
2. KATIE S., b. May 31, 1878.

NATHANIEL JONES, son of Benjamin and Chloe (Farrington) Jones; born Nov. 15, 1811; married May 28, 1841, Ann P. Perkins of Alfred, Me. She was born Jan. 28, 1815; died in Marlborough, Mass., Jan. 21, 1865. He died in Natick, Mass., Dec. 28, 1878. He lived for a number of years where Herman A. Walker now lives. He removed to Marlboro, Mass., and lived there a short time when he removed to Natick, Mass., where he died. Children:—

1. SARAH A., b. in Boston, July 2, 1843, m. Feb. 7, 1865, Joseph Richard of Sudbury, Mass.
2. MARY E., b. in Boston, Oct. 12, 1847, m. Dec. 22, 1869, John D. Wade of Natick, Mass.
3. EDWARD B., b. in Lyndeborough July 12, 1850, m. in 1872, Nellie Childs at Woonsocket, R. I.
4. FANNIE B., b. in Lyndeborough Oct. 14, 1853, m. Dec. 20, 1875, Charles A. Goodnow of Natick, Mass.
5. JAMES C., b. in Lyndeborough March 21, 1856, d. in La Salle, Ill., Sept. 7, 1881, from injuries received in trying to prevent a team from running away.

JOSEPH JONES, son of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cleaves) Jones; born March 29, 1785; married Sept. 11, 1811, Ann Richardson. She was born Aug. 19, 1788; died May 19, 1827; married second, Sept. 18, 1827, Mrs. Clarissa W. Page. She d. Feb. 16, 1844. Children by first wife:—

1. JOHN, b. Sept. 8, 1812, d. June 22, 1889.
2. ELIZA, b. May 14, 1815, d. March 26, 1819.
3. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 2, 1818, d. July 1884.
4. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 24, 1821, d. July 5, 1824.
5. BENJAMIN CLEAVES, +
6. SARAH A., b. May 4, 1827, d. June 18, 1827.

Children by second wife:—

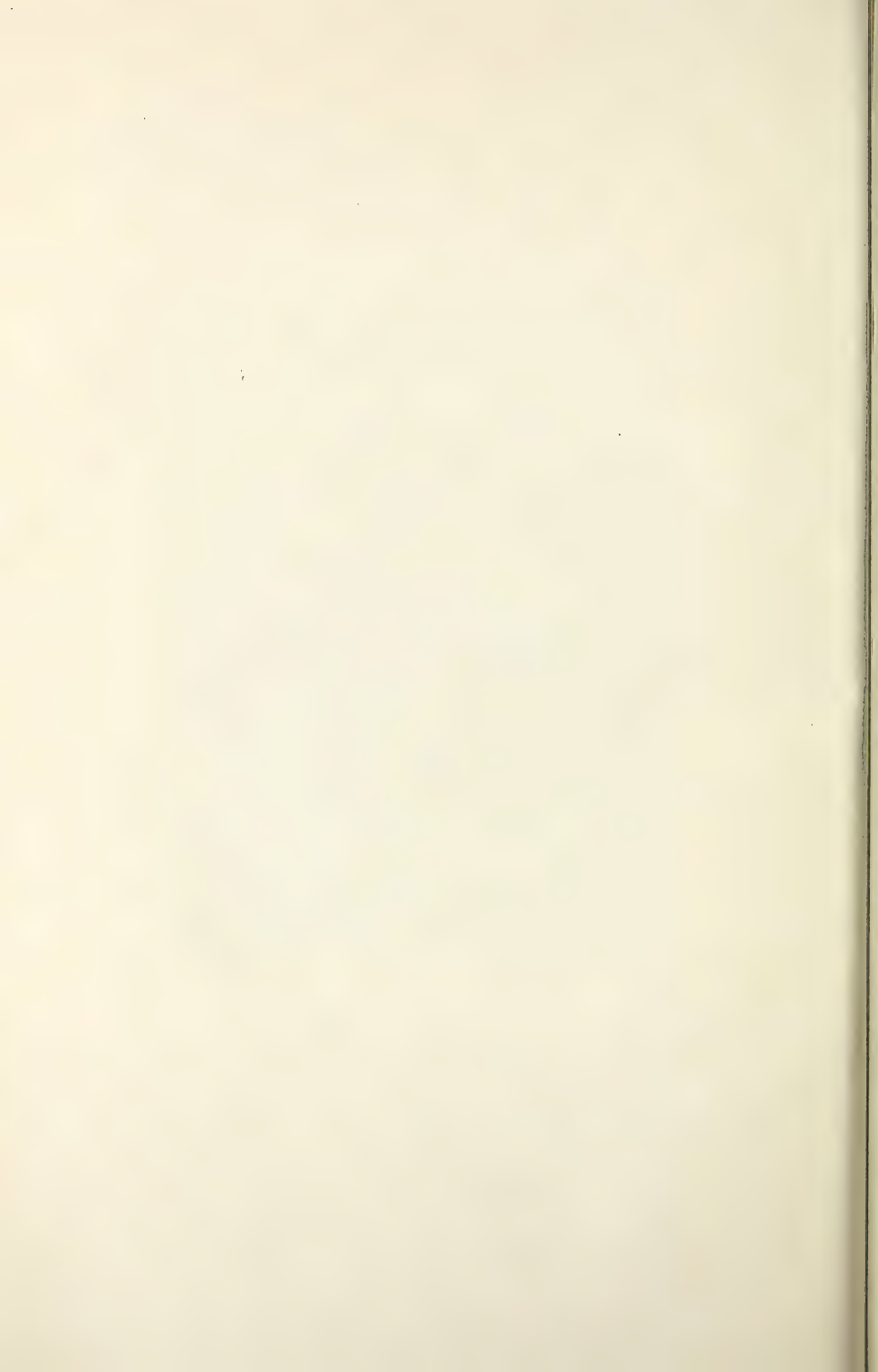
7. CLARISSA A., b. Nov. 9, 1828.
8. ISAAH W., b. Nov. 24, 1830, d. 1882.

BENJAMIN CLEAVES JONES, son of Joseph and Ann (Richardson) Jones; born March 30, 1824; married June 14, 1860, Augusta L. Cleaves of Mont Vernon. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1855, and died April 23, 1885. Children: Frank C., Alfred L., Clarissa A.

DEA. WILLIAM JONES, son of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cleaves) Jones; born July 14, 1789; married first, June 4, 1815, Priscilla, daughter of Rev. Sewall Goodrich. She died Jan. 2, 1837; married second, Nov.



William Jones



20, 1838, Eliza N. Anderson of Londonderry. She was born Feb. 9, 1802; died April 12, 1876. He died March 23, 1865.

Dea. Jones was one of the notable men of Lyndeborough. He was tall and of a stalwart frame, and but few men could accomplish as much farm work in a day as he. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., for teaching, which vocation he followed for a number of years, but the active years of his life were passed in his native town on the homestead farm, where Geo. E. Spalding now lives. For nearly fifty years he was a deacon of the Congregational church and a liberal contributor to its support. He was a man of great energy in his business of farming. He used to raise hops extensively, and there was a hop press and a storage room on his premises, something not seen in Lyndeborough now, and only remembered by the older generation. He rather avoided holding public office but his influence was felt in all the affairs of town and church.

Dea. Jones opened a store in New Ipswich which he kept for a few years, but on the death of his father he returned to Lyndeborough. His second wife was the daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Nesmith) Anderson of Londonderry. Children by second wife:—

1. ELIZA P., b. Aug. 30, 1839, m. Solon B. Richardson. (See Richardson gen.)
2. MARY A., b. March 22, 1841, m. William R. Blaney of Swampscott, Mass., res. in Swampscott. Children: George, Joanna.
3. ABBY J., b. Dec. 23, 1842, m. George E. Spalding. (See Spalding gen.)
4. JOANNA C., b. Sept. 26, 1845, m. James E. Phillips of Swampscott, Mass., Jan. 25, 1869, res. in Swampscott. Children: Edward James, Mary Anderson.

JOSLIN.

TIMOTHY JOSLIN. In 1854, Timothy Joslin and his son, Henry H., bought a farm on the road leading from the Pinnacle House to Greenfield, known as the Marsh place. Nothing but a cellar hole marks the spot. Timothy was a son of William Joslin of Leominster, Mass. He was born there in 1796. He married Mary Ann Lese, born in Byfield, Mass., in 1805. She died Nov. 22, 1863. She was the daughter of Samuel and Eliza Saunderson Lese of New Ipswich. Timothy afterward removed to the place where Mrs. Ann Cummings lives now, and died there Oct. 30, 1863. Children:—

1. SAMUEL L., d. in infancy.
2. MARY ANN, d. of accidental burning, aged 8 years.
3. SAMUEL O., b. May 20, 1831, m. Bethiah U. Swinington of Greenfield. He d. Nov. 9, 1874. She d. in Greenfield, Dec. 2, 1890.
4. HENRY H., +

5. OTIS, b. August, 1835, m. Sarah J. Libby of Saco, Me., is a lumberman and resides in Saganaw, Mich. Children : Bertha A., Otis W., Clarence and Fred.
6. ISABELLA C., b. February, 1838, m. William Lewis of Wabash Co., Ind.
7. HARRIETT J., b. November, 1839, m. Wyman W. Ryan of Jaffrey, N. H.
8. WILLIAM P., b. November, 1843, m. Georgianna Morehouse of Osseo, Minn.
9. LEVI N., b. Oct. 14, 1847, d. April, 1862. Fatally burned by gunpowder.

HENRY H. JOSLIN, son of Timothy and Mary A. (Lese) Joslin, born May 7, 1833; married Jan. 3, 1856, Deborah J. Smith of Francestown. She was born Oct. 3, 1843. He bought the Harvey Holt place and has lived there ever since. Both he and his wife have been persons of untiring industry. In recent years, owing to impaired health, they have spent some of the winters in the south. Mr. Joslin has always taken a proper interest in the affairs of the town and has faithfully discharged his duties as a citizen. He is a prosperous and well-to-do farmer. Children, all but the eldest born in Lyndeborough : —

1. FRANK H., +
2. ALLEN B., b. Aug. 14, 1860, m. Sept. 23, 1885, Rose Stevens of Port Huron, Mich. Res. in Port Huron, Mich. Five children.
3. HARRY A., b. July 19, 1862, m. Sept. 19, 1889, Marion G. Burnham of Abilene, Kansas. Res. at Milford. Children : Bessie J., b. at Milford; Henry J., b. at Hartford; Ruth, b. at Lyndeborough; Emily S., b. at Milford.
4. OTIS W., b. June 22, 1864. Res. at Amherst.
5. WINFRED, b. Aug. 2, 1867. Res. in Alaska.
6. JENNIE M., b. July 24, 1869. Graduated from McCullom Institute and from a special course at Harvard Annex.
7. BENJAMIN H., +
8. PERRY E., b. Jan. 10, 1873. Graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1898. Res. at Milford.
9. GRACE B., b. Dec. 4, 1875.
10. SAMUEL L., b. March 21, 1878. Graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1900.
11. BESSIE E., b. Nov. 24, 1881, d. Sept. 23, 1882.
12. FLORENCE A., b. March 18, 1883, m. William Nichols. (See Nichols gen.)

FRANK H. JOSLIN, son of Henry and Deborah J. (Smith) Joslin, born Aug. 3, 1858; married Jan. 8, 1885, Etta M., daughter of Jonathan

and Emily (Woodward) Stephenson. She was born Sept. 12, 1859, Children:—

1. ELMER F., b. July 30, 1886.
2. EMMA F., b. Oct. 10, 1887.
3. EVERETT H., b. April 23, 1889.
4. LEVI H., b. Dec. 24, 1890.

BENJAMIN H. JOSLIN, son of Henry H. and Deborah J. (Smith) Joslin, born Sept. 14, 1871; married Oct. 18, 1894, Mary A., daughter of John and Ann (Cassidy) Cain of Greenfield. She was born Dec. 21, 1869. Children:—

1. ALBERT B., b. Sept. 24, 1897.
2. PERRY E., b. April 30, 1901.

KARR.

JAMES KARR, b. at Goffstown, Jan. 1, 1767; married Nov. 13, 1794, Sarah, daughter of Carr and Joanna Huse of New Chester, now Hill. She died Feb. 21, 1844. At the time of his marriage he removed to New Chester, where he taught school, and held many offices of trust. In 1821 he removed to Lyndeborough and settled on the Creecy place, south of Edward Duncklee's. He afterward lived at several places in the town. It is said of him that "he was a quiet, unassuming man, but possessed of considerable ability, and amply qualified to fill a high position in the community, that he was ever ready to weep with those that weep and rejoice with those that rejoice, that he was a consistent Christian, and that both he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church at Andover, N. H., at the time of their deaths." He died Oct. 3, 1845. Children:—

1. THOMAS, b. Nov. 19, 1795, d. Oct. 25, 1851.
2. HUSE, +
3. JOHN, b. Nov. 21, 1800, d. Jan. 25, 1877, m. Hannah Parker.
4. JOANNA, b. April 6, 1803, d. Aug. 5, 1874, m. Ebenezer Pearson.
5. JAMES, b. Nov. 5, 1805, d. May 23, 1887, m. Harriet P. Cunningham.
6. JOSEPH, b. March 13, 1808, d. July 22, 1869.
7. MARTHA, b. July 21, 1810, d. Feb. 15, 1857.
8. SARAH, b. Dec. 23, 1813, d. Aug. 2, 1891, m. James M. Floyd.
9. SAMUEL, b. May 2, 1816, d. June 3, 1884.
10. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 5, 1819, d. Oct. 11, 1883.
11. MARY, b. March 8, 1822. Res. at Wilson's Crossing, N. H.

HUSE KARR, son of James and Sarah (Huse) Karr, born March 28, 1798; married Dec. 27, 1821, Sally Ordway of Lyndeborough. She died May 18, 1826; second, June 24, 1832, Susanna Pickle. He died April 5, 1879. Children by first wife:—

1. SARAH, b. Oct. 25, 1822. d. March 17, 1824.
2. SARAH MARIA, b. Aug. 21, 1824, d. Oct. 31, 1824.
3. JAMES H., +
By second wife:—
4. MARY J., b. Sept. 13, 1836, m. Edward Lambert of Nashua.
5. JOHN H., b. Sept. 6, 1838, d. Aug. 10, 1863. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
6. FRANCES A., b. Jan. 9, 1841, d. Feb. 6, 1852.
7. HARRIET S., b. April 13, 1844, m. Levi Brooks of Greenfield.
8. ELLEN C., b. Sept. 13, 1847, m. William Duncklee of Greenfield.
9. THOMAS E., b. July 31, 1849, m. Lizzie Ford.
10. JOANNA, b. Aug. 12, 1853, m. Morris Edmands.
11. EMMA E., b. March 21, 1857, m. William Felton.

JAMES H. KARR, son of Huse and Sally (Ordway) Karr; born Feb. 26, 1826; married May 6, 1857, Clarinda F., daughter of James and Sally (Parker) Bruce of Mont Vernon. She was born Jan. 10, 1831; died Feb. 28, 1901. Child:—

1. FRED B., b. Feb. 21, 1868.

KIDDER.

The Kidder family had much to do with the early settlement of Lyndeborough, but the records are very meagre. John Kidder was probably the first of the name to come, and he probably came when the grant was called Salem-Canada. He was of the fourth generation from James Kidder, the immigrant ancestor of the Kidders of America. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Proctor) Kidder, and was born in Sutton, Mass., June 3, 1727. Just when he came to Lyndeborough is unknown. Tracing back the ownership of farms in Lyndeborough, we find many of them were owned by Kidders in the early days of the town. On which one John settled is not known. He married Triphena, daughter of Ephraim Powers. She was born April 20, 1731. He died Jan. 14, 1810. Children:—

1. TRIPHENA, b. May 4, 1755.
2. JOHN, b. March 4, 1757, m. Molly Chamberlain, probably a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cram) Chamberlain.
He removed to Maine.
3. LOIS, b. July 10, 1760, m. Jonathan Butler.
4. EPHRAIM, +
5. JOSEPH, +
6. RACHEL, b. March 8, 1769, m. Nathaniel Tay.

EPHRAIM KIDDER, son of John and Triphena (Powers) Kidder; born Oct. 12, 1761; married Martha Karr of New Boston. He died in

Lyndeborough in January, 1841. He lived on the farm where the late Franklin H. Kidder lived. Children:—

1. THOMAS, +
2. MARTHA, b. April 2, 1788.
3. EPHRAIM, +
4. LUCY P., b. Aug. 25, 1793.
5. JAMES, b. Aug. 21, 1798, m. Betsey Kidder, daughter of Joseph and Polly (Epps) Kidder, rem. to Westfield, O.

THOMAS KIDDER, son of Ephraim and Martha (Karr) Kidder; born Nov. 24, 1786; married Aug. 11, 1811, Elizabeth Holt. She was born June 5, 1788; died Nov. 9, 1856. He died Sept. 5, 1854. Children:—

1. THOMAS J., b. May 31, 1812, d. Dec. 18, 1812.
2. BETSEY A., b. March 6, 1814, m. Joseph H. Ford. (See Ford gen.)
3. FRANKLIN H., +
4. MARTHA H., b. Aug. 11, 1821, m. Cyrus Moors of Sharon.
5. CYNTHIA J., b. June 21, 1824, m. Dea. Oliver Barrett of Wilton. She d. May 5, 1881.
6. ALMANDER A., b. Oct. 26, 1827, d. May 20, 1861.
7. LUCY A., b. Dec. 13, 1832, m. Isaac Lowe. (See Lowe gen.)

FRANKLIN H. KIDDER, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Holt) Kidder; born Oct. 18, 1818; married Feb. 22, 1853, Elsey M. Fish of Peterborough. She was born March 24, 1826; died Sept. 5, 1899. He died April 27, 1899. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and much respected in the community. He lived on the farm his father and grandfather owned before him. Children:—

1. CHARLES F., b. May 21, 1857, d. May 29, 1857.
2. ELIZABETH R., b. June 15, 1859, m. Nov. 14, 1882, Ethan A. Woodward.

EPHRAIM KIDDER, son of Ephraim and Martha (Karr) Kidder; born Jan. 3, 1791; married Betsey, daughter of John and Anna Bofee. She was born July 28, 1792; died in Wilton, May 14, 1878. He lived in Lyndeborough until after the youngest child was born, then removed to Wilton, where he died Aug 3, 1858.

1. JOHN BOFEE, +
2. THOMAS K., b. June 9, 1817, rem. to Milford.
3. ELIZA, m. Burnham Russell. (See Russell gen.)
4. ANNA, b. Sept. 16, 1822, d. May 15, 1868, m. John Burton of Wilton.
5. MARTHA, b. Aug. 14, 1828, d. July 2, 1832.

JOHN BOFEE KIDDER, son of Ephraim and Betsey (Bofee) Kidder;

born Aug. 16, 1811; married April, 1834, Mary Russell. She died Oct. 22, 1879. He died at Milford, May 2, 1892. Children:—

1. MARY O., b. Oct. 15, 1835, m. May 2, 1854, Artemas Putnam of Wilton.
2. JOHN P., b. July 1, 1838, was soldier in Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
3. DIANA, b. Nov. 7, 1841, m. Oct. 10, 1865, Horace W. Rice of Leominster, Mass.

JOSEPH KIDDER, son of John and Triphena (Powers) Kidder; born Nov. 30, 1763; married Polly Epps. A short time after his marriage he removed to Westfield, O. Children:—

1. FRANCES E.
2. JOSEPH.
3. BENJAMIN.
4. JOHN.
5. EPPS.
6. SARAH, m. David Woodward.
7. HANNAH, m. Daniel Love.
8. BETSEY, m. James Kidder.

CAPT. JONAS KIDDER, son of Joseph and Hannah (Proctor) Kidder; born in Hudson, N. H., Nov. 16, 1743. Removed to Lyndeborough probably when a young man, for he was living here when the Revolutionary War broke out, in which he served as captain. (See P. 190.) He removed to Hudson and died there. The inscription on his headstone reads as follows:—

“In memory of Capt. Jonas Kidder who died Nov. 1, 1837, aged 94.

Formerly of Linessborough.”

Capt. Jonas Kidder was the first settler on the farm now owned by Robert C. Mason, on the mountain. The house, which was a tavern stand built by him, was torn down by Jesse Simonds to make way for the present house. The old house had a hall up stairs in which were held singing schools and various gatherings. This hall contained probably the largest fireplace in town. He married Huldah, daughter of Dea. Ephraim and Sarah Cram) Putnam, Nov. 26, 1768. She died Jan. 13, 1778. He married second, Widow Alice Barron May 20, 1779. She was a daughter of Amos Taylor. Children by first wife:—

1. AARON, b. May 8, 1769, m. Pamela, dau. of Andrew and Mary (Putnam) Fuller of Lyndeborough. She was b. March 12, 1770.
2. JONAS, b. Jan. 8, 1771, d. Aug. 17, 1817.
3. HANNAH, b. March 21, 1773, m. Levi Cross.
4. DAVID, b. Jan. 16, 1775, m. Betsey, dau. of Andrew and Mary (Putnam) Fuller. She was b. Feb. 6, 1776.
5. EPHRAIM, b. Nov. 19, 1777, d. April 6, 1778.

6. NATHAN, b. June 14, —, supposed to have died very young.

Children by second wife:—

7. JOSEPH, b. April 7, 1780, m. Sarah Souther.
8. PUTNAM, b. June 23, 1782, d. May 22, 1783.
9. WILLIAM, +
10. BENJAMIN, b. July 4, 1786, d. Jan. 16, 1808.

WILLIAM KIDDER, son of Capt. Jonas and Alice (Barron) Kidder, was born in Lyndeborough May 7, 1784; died in Irasburgh, Vt., Jan. 2, 1863. William Kidder lived in Lyndeborough until the year 1820, when he removed to Irasburgh, Vt. He married Anna, daughter of Charles and Anna (Faxon) Whitmarsh of Lyndeborough. She was born at Braintree, Mass., May 7, 1784; died Dec. 28, 1868. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SARAH, died in infancy.
2. CHARLES W., b. Dec. 8, 1809, d. May 28, 1886.
3. WILLIAM W., b. Nov. 17, 1811, d. Aug. 22, 1886.
4. ALICE, b. Nov. 18, 1813, m. James Hancock.
5. BENJAMIN A., b. Feb. 12, 1816, m. Elvira Langdon.
6. MARY A., b. March 11, 1818, d. Nov. 21, 1869.
7. JOSIAH C., b. Jan. 12, 1820, m. Eliza Michell. Children, b. in Irasburgh.
8. BETSEY, b. Aug. 12, 1823.
9. FAXON, b. Sept. 13, 1826.
10. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 12, 1828.

KIDDER.

PHINEAS KIDDER came to Lyndeborough from Chelmsford, Mass., in 1786, or 1787 and settled on what is now known as the Watkins place. He married Hannah Crosby of Westfield, Mass. He died Jan. 20, 1846. She died June 13, 1850. Children, born at North Lyndeborough.—

1. SAMUEL, +
2. PHINEAS, +
3. ANN, b. Aug. 27, 1791, m. Jan. 19, 1828, Eliphalet Atwood.
(See Atwood gen.)
4. HANNAH, b. July 30, 1793, m. Luke Giddings of New Boston.

SAMUEL KIDDER, son of Phineas and Hannah (Crosby) Kidder, born March 13, 1787; married Oct. 12, 1812, Hannah Brown of Lyndeborough. She died in Franchestown Feb. 28, 1864. He died March 6, 1866. Removed to Franchestown.

PHINEAS KIDDER,* son of Phineas and Hannah (Crosby) Kidder,

* The Franchestown History records Phineas Kidder as coming to Lyndeborough about 1797. If this is correct, his children, Samuel, Phineas, Jr., Ann and Hannah were born in Chelmsford, Mass. The record furnished us gives their birthplace at Lyndeborough.

born Dec. 5, 1789; married Oct. 12, 1812, Patty, daughter of Abraham and Deziah (Fish) Rose of Lyndeborough. She was born July 1, 1794; died April 30, 1882. He died Jan. 20, 1864. Children:—

1. CATHERINE, b. March 9, 1813, m. Warner Clark, d. Jan. 20, 1848.
2. ANN, b. Aug. 9, 1815, d. Oct. 7, 1815.
3. PHINEAS C., b. Jan. 12, 1817, m. Emily Hardy of Greenfield, Oct. 13, 1842. He d. March 29, 1892. She d. March 31, 1899. Children: Emily, b., Nov. 14, 1843, m. Charles A. Rogers of Boston, Mass., res. in Windham, Me.; Merrill H., b. April 17, 1847, m. April 25, 1875, Ida Patch of Francestown; Abbie J., b. Dec. 16, 1852, m. Aug. 31, 1873, David A. Starrett of Hillsboro.

KIDDER.

MANLEY KIDDER, born July 24, 1810; married first, Rachel P. Abbott; married second, Rachel P. Buswell. She died Oct. 29, 1872. He married third, Sarah H. Proctor, who died Nov. 20, 1879.

KIDDER.

NELSON KIDDER came to Lyndeborough from Jaffrey in 1837. He was a blacksmith by trade, and it is said that he could hammer iron as "smooth" as any craftsman of his day. He lived in the Manahan house at the centre and had a shop nearby, where he worked up to within a few years of his death. He was born May 14, 1809; died Jan. 31, 1892; married Lucy P. Barnes of Dublin, N. H., Nov. 29, 1838. She was born Oct. 1, 1807; died April 8, 1898. Children:—

1. ALBERT J., b. July 18, 1840, d. Sept. 21, 1872. Was in the U. S. service at Portsmouth, N. H. (See Chap. X.)
2. LUCY E., b. Aug. 10, 1842, d. May 19, 1864.

LAKIN.

THOMAS LAKIN came from Groton, Mass., and settled on land east of South Lyndeborough village. This land is now owned by Ward N. Cheever. Thomas married Lucy, daughter of John and Rebecca Burton of Wilton. She was born Feb. 18, 1778. Their children born at Lyndeborough were:—

1. WILLIAM G., +
2. LUCY.
3. AMBROSE.
4. BETSEY, m. Amos Herrick.
5. MARY A., m. ——— Billings.
6. CYRENA, m ——— Rogers.

WILLIAM G. LAKIN, son of Thomas and Lucy (Burton) Lakin, married Harriet Carleton. Their children born at Lyndeborough were:

1. WILLIAM A., b. Nov. 23, 1844.
2. HARRIET F., b. April 5, 1846.

LANGDELL.

NATHAN LANGDELL, born in New Boston, N. H., Nov. 22, 1822; married first, Ann F. Smith of New Boston, Dec. 14, 1854. She was born May 26, 1830; died Aug. 15, 1856; married second, Hannah A. Lateren of Deering, N. H., May 14, 1857. She was born May 5, 1831. Children by first wife:—

1. ANN F., b. in New Boston, Feb. 3, 1859.
2. HILLIARD L., b. in New Boston, March 22, 1861, d. April 4, 1882.
3. JULIA L., b. in Lyndeborough, May 17, 1866. Graduated from Francesstown Academy in 1886. She is a teacher.

LEWIS.

William Lewis came to Roxbury, Mass., in 1630. He returned to England, where he married Amy Wells. He was a brother of Edmond Lewis, who came over in the ship Elizabeth in 1634 and settled in Watertown and removed to Lynn, Mass. He was from Lynn Regis, England. William came to this country again and settled in Roxbury, where he and his wife were attendants of the Rev. John Elliott's church in 1640. He was admitted freeman in 1642. He was a friend and associate of Gov. Bellingham. In May, 1653, he sold his house lot and removed to Lancaster, Mass. Here he carried on the business of weaving. Here he remained and endured the trials and hardships of a frontier life until 1671, when he secured land in the limits of Boston to build upon, but was prostrated by sickness and died Dec. 3, 1671. He left a widow and sons, John, Christopher and Isaac; daughters, Lydia, Mary and Hannah. After his death the household was broken up by an attack of the Indians under John Monico, a one-eyed chief of the Nipmucks, who killed several of the family and burned their goods.

Jonathan Lewis, of the fourth generation from William, was born Dec. 6, 1708, in Dorchester, Mass., and married first, April 19, 1733, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Fisher) Hunting of Dedham, by whom he had six children. He married second, Mrs. Abigail (Clapp) Everett of Walpole, by whom he had six children. In 1771, early in the spring, Moses and Aaron Lewis, sons of Jonathan, went to New Boston and bought a farm of John Dickey. This farm was alongside of the farm reserved by the grantors for Col. Blanchard, and adjoining the Haunted Pond, now occupied by Geo. Shattuck. That year they made a clearing and built a log house. Sept. 24, 1772, Aaron Lewis married Sarah White at Stoughtonham, now Sharon, Mass. Mrs. Hezekiah Duncklee was Mehitable White, a sister of Mrs. Aaron Lewis, also of Moses White of Lyndeborough, and also of Benjamin White of Francesstown. They were children of Benjamin and Mary White of Dedham,

Mass. Dec. 12, 1772, he sold his half interest in this farm to Moses Lewis for £63. On May 24, 1774, Moses Lewis sold his farm to Enoch Holmes of Walpole, Mass. On June 1, 1774, Joseph Stiles of Lyndeborough for £45 paid by Moses Lewis sells his part of the lot the proprietors of Lyndeborough laid out to Rev. Sewall Goodrich, in the northwest part of the town. Dec. 28, 1791, Greenfield was incorporated and this farm became a part of that town, and was occupied for over 100 years by three generations of this family. On May 6, 1780, Aaron Lewis bought lands in Lyndeborough, in the northwest part of the town, one lot of which is still known as the old Lewis place.

DEA. AARON LEWIS was selectman in 1793 and 1794, and town clerk in 1809 and 1810, a deacon in the church, a man of great piety and a citizen honored for his integrity and uprightness of character. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War (See Chap. VII), and was sometimes called Col. Lewis. In the records of the church is this record: "Voted that as there is not found any record of the vote of the church, whereas they made choice of Brothers Samuel Houston and Aaron Lewis as deacons, that the present clerk record the same." Aaron was deacon from the election there recorded until 1830, when he removed to the home of his son, Amasa, in New Boston. He was the son of Jonathan and Abigail (Clapp Everett) Lewis, born July 3, 1750; died in New Boston, May 20, 1833; married Sept. 24, 1772, at Sharon, Mass., Sarah White, daughter of Benjamin and Mary White. She was born Feb. 8, 1750, and died May 16, 1804. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. AARON, +
2. SARAH, b. April 24, 1777, m. Ichabod Holmes and rem. to Fracestown.
3. AMASA, b. May 14, 1780, d. April 11, 1849, in Medford, Mass., m. April 16, 1807, Polly Dane of New Boston. Rem. to New Boston.
4. NANCY, b. April 28, 1783, d. Aug. 1, 1853, m. first, May 22, 1806, John Elliott, by whom she had two children, John and Nancy.
5. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 4, 1787, m. April 6, 1809, Israel H. Goodrich, a son of Rev. Sewall and Phebe (Putnam) Goodrich. She d. June 30, 1821. (See Goodrich gen.)
6. PARMELIA, b. July 7, 1789, d. Dec. 24, 1851, m. May 5, 1819, Samuel Cressey of Lyndeborough.
7. ASA, +

AARON LEWIS, son of Aaron and Sarah (White) Lewis, born March 19, 1775; died June 21, 1855; married in 1798, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Boardman of Lyndeborough. She was born June 29, 1776; died Nov. 20, 1865. Removed to Fracestown and settled on a farm near the Lyndeborough line. Children born in Fracestown:—

1. HANNAH, b. Aug. 19, 1800, d. Aug. 17, 1863, m. Williams Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)

2. NANCY, b. Aug. 21, 1802, m. Thomas Gorton of Eastford, Conn., d. May 19, 1866.
3. ISAAC, b. July 31, 1805, m. Emily Deans of Eastford, Conn.
4. ELIZABETH B., b. May 2, 1816, m. Leonard Duncklee of Greenfield.

ASA LEWIS, son of Aaron and Sarah (White) Lewis, born Dec. 7, 1792; died in 1831, in Baltimore, Md.; married Jan. 18, 1820, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Sewall and Phebe (Putnam) Goodrich of Lyndeborough. She was born Nov. 26, 1791, and died Jan. 14, 1866. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 27, 1820, m. Sept. 11, 1865, Louisa Worthley of Nashua. He d. Jan. 5, 1890.
2. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 11, 1826, m. Sept. 17, 1850, Francis F. Kimball of Nashua.
3. CHARLES H., b. Oct. 27, 1829, d. April 30, 1832.

MOSES LEWIS, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Hunting) Lewis, born Sept. 27, 1743; died March 3, 1829; married Rebecca, daughter of William and Rebecca (Parker) Butterfield of Francelstown, born April 6, 1744; died April 29, 1830. Moses was a very pious man and always had family worship up to his last illness. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 25, 1776, m. Betsey Martin of Frances-town. She was b. June 28, 1779, d. May 29, 1841, in Greenfield. He d. March 11, 1860. Rem. to Greenfield.
2. REBECCA, b. April 28, 1779, d. Feb. 16, 1867, m. 1806, Robert Martin of Frances-town.
3. LYDIA, b. Feb. 17, 1783, d. Jan. 5, 1869, at Rindge, m. Ezekiel Cudworth of Greenfield.

LONG.

GEORGE D. LONG born Feb. 2, 1856; married Nov. 30, 1893, Lizzie, daughter of Robert and Abby (Raymond) Bell. She was born March 3, 1875. He came from Stoneham, Mass. Is a blacksmith and worked in a shop at the "centre" for a while. Later built a shop near William B. Raymond's house. Children:—

1. GEORGE R., b. Sept. 11, 1894.
2. NELLIE E., b. March 30, 1896.
3. WILLIAM H., b. Nov. 10, 1897.
4. EDWARD A., b. Aug. 27, 1900.

LOWE.

JOHN LOWE, born at Boston, April 25, 1796; married May 22, 1825, Jemima H. Hopkins of Wellfleet, Mass. She was born Jan. 15, 1801; died

July 7, 1884. He lived on Putnam Hill, east of South Lyndeborough village, on the place now occupied as the summer residence of George C. Lawrence. Children:—

1. MARY E., b. at Dedham, Mass., April 12, 1826, d. April 29, 1848.
2. HARRIET E., b. Aug. 20, 1827, at Dedham, Mass., m. Charles Henry Holt, d. Aug. 8, 1880. (See Holt gen.)

LOWE.

ISAAC LOWE, son of Simon and Charlotte (Parker) Lowe; born in Greenfield Aug. 15, 1828; married Almira L., daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Holt) Kidder, July 8, 1858. She was born Dec. 13, 1832. He came to Lyndeborough in 1852.

LOWE.

Mrs. Anna M., widow of Frederic N. Lowe, came to Lyndeborough and settled in Perham Corner. She was born in Lempster Oct. 14, 1831. Most of her children have resided in Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. GEORGE C., b. in Greenfield Aug. 30, 1854, d. Oct., 1855.
2. EVERETT E., +
3. FRED N., +
4. ELLSWORTH A., b. in Greenfield, April 13, 1860; is a machinist and res. in Oregon City, Ore.
5. GEORGE F., b. in Greenfield, March 10, 1862, m. Ida S. Kidder of Francestown, April 5, 1887.

EVERETT E. LOWE, son of Frederick N. and Anna (Messenger) Lowe; born at Windsor May 10, 1856; married March 26, 1895, Emily M. daughter of Augustus B. and Van Lora (Nott) Kimball of Hillsborough. She was born Sept. 1, 1872. Lives on the Austin place in Perham Corner. Was selectman in 1882, 1883 and 1884. Is a farmer and largely engaged in other lines of business. In late years he has been one of the heaviest buyers of apples in this section. Is agent for some of the leading makes of farm machinery, and is an energetic business man. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. GRACE M., b. Feb. 13, 1896.
2. LEON E., b. May 17, 1898.
3. MARION G., b. Aug. 28, 1900.

FRED N. LOWE, son of Frederick N. and Anna (Messenger) Lowe; born at Washington, Feb. 3, 1858; married Lucie A., daughter of Henry H. and Nancy M. Nichols. She was born July 17, 1870, at Bradford. Children:—

1. FRIEDA A., b. at Lyndeborough March 8, 1893.
2. CLARA J., b. at Goshen May 29, 1895.
3. ELVA E. b. at Goshen Aug. 2, 1898.

LUCAS.

LUKE A. LUCAS was born in Thetford, Vt., Jan. 24, 1809; married Mary C. Holt, daughter of Eli and Pamela Holt of Lyndeborough, Nov. 14, 1837. She was born May 20, 1814; died March 21, 1871. He died Aug. 4, 1887. He bought the farm since generally known as the Lucas place. Children:—

1. M. GERTRUDE, b. in Winooski, Vt.; m. Benjamin F. Holt. (See Holt gen.)
2. FLORENCE M., b. in Cavendish, Vt., July 16, 1847, d. March 5, 1849.
3. EMMA L., b. in Lyndeborough July 1, 1851, m. George P. Bennett of New Boston, N. H., Dec. 24, 1868. Child: George W.
4. CORNELIA A., b. in Winooski, Vt., June 13, 1855, m. Charles H. Swain of Nashua, N. H., Nov. 8, 1876. Children: Harrison T. and Helen D.

LYNCH.

ROBERT K. LYNCH, born in New Boston, June 6, 1829; married Dec. 25, 1851, Betsey A., daughter of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis. She was born May 5, 1827; died July 24, 1902. He died April 20, 1892. Children:—

1. LILLIAN V., b. Aug. 30, 1863, m. Aaron W. Russell. (See Russell gen.)
2. HERBERT S. C., b. Sept. 5, 1870.

JOHN H. LYNCH, born at New Boston, June 29, 1830; married Jan. 1, 1857, Adaline R., adopted daughter of Levi H. Woodward of Lyndeborough. She was born Oct. 31, 1839, at Wilmington, Mass.; died May 11, 1892. He married second, June 29, 1893, Henrietta K. Hardy of Wilton. She was born Sept. 26, 1843. He died Nov. 29, 1900. Children by first wife, born at Lyndeborough:—

1. JOHN C., b. May 5, 1858, res. at Plymouth, Mass.
2. FRANK H., b. Oct. 4, 1862, d. Oct. 8, 1894.

MANAHAN.

SAMUEL THOMPSON MANNING was born in Deering, N. H., March 13, 1805; married Almira Gove of Deering May 23, 1830. She was born June 20, 1808. They came to Lyndeborough in 1831. He kept a general store at the Centre from 1831 to 1835. He held several town offices and was on the building committee when the present church and town hall were erected. He also represented the town in the legislature. He removed to Lowell in 1846, where he was prominent and influential in business circles and municipal affairs. He died Jan. 3, 1892, aged eighty-seven years. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY J., b. July 17, 1832, m. Bradford Marvel of Lowell, Mass.
2. CLARA A., b. Oct. 27, 1834, m. first, David Hyde of Lowell, m. second, Charles E. Abbott of Malden, Mass.
3. SARAH F., b. Oct. 23, 1837, m. Atwell F. Wright of Lowell, Mass.

MANNING.

JACOB MANNING was of the fifth generation from William Manning, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., as appears by the records. William Manning, a grandson of William of Cambridge, removed to Billerica, Mass., in 1700. His children were William, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Rachel, Martha, Hannah.

Jacob, second son of William of Billerica, married Martha Beard, and his children were Isaac, Thomas, David, Jacob, Daniel, Mary, Martha and Esther.

Jacob Manning, Jr., married Sarah Butterfield, and with his son Asa came to Lyndeborough and jointly purchased a farm of John Orne in Johnson's Corner for and in consideration of twenty-seven hundred dollars. They took possession of the property March 31, 1806. Jacob started for Lexington and Concord April 19, 1775, but on account of the distance arrived too late for the fight, but he was one of the number of immortal patriots at Bunker Hill, so the Mannings are of good Revolutionary stock. He was killed by being thrown from a load of hay July 16, 1808. His wife died Jan. 21, 1831. Children:—

1. ASA, +
2. JACOB.
3. MARTHA.
4. ESTHER.

ASA MANNING, born Sept. 23, 1780, in Billerica, Mass.; married Olive Spaulding of Billerica, Mass., July 7, 1803. She died Nov. 24, 1844. He died June 2, 1853. Soon after the death of his father Asa erected the buildings on the farm where Willis Perham formerly lived in Johnson's Corner. He was a selectman a number of years, and represented the town in the legislature in 1842, 1843 and 1844. He sold the farm in Johnson's Corner in 1837, and bought the Jones place in North Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. OLIVE, b. June 3, 1805, in Billerica, Mass., d. Feb. 12, 1812, of spotted fever.
2. SARAH, b. July 11, 1807, in Lyndeborough, d. Feb. 12, 1812, of spotted fever.
- 3 and 4. ASA and SHEREBIAH (twins), b. July 10, 1809. Sherebiah d. Dec. 15, 1810. Asa rem. to the West and d. there.
5. OLIVE, b. March 25, 1812, m. Seth Fuller, March 10, 1836. They rem. to Greenville, Ill., where she d. Jan. 7, 1842. Children: Olive, Theresa, Henry L.

6. SHEREBIAH, +
7. JOSEPH, +
8. LYDIA W., b. Jan. 10, 1821, m. Sept. 20, 1848, Ephraim W. Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
9. SARAH J., b. Nov. 4, 1822, m. John H. Whitney of Ludlow, Vt., June 5, 1846. Child: Belle S.

SHEREBIAH MANNING, born Jan. 3, 1817; married June 3, 1841, Julia A. Duncklee, daughter of Hezekiah and Anna (Bachelder) Duncklee. She was born Oct. 21, 1812; died April 22, 1888. Mr. Manning took an active part in the affairs of the town and an earnest interest in its welfare. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Congregational church. In the lyceums and social life of the community he took great interest and did his share in supporting them. He represented his town in the legislature in 1851, and was one of the selectmen in 1850. He removed to Mont Vernon and thence to New Boston, where he died, Oct. 30, 1895. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. HENRY A., b. Oct. 31, 1845.
2. JULIE ANNA, b. Aug. 20, 1857.

JOSEPH MANNING, born July 19, 1819; married Louisa Ormsbee. He was a carriage manufacturer, and early moved to Michigan. He was mayor of Owosso, Mich., at one time. He died Nov. 6, 1886. Children: Joseph W., Helen L., Lydia C.

MANWELL.

JOEL MANWELL and Phebe, his wife, were probably the original settlers on the land now known as the Lucas place. The town records place them very early in the history of Lyndeborough. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ISAAC, b. Nov. 25, 1767.
2. SARAH, b. March 30, 1770.
3. HANNAH, b. Nov. 9, 1771.
4. PHEBE, b. July 13, 1773.
5. JUDAH, b. Sept. 21, 1777.
6. MOSES, b. May 3, 1780.

MARSHALL.

JAMES MARSHALL, son of Joseph and Mary (Archer) Burton Marshall, married May 13, 1833, Abigail, daughter of William and Eunice (Cram) Abbott. She was born Jan. 26, 1814. He died May 13, 1840. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. Feb. 16, 1834. Lost at sea.
2. ALMIRA E., b. Jan. 20, 1836, d. July, 1837.
3. ANDREW J., +
4. MARY E., b. Aug. 20, 1840, d. Sept. 9, 1849.

ANDREW J. MARSHALL, son of James and Abigail (Abbott) Marshall, born May 5, 1838; married first, July 4, 1866, Rose Bliven, daughter of John Bliven of Oxford, N. Y. She was born Jan. 1, 1851; married second, Effie M., daughter of Leonard G. and Nancy (Carkin) Brown of Lyndeborough, Feb. 1, 1881. She was born Jan. 25, 1863. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chapter X.) He died March 23, 1902. Children by first wife:—

1. CHARLES E., b. in McDonough, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1868, d. March 10, 1873.
2. ADDIE, b. in McDonough, N. Y., March 28, 1870, d. March 14, 1880.
3. ALICE P., b. in Lyndeborough, Aug. 7, 1874, m. Sept. 7, 1897, Seymour C. Hard of East Arlington, Vt. Res. there. Children: Mederic and Gordon.

MASON.

ROBERT C. MASON, son of Lewis and Margaret (Colburn) Mason, born June 14, 1850, at Hinchin Brook, Province of Quebec; married Sept. 21, 1873, Mary J., daughter of Nathan and Mary A. (Whitcomb) Cummings of South Gardner, Mass. She was born Feb. 4, 1853. He came to Lyndeborough in 1886 and bought the Jesse Simonds place on the mountain. He had previously been employed in the mills at Manchester as wool inspector. He was supervisor of check lists for one or two terms. Children:—

1. & 2. CURTIS P. and ROBERT L., (twins), b. Nov. 11, 1874. Robert L. d. March 18, 1875. Curtis P. m. May 17, 1899, Imogene, dau. of Rodney and Josephine (Edwards) Edmonds of Wakefield, Mass. She was b. Aug. 29, 1876. Children: Lewis R., b. June 24, 1900, d. Jan. 2, 1901; Chester C., b. March 27, 1905.
3. & 4. JENNIE V. and ALBERT C. (twins), b. Aug. 23, 1876. Jennie V. m. Nov. 24, 1898, Charles F. Tirrell of Quincy, Mass. Child: Philip M., b. Feb. 18, 1900. Albert C. m. Jan. 9, 1901, Ida L., dau. of Emery and Ella (Russell) Holt. She was born May 26, 1881.
5. ROBERT C., b. July 10, 1890.

MCALLISTER.

GEORGE S. MCALLISTER came from Nashua, N. H., May 1, 1873; moved on the David K. Holt place in Perham Corner; born in Antrim, N. H., Feb. 5, 1822; married first, Martha A. Ferson of Francestown, June 9, 1850. She was born April 14, 1835; died Dec. 18, 1867. He married second, Ellen Pollard of Nashua, N. H., born Dec. 7, 1832. He died March 22, 1904. Child by first wife:—

1. GEORGE F., b. in Bristol, N. H., Jan. 9, 1858.

Child by second wife:—

2. LULU E., b. Sept. 6, 1874, m. Elmer B. Parker. (See Parker gen.)

McINTIRE.

The McIntires of Lyndeborough are of Scotch-Irish origin, descendants of Phillip McIntire, who was born in Scotland in 1633, and came to North Reading, Mass., in 1650, probably with the Scotch prisoners of war banished by Cromwell. He was married Sept. 6, 1666, and had a son David, who married Martha Graves in 1712. Their son, David, Jr., married Margaret Buxton of Middleton, Mass., and was the father of Elias Sr., who married for his first wife Bethiah Hayward of Andover, Mass., and for his second wife a Miss Underwood, by whom he had eight children. Elias, Jr., only son of Elias Sr., and Bethiah (Hayward) McIntire, being very young when his mother died, was brought up in the family of Nathaniel Tay, an uncle by marriage. He was born Nov. 24, 1782; married Elizabeth Buxton of North Reading, Mass., April 3, 1806. She was born June 8, 1786, and died April 22, 1866. Her father, Stephen Buxton, of North Reading, Mass., marched to Concord and Lexington in John Bachellor's company, and he soon afterward enlisted in the same company as private, and served three years and fourteen days in the Revolutionary army.

After marriage Mr. McIntire removed to Fitchburg, Mass., thence to Nelson, N. H., thence to Amherst, N. H., coming to Lyndeborough Jan. 1, 1820, where he bought the Kidder place, so called. This place is on what was then the main road from Nashua to Greenfield, Hancock and the upper towns. He opened a tavern, and as prohibitory laws were then unknown, he did a thriving business. The old sign which hung from a stout post in front of the house is still in existence, and bears the inscription, "Elias McIntire E. Pluribus Unum, 1820." It was a favorite stopping place for teamsters going and coming, but when the so-called Forest road was completed and the stage route changed, its patronage ceased, and Mr. McIntire soon gave up the business and devoted his time wholly to farming. He was a man much respected in the community, of strong religious convictions, and a devout member of the Congregational church, as was his wife. He died Aug. 3, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Children:—

1. CAROLINE E., b. at Reading, Mass., April 11, 1810, m. Zephaniah Kittredge of Mont Vernon, N. H., March 19, 1840, d. Aug. 4, 1878.
2. ELIAS H., b. Aug. 24, 1814, at Amherst, m. Clarinda Mullenkin of Manchester, N. H., Aug. 24, 1842, d. July 16, 1875.
3. PHEBE J., born at Nelson, N. H., March 12, 1818, m. Amaziah Wood of Manchester, N. H., March 9, 1844, d. Aug. 18, 1845.
4. RACHEL T., born at Nelson, N. H., Sept. 15, 1819, m. Mark Todd of New Boston, N. H., Feb. 17, 1846, d. Jan. 11, 1895.

5. NATHANIEL T., +
6. HARVEY G., b. at Lyndeborough, July 2, 1824, m. Margaret McCrillis of Goshen, N. H., April 6, 1848, rem. to Goshen, thence to Concord, N. H., where he d. May 2, 1892. He was a noted physician.

DEA. NATHANIEL T. MCINTIRE, born Nov. 26, 1822, m. Elizabeth Bruce of Mont Vernon, N. H., April 12, 1848. She was born April 24, 1825; died Feb. 2, 1903. He has held for long terms of years many positions of honor and trust in town. A man of strict honesty and integrity, he has always enjoyed the entire confidence of the community. As clerk and treasurer of the Congregational church he long managed its finances. He was town treasurer fifteen years and president of the local insurance company during most of its existence. He has also held other town office; resides on the homestead farm. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY C., b. Feb. 28, 1851, m. Jay M. Gleason, June, 1874, res. at Mt. Vernon, N. H. Children: Ernest, Marian.
2. LOIS E., b. Oct. 11, 1854.
3. HERBERT B., b. July 3, 1857, graduate of Dartmouth College, 1881, and of the medical school of the University of New York, m. Ida B. Woodward of Marlborough, N. H., June 27, 1883. Is a physician and res. at Cambridge, Mass. Child: Ruth.

MELENDY.

JOSEPH MELENDY, born March, 1772; died Aug. 12, 1863. Lived in Lyndeborough at one time and the cellar hole where his house stood is south of George W. Parker's, Perham Corner. He was twice married. He removed to Wilton. Joseph, a son by his first wife, lived for a few years in Lyndeborough, but most of his life was spent in Wilton. He was born Oct. 10, 1799; married Jan. 13, 1823, Susan P. Mantes of Milford. He died Jan. 16, 1847. Abigail, a daughter of Joseph Melendy, married April, 1828, Joseph, son of Oliver and Anna (Pierce) Perham.

ALBERT B. MELENDY, son of Joseph and Susan (Mantes) Melendy, born Aug. 16, 1830; married May 24, 1855, Rowena J. Buxton. Children:—

1. AUGUSTUS A., +
2. FLORA A., b. Dec. 12, 1857, d. July 5, 1877.
3. IDA S., b. Sept. 9, 1860.
4. FRED H., b. April 18, 1863.
5. HARRY A., b. Jan. 24, 1868.

AUGUSTUS A. MELENDY, son of Albert B. and Rowena (Buxton) Melendy, born April 14, 1856; married June 19, 1884, Ada M., daughter of Charles and Lydie M. (Winslow) Lothrop. Her mother was a daugh-

ter of a soldier of the War of 1812, and a grand-daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Ada M. was born May 6, 1856. He is a successful farmer and resides on the Andrew Harwood place, Perham Corner. Child:—

1. RUBY ROWENA, b. Nov. 10, 1892.

MERRILL.

REV. NATHANIEL MERRILL, son of Thomas and Sarah (Friend) Merrill, born Dec. 4, 1782, at Rowley, now Georgetown, Mass. He married Betsey Carpenter of Norwich, Vt., Jan. 22, 1812. He died at Georgetown, Mass., July 4, 1839. (For biographical sketch see P. 294.) Children:—

1. ALMON C., b. Nov. 19, 1812.
2. REV. JAMES H., b. Oct. 16, 1814.
3. HARRIET, b. April 6, 1817.
4. SARAH, b. March 22, 1819.
5. NATHANIEL, b. April 6, 1821.

MERRILL.

JAMES W. MERRILL came to Lyndeborough from Antrim, in 1880, and bought the Manley Kidder place, North Lyndeborough. He was born at Searsport, Me.; married Hattie E. Tucker of Boston, Mass. She died Feb. 4, 1891. He is a carpenter by trade. Children:—

1. JAMES W., JR., b. at Somerville, Mass., July 22, 1870, d. Jan. 20, 1894.
2. WILLARD N., +
3. FRED, b. Oct. 4, 1874, at Somerville, Mass.
4. GEORGE W., b. Feb. 22, 1876, at Somerville, Mass., m Lillian Gokey, Feb. 25, 1900. Children: Walter J., b. July 5, 1900; Kenneth, b. Feb. 17, 1902.
5. SAMUEL T., b. Sept. 7, 1880, at Antrim, d. May 9, 1898.
6. HATTIE E., b. at Lyndeborough, Jan. 22, 1891.

WILLARD N. MERRILL, son of James M. and Hattie E. (Tucker) Merrill, born Sept. 22, 1872, at Somerville, Mass.; married March 28, 1893, Carrie M. Holt of Antrim, b. Oct. 21, 1874. Children:—

1. GRACE E., b. June 24, 1893.
2. PERCY J., b. July 29, 1895.
3. EDITH M., b. Nov. 25, 1898.
4. ARTHUR F., b. May 17, 1901.

MILLER.

BENJAMIN B. MILLER came to Lyndeborough from Sutton, N. H.; born July 20, 1826; married Nancy Boutwell of Amherst June 26, 1856. She was born March 11, 1824, and is living at the date of this writing.

Although of advanced years, her memory of events in Lyndeborough in the old days is very clear, and she is one of the few left who remember the former generation of Lyndeborough people. He died July 26, 1858.
Child:—

1. GEORGIA A., b. Feb. 6, 1857.

MILLER.

JOHN CLARK MILLER, son of Eliphalet and Mary (Clark) Miller; born at Frankfort, Me., Dec. 21, 1831. He came to Lyndeborough March 31, 1893, and bought a farm west of South Lyndeborough. He married first, Mercy M. Wood of Anson, Me., in 1857. They had one daughter, Sarah May Miller, born Nov. 19, 1863. (See Cheever gen.) He married second, Susan McIntyre of Damariscotta, Me., Oct. 21, 1866; married third, Mrs. Annie M. Florentine of Taunton, Mass., June 5, 1901. Mrs. Florentine had one daughter by her first marriage, Eugenie Beatrice, born Aug. 7, 1887.

MOORE.

Cyrus Moore born in Sharon, N. H., June 20, 1805; married Harriet M. Kidder, daughter of Ephraim and Martha (Karr) Kidder, Oct. 22, 1839. She was born Aug. 11, 1821; died Jan. 21, 1894. He died Dec. 28, 1856.
Child:—

1. HARRIET A., b. in Sharon, N. H., Nov. 12, 1845.

FRED, b. Nov. 11, 1866.

MORSE.

MARK E. MORSE, son of Daniel and Hannah (Huntington) Morse; born in Francetown Oct. 22, 1843; married Jan. 30, 1871, Sarah E., daughter of Oliver and Sally (Savage) Harris. She was born at Frances-town Aug. 3, 1840. He died Jan. 1, 1904. Children:—

1. HARRY H., +
2. ADDIE, b. Sept. 29, 1879, d. Jan. 23, 1904.

HARRY H. MORSE, son of Mark E. and Sarah (Harris) Morse; born July 7, 1872; married Nov. 5, 1895, Alice R., daughter of William L. and Temperance (Cutts) Needham. She was born July 24, 1856. Child:—

1. CLARENCE E., b. Oct. 23, 1897.

MURCH.

GEORGE MURCH, son of James and Mary (Jameson) Murch; born at Castine, Me., Nov. 7, 1843; married Feb. 17, 1886, Isabelle, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Webb) Parmenter of China, Me. She was born Feb. 14, 1846. He came to Lyndeborough from Lowell, Mass., and resided at the Artemas Woodward place for a number of years. He was a soldier in the Civil War.

NEEDHAM.

WILLIAM L. NEEDHAM, born in Hollis, N. H., June 29, 1823; died

Sept. 13, 1873; married June 13, 1848, Temperance Cutts of Goshen, N.H. She was born Oct. 4, 1816. Children:—

1. WARREN F., b. July 9, 1851, d. March 8, 1895.
2. HANNAH M., b. April 1, 1854, d. July 3, 1862.
3. ALICE R., b. July 24, 1856, m. Harry H. Morse. (See Morse gen.)
4. ADDIE L., b. Feb. 6, 1859, d. March 26, 1874.

NEWELL.

JOHN NEWELL settled in Lyndeborough and was a miller where the Colburn, or Buttrick, mill is. But little information is available about him. It is said of him that he ran a circular saw for over fifty years and never received an injury sufficient to draw blood. He was the first inventor of the spiral wire spring bed; and has invented or aided in perfecting many useful articles. He married first, Dec. 14, 1847, Eliza J., daughter of John and Sally (Tinker) Gage. She was born Feb. 24, 1832; died Aug. 18, 1856. He married second, Jan. 25, 1854, Harriet Gage, a sister of his first wife. She was born Feb. 3, 1820; died July 3, 1874. Children by first wife:—

1. ELIZA J., b. Nov. 24, 1850, m. Aug. 22, 1866, Charles H. Lee, res. at Hancock.
2. CHARLES M., d. Aug. 2, 1853.

Children by second wife:—

3. HARRIET.
4. IDA B.

NICHOLS.

WILLIAM E. NICHOLS, son of John W. and Lavisa (Allard) Nichols; born Jan. 23, 1873; married March 14, 1900, Florence A., daughter of Henry H. and Deborah J. (Smith) Joslin. She was born March 18, 1883. Children:—

1. FLORENCE E., b. March 21, 1901.
2. JOHN W., b. Oct. 11, 1902.

ORDWAY.

JOHN ORDWAY, born Sept. 27, 1736; died at Lyndeborough, April 13, 1827; married Mary ——. She was born Aug. 15, 1736; died at Lyndeborough, Sept. 11, 1817. He was the first of the Ordway family to come to Lyndeborough. He settled on the mountain on land which is now the farms known as the Moses Chenery place, where Charles J. Cummings now lives, and the Pratt place, now owned by David G. Dickey. Afterward the family bought the land now generally known as the Ordway place.

It is probable that John Ordway was twice married, and that there were children by the second marriage. Huse Karr married Sally Ordway, and she was probably a descendant of a child by the second mar-

riage. We have tried in vain to find some more complete record of this first of the Ordway family of Lyndeborough. He was undoubtedly one of the very earliest settlers on the Mountain side. Children :—

1. TIMOTHY, +
2. JAMES, +
3. FANNIE, b. Sept. 3, 1771, d. 1858.
4. AMOS, b. Feb. 20, 1773.
5. ENOCH.
6. MOSES.
7. TRUSTIM.
8. JOHN, b. March 7, 1778.

Enoch Ordway, 2nd, married June 29, 1824, Hannah Whiting, both of Lyndeborough.

TIMOTHY ORDWAY, son of John and Mary Ordway, born Nov. 22, 1767; married Phebe ———; born Nov. 13, 1765. He died March 20, 1853. She died Jan. 10, 1851. Children :—

1. ENOCH, b. Aug. 5, 1794, d. May 15, 1833.
2. TIMOTHY, +
3. PHEBE, b. June 27, 1802.
4. JONATHAN I., b. Jan. 6, 1810, d. Feb. 5, 1829.

TIMOTHY ORDWAY, son of Timothy and Phebe ———, born Oct. 25, 1796; married March 23, 1824, Susan, daughter of William and Jane (Quigley) McAlvin of Fracestown. She was born May 28, 1798; died Jan. 17, 1879. He died March 10, 1882. Children :—

1. MARY ELIZABETH, b. June 28, 1824, d. March 22, 1897.
2. PHEBE JANE, b. May 28, 1826, m. Charles Woodward.
(See Woodward gen.)
3. MOSES G. W., b. Aug. 26, 1829, d. Feb. 27, 1852.
4. MARTHA ANNA, b. April 4, 1831.
5. JOHN C., +
6. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 8, 1837, m. Olive Mansfield.
7. JAMES, b. Feb. 22, 1840.

Walter Ordway, b. July 29, 1850.

Mary Jane Ordway, b. Oct. 26, 1865; m. G. H. Hodkin.

Res. at Temple.

Josie Ordway, b. June 28, 1867.

JOHN C. ORDWAY, son of Timothy and Susan (McAlvin) Ordway, born Nov. 18, 1834; married Oct. 18, 1860, Phebe A., daughter of William and Ann B. (Pierce) Metcalf of Medford, Mass. She was born July 25, 1840. After his marriage he lived for a time on the homestead farm, and later bought the Bixby or Farrington place at the centre. In 1886 he removed to Milford. Children :—

1. WILLIS E., b. April 19, 1865, m. Jan. 25, 1897, Mrs. Nellie Gibbard of Winchendon, Mass. Works for the Charles Blake Piano Co. Res. at Roxbury, Mass.
2. NELLIE B., b. Dec. 12, 1867, m. April 29, 1886, Ernest B. Peabody of Milford. Two children: Hazel A. and Helen N.
3. LENA G., b. Jan. 20, 1883.

JAMES ORDWAY, son of John and Mary Ordway; born Sept. 27, 1769; married Dec. 22, 1791, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Sewall and Phebe (Putnam) Goodrich. She was born Jan. 18, 1772; died July 9, 1852. He died Sept. 13, 1804. Children:—

1. SEWALL G., b. Dec. 28, 1796.
2. JOHN, b. Jan. 22, 1800.

OSGOOD.

ROBERT B. OSGOOD, born April 13, 1792; married Aug. 24, 1814, Susannah Senter of Lyndeborough. She was born June 29, 1792; died March 11, 1883. He died Sept. 28, 1870. Mr. Osgood lived for many years on a small farm a few rods west of the Nathan Richardson place. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a one-armed man, and much given to fishing the trout brooks of the town. He was an expert in that sport and was successful where others failed. Children:—

1. DAVID W., b. June 12, 1818, d. Feb. 6, 1891.
2. ELIZABETH A., b. Sept. 4, 1822, d. Nov. 21, 1844.
3. MARY A., b. April 16, 1826, m. Edwin Willoby of Milford, d. Aug. 16, 1882.
4. SUSAN M., b. May 2, 1828, m. Gardner Bowen.
5. ANSON A., b. Sept. 20, 1831. Was a soldier in the Civil War. Res. in Hudson, N. H.

PALMER.

CAPT. ASA PALMER came from Pelham, N. H., in 1812, and settled on a farm at North Lyndeborough. He was born Aug. 2, 1773; died Aug. 24, 1851; married Mary Fletcher of Pelham, May 12, 1802. She was born Sept. 20, 1780; died July 25, 1857. Children:—

1. DAVID F., b. in Pelham, Feb. 27, 1803, d. June 30, 1868.
He was pastor of Royal Oak Presbyterian Church in Marion, Va., for twenty-four years.
2. ASA, b. in Pelham, Oct. 22, 1804, m. Mary A. Dow.
3. EBEN, +
4. THERON, +
5. WILLIAM H., b. in Pelham, m. Eliza Newhall.
6. JOSEPH B., b. in Lyndeborough, June 12, 1813, d. Oct. 1, 1860.
7. MOSES, b. in Lyndeborough, Nov. 28, 1815, d. in infancy.

8. CHARLES, b. in Lyndeborough, April 7, 1817, m. Caroline Newhall.
9. MARY E., b. in Lyndeborough, April 15, 1820, m. John McLaughlin. Res. in Claremont.
10. MOSES, b. in Lyndeborough, March 21, 1826, d. in infancy.

EBEN PALMER, son of Asa and Mary (Fletcher) Palmer, born in Pelham, N. H., Feb. 7, 1807; married Sarah J., daughter of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell of Lyndeborough, Jan. 31, 1839. She was born July 15, 1818; died Jan. 30, 1841. He died March 16, 1849. Child:—

1. EBEN J., b. in Lyndeborough. Was a soldier in the Civil War and d. at Baton Rouge, La., June 30, 1863. (See Chap. X.)

THERON PALMER, son of Asa and Mary (Fletcher) Palmer, born in Pelham, Feb. 25, 1809; died March 12, 1879; married Nov. 21, 1837, Hannah, daughter of Isaiah and Deborah (Clark) Parker. She was born in Lyndeborough, July 4, 1813; died Feb. 20, 1841. They removed to Salem, Mass. Child:—

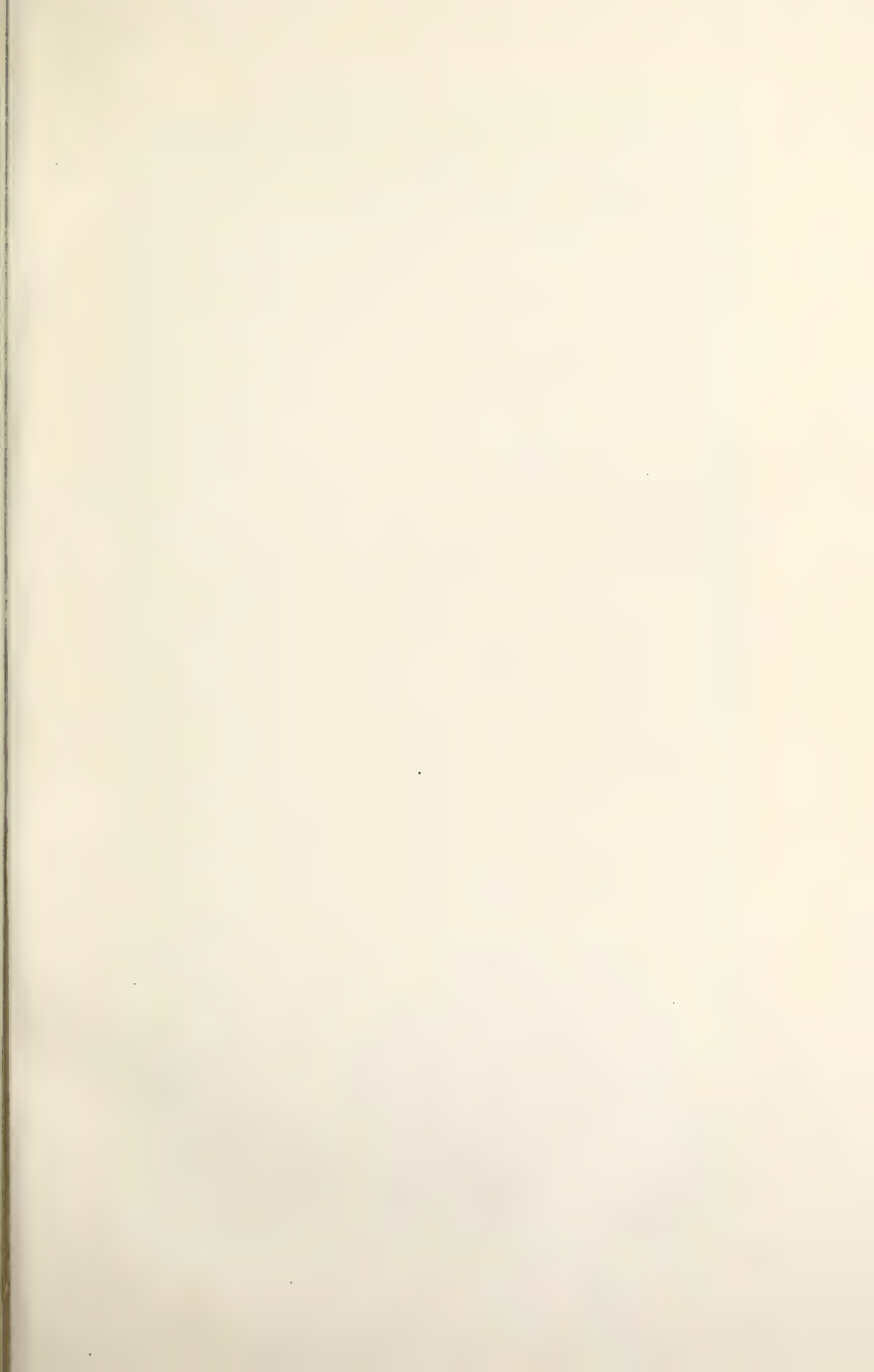
1. THERON, b. in Lyndeborough, d. April 1, 1841.

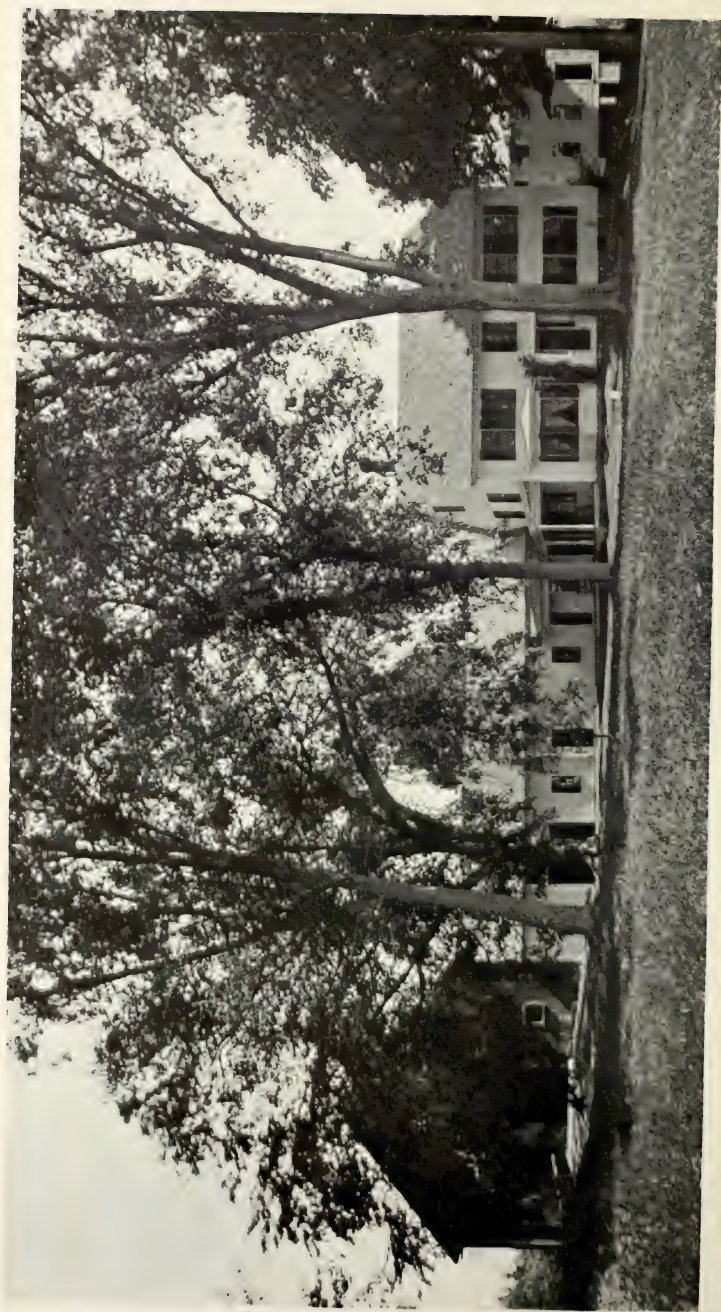
PARKER.

JONATHAN PARKER settled at North Lyndeborough on what is known as the "tavern stand," where George Barnes now lives. He married Hannah Clark, daughter of Maj. Peter Clark of Revolutionary fame. Little can be learned about him. There were several children born to them but there is record of only one, Willard, who was born in Lyndeborough, Sept. 2, 1800. He became a very noted surgeon, was graduated at Harvard College in 1826, commenced the study of medicine under John C. Warren in Harvard University, and received the degree of M.D. in 1830. He was appointed professor of anatomy in the Vermont Medical College. In 1836 he was appointed professor of surgery in the Cincinnati Medical College, and afterward spent some time in the hospitals of London and Paris. In 1839, he became professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, which place he resigned after a service of 30 years. In 1865, he was elected president of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, succeeding the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott. In 1870 he received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton College. He died April 25, 1884.

ISAIAH PARKER, born in Chelmsford, Mass., March 31, 1778. Came to Lyndeborough in 1807; married Deborah Clark, daughter of Maj. Peter Clark, Dec. 2, 1801. She was born May 30, 1782; died Nov. 2, 1857. He died June 22, 1859. Children:—

1. DEBORAH, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., April 11, 1803. Thrown from a wagon and killed Dec. 13, 1827.
2. CHARLES, +





"ORCHARD FARM," RESIDENCE OF G. W. PARKER.

3. ELMIRA, b. in Lyndeborough, July 17, 1808, d. Feb. 4, 1809.
4. HANNAH, b. in Lyndeborough, July 4, 1813, m. Theron Palmer of Lyndeborough, Nov. 21, 1837. Rem. to Salem, Mass., d. Feb. 20, 1841.
5. ANNA, b. in Lyndeborough, March 15, 1816, d. April 4, 1816.

CHARLES PARKER, son of Isaiah and Deborah (Clark) Parker, was born May 24, 1805; married first, Abigail W. Jones, daughter of Benjamin and Chloe (Farrington) Jones, Oct. 18, 1827. She was born Aug. 15, 1804; died Sept. 8, 1846. Married second, Eliza A. Fuller, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Chenery) Fuller, Feb. 10, 1848. She was born Dec. 7, 1825; died July 19, 1900, at Manchester, N. H. He lived on the turnpike road where H. D. Gage now lives. He was representative to the General Court in 1855. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. CHARLES H., b. Oct. 15, 1829, d. Sept. 1, 1853.
2. ISAIAH C., b. March 25, 1832. Was in U. S. Navy during the Civil War. Res. in the west.
3. HANNAH D., b. Dec. 1, 1834, m. William W. Curtis of Lyndeborough. (See Curtis gen.)
4. ANN M., b. Feb. 21, 1843, d. Nov. 12, 1843.
Children by second wife:—
5. MINA M., b. Dec. 16, 1850, d. March 22, 1853.
6. GEORGE H., b. Aug. 10, 1854. Res. in Manchester, N. H.

PARKER.

JOSIAH M. PARKER came to Lyndeborough from Amherst, N. H., in 1856, and settled on the farm Lot 19 in "Perham Corner." He was born in Hollis, Sept. 20, 1804; died Aug. 10, 1885; married Maria Cash of Amherst. She was born Oct. 9, 1809. Children, all born in Amherst:—

1. SARAH M., b. October, 1834.
2. EDMUND J., +
3. ABBIE R., b. April 25, 1839, m. Harvey Perham. (See Perham gen.)
4. JOHN T., +
5. ADDIE M., b. August, 1841.
6. GEORGE W., +
7. AMELIA L., b. April, 1844, d. Dec. 6, 1859.

EDMUND J. PARKER, son of Josiah and Maria (Cash) Parker, born Jan. 16, 1834; married first, Lizzie Howe of Nashua, Jan. 20, 1869. She was born Dec. 23, 1846; died July 26, 1872; married second, Lydia Coffin of Nashua, N. H., May 6, 1873. She was born Aug. 26, 1845. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children: Myrtie A., Cary E.

JOHN T. PARKER, son of Josiah and Maria (Cash) Parker, born June 29, 1837; married first, Rhoda Brown of Auburn, N. H., Nov. 28, 1867. She was born Dec. 6, 1840; died Jan. 3, 1869; married second, Sarah Smith of Milford, N. H., June 2, 1869. She was born June 26, 1849. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. GRACE E., b. June 14, 1874.
2. CORA L., b. Nov. 13, 1876.

GEORGE W. PARKER, son of Josiah M. and Maria (Cash) Parker, b. Dec. 25, 1843; married Sybil P., daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Blanchard of Lyndeborough, Dec. 7, 1867. She was born Oct. 6, 1838. What is known as "Perham Corner" is the largest fruit-growing section of the town. Nearly every farmer there is more or less engaged in it, and Mr. Parker has as extensive orchards as any if not the most extensive. His trees are carefully cultivated and fertilized and when the winters are favorable has immense crops of peaches, plums, etc. There is a spring on his farm, the waters of which are said to be medicinal to a considerable extent. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children:—

1. WALTER G., +
2. ELMER B., +
3. FRED B., b. Feb. 20, 1875.

WALTER G. PARKER, son of George W. and Sybil (Blanchard) Parker, born April 21, 1867; married Alice M., daughter of George M. and Maria (Colburn) Bradley, June 4, 1895. Child:—

1. EDITH LOUISE, b. Aug. 16, 1901.

ELMER B. PARKER, son of George W. and Sybil (Blanchard) Parker, born Jan. 19, 1872; married April 19, 1893, Lulu E., daughter of George S. and Ellen Pollard McAllister of Lyndeborough. She was born Sept. 6, 1874. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. CLARA LOUISE, b. Jan. 20, 1896, d. July 14, 1896.
2. HAROLD POLLARD, b. July 22, 1897.
3. ROLAND ELMER, b. Sept. 4, 1900.
4. GEORGE A., b. April 9, 1904.

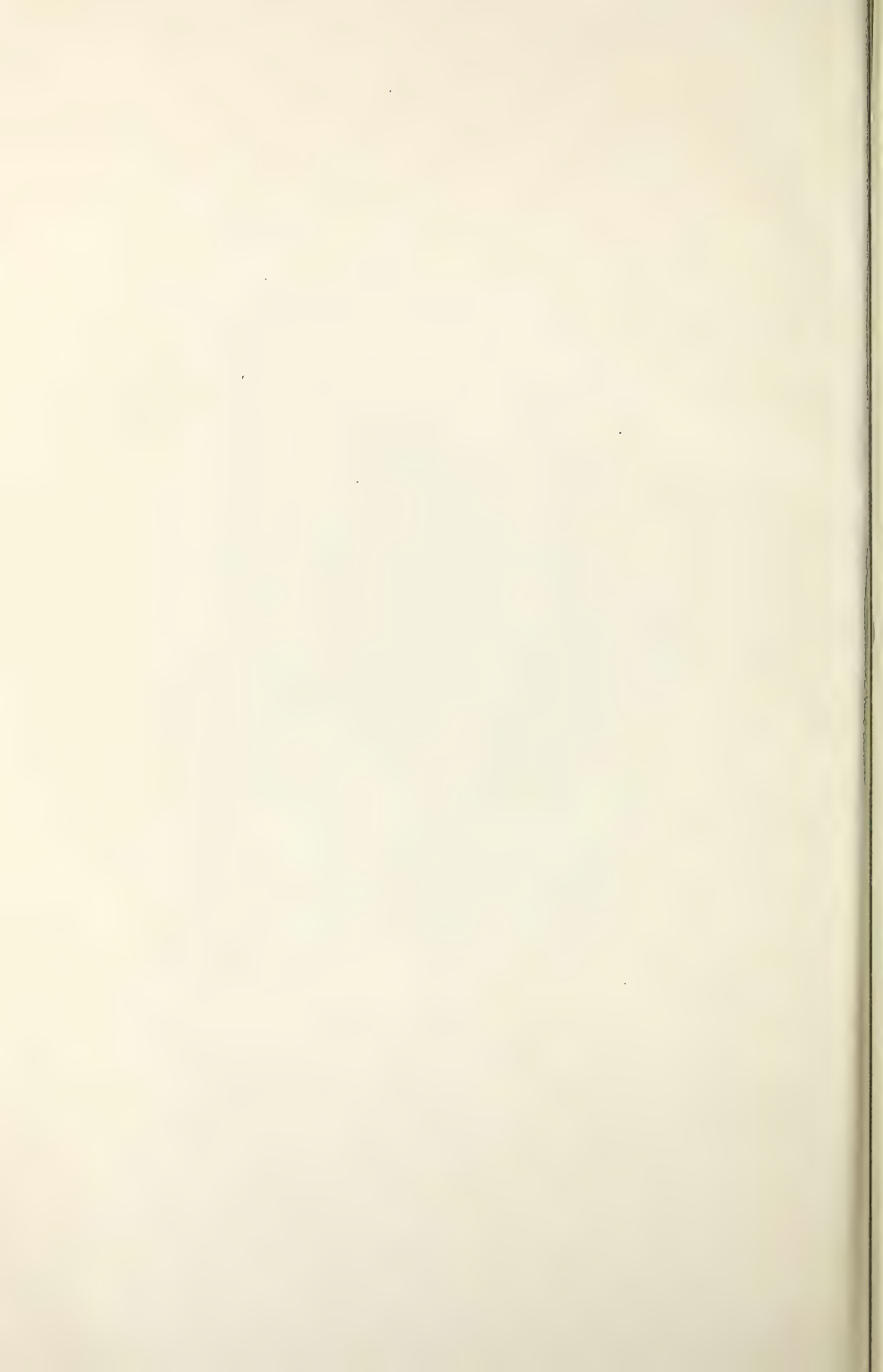
PARRY.

EDWARD PARRY, born Dec. 20, 1827; married Nov. 26, 1855, Sarah E., daughter of Aran and Betsey (Loring) Youlen. She was born April 11, 1837, in Boston. He came to Lyndeborough from Boston in 1887 and settled on the E. P. Spalding place. He died Jan. 27, 1905. Children:—

1. HENRIETTA G., b. Dec. 11, 1859, d. July 30, 1867.
2. EDITH F., b. Jan. 16, 1861.
3. JAMES E., b. Aug. 20, 1863.
4. LOIS M., b. March 13, 1869, d. May 4, 1875.



G. W. Parker.



PATCH.

DEA. ABRAM PATCH, b. April 3, 1798; married first, Dec. 2, 1819, Sally Dodge of Wenham, Mass. She was born March 15, 1800; died Oct. 27, 1863; married second, Oct. 27, 1864, Phebe, daughter of Dea. Benjamin and Sarah (Clark) Goodrich. She was born Dec. 24, 1818, and died May 10, 1904. He died Aug. 8, 1880, at Danvers, Mass. He lived on the Edward Page Spalding place north of the mountain. He came to Lyndeborough from Beverly, Mass., about 1824. He was probably the third owner of the above-mentioned farm, E. P. Spalding being the fourth. Mr. Patch was a quiet, retiring man, of a deeply religious nature, and was esteemed and respected in the community. Of his children, all by his first wife, the four younger were born in Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. ANNA D., b. in Wenham, Mass., March 17, 1820, m. Dec. 22, 1842, William Peabody of Wenham, Mass. She d. Dec. 5, 1861.
2. ABRAM, b. Jan. 2, 1822, at Beverly, Mass., m. June 7, 1843, Harriet N. Kimball of Hamilton, Mass. He d. Sept. 4, 1900.
3. JOSEPH, b. April 16, 1823, at Beverly, Mass., d. June 17, 1851.
4. SARAH, b. May 30, 1825, d. Oct. 11, 1841.
5. MARY C., b. June 25, 1827, m. Aug. 5, 1858, Thomas Hoyt of Beverly, Mass. She d. Nov. 28, 1877.
6. ELIZABETH M., b. Nov. 7, 1828, m. March 14, 1848, Enoch F. Knowlton of Hamilton, Mass.
7. MARTHA, b. June 27, 1831, m. March 20, 1849, George W. Parsons of Gloucester, Mass., d. Sept. 14, 1885.

PATCH.

EDWIN N. PATCH, born in Hollis, N. H., July 15, 1824; married Olive, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Abbott) Chamberlain of Lyndeborough, Sept. 23, 1847. She was born Jan. 20, 1828; died Oct. 9, 1898. He died June 9, 1892. Mr. Patch was a quiet, unassuming man, highly respected by all who knew him. He came to Lyndeborough from Hollis, N. H., in 1845, and bought the farm where Joseph Chamberlain first built. He was a very industrious man and much improved the property. Children:—

1. MILDRED, b. Sept. 9, 1848, d. Sept. 18, 1848.
2. EDWIN O., +
3. IDA B., b. May 28, 1857.
4. AMELIA O., b. April 29, 1860.

EDWIN ORLANDO PATCH, son of Edwin and Olive (Chamberlain) Patch, born Aug. 11, 1851; married first, Lizzie P., daughter of Rev.

Erastus B. Claggett; married second, Augusta S. Trundy of Addison, Me, Nov. 8, 1887. She was born Dec. 12, 1858.

PATTERSON.

Walter C. Patterson, son of William and Mary L. (Smith) Patterson of Wilton; married Nov. 24, 1886, Sylvia Irene Cram, daughter of Charles H. and Sarah (Van Buskirk) Cram. She was born at Lacon, Ill., June 28, 1864. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. ETHEL E., b. March 18, 1888.
2. LEON A., b. Jan. 17, 1893.

PEARSONS.

AMOS PEARSONS of Reading, Mass., married in 1758, Elizabeth Nichols of Reading. She was born 1732. Children:—

1. ABIGAIL, m. Timothy Pearsons.
2. HIRAM, m. in Vermont.
3. AMOS, m. — Balch.
4. ELIZABETH, m. Micah Barron of Lyndeborough.
5. EBEN, +
6. DIDYMUS, m. Sarah Elliott in Amherst.
7. DANIEL, +

EBEN PEARSONS, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Nichols) Pearsons; born in Reading, Mass., June 19, 1768; married Sept. 8, 1791, Esther Holt of Wilton. She was born July 25, 1766; died July 15, 1839. He died May 22, 1852. Children:—

1. ESTHER, b. in Wilton, Nov. 11, 1792, m. Ephraim Putnam. (See Putnam gen.)
2. EBENEZER, +
3. ABIGAIL, b. in Wilton Aug. 16, 1800, m. Mark Hadley. (See Hadley gen.)
4. WILLARD, b. in Lyndeborough, May 21, 1806, m. Aug. 8, 1833, Ann P. Child of Medford, Mass., rem. to Woburn, Mass., d. March 31, 1841. Child: Julia A., Abbie F., Mary M.

EBENEZER PEARSONS, son of Eben and Esther (Holt) Pearsons; born in Lyndeborough Jan. 21, 1797; married Joanna, daughter of James and Sarah (Huse) Karr. She was born April 6, 1803; died Aug. 5, 1874. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. EBENEZER BROOKS, +
2. JOANNA A., b. Oct. 15, 1829, m. Levi H. Carter, rem. to Lawrence, Mass.
3. SARAH A., b. March 29, 1832, m. Richard Kent of Lawrence, Mass.

4. JAMES P., b. July 21, 1834, m. Amelia Drake of Washington, D. C.

EBENEZER BROOKS PEARSONS, son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Karr) Pearsons; born Jan. 23, 1827; married March 17, 1850, Cyrene Towns of Newfield, Me. She was born 1827; died in Hancock, Feb. 26, 1854. Children:—

1. CLARA M., b. in Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 23, 1850.
2. ELIZA B., b. in Lyndeborough Aug. 20, 1852.

DANIEL PEARSONS, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Nichols) Pearsons; born in Reading, Mass., 1764; married Patience Kimball, born 1763.

There is some question whether Daniel Pearsons was ever a resident of Lyndeborough. The writer can find no record to show that he was, but some of his descendants think he was and that some of his children were born here. Jesse, one of the sons, married Betsey, daughter of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell of Lyndeborough. Hannah, a daughter, married Daniel Chamberlain, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cram) Chamberlain of Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. BETSY, m. George Reed of Woburn, Mass.
2. AMOS, rem. to New York.
3. HARRIET.
4. SALLY.
5. JESSE, m. Betsey Boutwell.
6. HANNAH, m. Daniel Chamberlain, d. July 29, 1873.
7. JOHN, b. 1792, rem. to Bradford, Vt.

PERHAM.

OLIVER PERHAM was a Revolutionary soldier. (See Chap. VII.) Soon after the close of the war he came to Lyndeborough from Chelmsford, Mass., and settled in the southeast part of the town since known as "Perham Corner." He was born in 1761 and died Dec. 5, 1846. He married first, Mary Pierce; married second, Anna Pierce. Anna and Mary were sisters, and relatives of Gov. Pierce of New Hampshire. The dates of their birth and death are not in the records given us, nor do we know just when Oliver Perham came to Lyndeborough. Children, all by Anna (Pierce) Perham:—

1. OLIVER 2ND., +
2. JOHN, +
3. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 20, 1793.
4. ASA, b. Aug. 12, 1795, m. Anna A. Gray of Wilton.
5. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 17, 1802, m. Abigail Melendy of Wilton.
6. DAVID, +
7. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 30, 1808.
8. ANNA, b. May 20, 1812, m. Charles H. Holt of Lyndeborough. (See Holt gen.)

9. & 10. POLLY and JESSIE, (twins), d. in infancy.

OLIVER PERHAM, son of Oliver and Anna (Pierce) Perham; born July 9, 1788; married November, 1810, Patty, daughter of Joel and Polly (Coburn) Holt of Wilton. They had five daughters and two sons born in Wilton: Polly, Dolly, Anna, Oliver, Sarah J., Joel H. and Rachel.

OLIVER PERHAM, son of Oliver and Patty (Holt) Perham, born in Wilton, Nov. 17, 1819; died in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 24, 1879; married Jan. 5, 1847, Rebecca, daughter of James L. and Hannah (Baldwin) Clark. She was born Feb. 26, 1824; died Dec. 15, 1893. He resided part of his life in Lyndeborough on lot 60, where his son, Charles L., lives. Children:—

1. GEORGE O., b. May 12, 1848, d. Aug. 19, 1849.
2. BROOKS C., b. Oct. 24, 1851, d. Feb. 9, 1853.
3. CHARLES L., +
4. GEORGIANNA B., b. July 23, 1856, d. Sept. 30, 1871.
5. WILLIS C., +

CHARLES LINDSEY PERHAM, son of Oliver and Rebecca (Clark) Perham, born Jan. 3, 1854; married Feb. 16, 1878, Emma, daughter of Joseph H. and Harriet N. (Hopkins) Tarbell of Mt. Vernon. She was born Aug. 29, 1855. He is an energetic and prosperous farmer, and lives on the "Lindsey" Clark homestead, lot 60. Has been selectman a number of terms and road agent for several years. Child:—

1. BERTHA GERTRUDE, b. Oct. 20, 1884, m. L. Nute Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)

WILLIS CLARK PERHAM, son of Oliver and Rebecca (Clark) Perham, born July 18, 1859; married April 9, 1883, Annie S., daughter of Solon and Eliza (Jones) Richardson of Lyndeborough. She died Nov. 16, 1896. They spent the early part of their married life in Lyndeborough, but on account of Mrs. Perham's ill health removed to California, where she died. He resides in North Pomona, Cal.

JOHN PERHAM, son of Oliver and Anna (Pierce) Perham, born June 16, 1790; married Polly Pearsons of Milford, N. H. She was born June 3, 1792. Children:—

1. JOHN, 2ND., b. Dec. 26, 1817, in Cambridgeport, Mass., m. Caroline P. Braman of Boston, Nov. 13, 1841. She was b. Nov. 17, 1816, d. Nov. 18, 1888. He d. Aug. 31, 1878.
2. OTIS, b. Dec. 27, 1819, d. Nov. 23, 1901.
3. EBEN, b. July 29, 1823, in Lowell, Mass., d. Oct. 23, 1849.
4. HARVEY, +

HARVEY PERHAM, son of John and Polly (Pearsons) Perham, born Sept. 1, 1826; married Feb. 10, 1862, Abbie R., daughter of Josiah M.



Charles L. Perham

and Maria (Cash) Parker. She was born April 25, 1839, in Amherst, N. H. He died Jan. 29, 1902. Children:—

1. MINNIE A., b. July 22, 1865, d. June 26, 1893.
2. WILLARD H., +
3. NETTIE A., b. Aug. 1, 1872.
4. JOHN L., b. Nov. 9, 1876.

WILLARD H. PERHAM, son of Harvey and Abbie R. (Parker) Perham, born Sept. 20, 1867; married V. Kate, daughter of James M. and Melissa (Lang) Jackson of Amherst, Oct. 14, 1899.

DAVID PERHAM, son of Oliver and Anna (Pierce) Perham, born April 28, 1805; married Lucy W. Symonds of Milford, Jan. 15, 1835. She was born Oct. 16, 1814. He died April 20, 1873. Removed to Milford, April 30, 1860. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. LUCY J., b. May 9, 1836.
1. HANNAH S., b. Feb. 27, 1838, d. June 30, 1850.
3. DAVID M., b. March 10, 1844.
4. MARY A., b. June 3, 1846, d. Jan. 18, 1859.
5. J. PIERCE, b. July 30, 1848, d. Nov. 8, 1879.

PERSONS.

MOSES PERSONS was the oldest son of Moses Persons of Wilmington, Mass., who was a private in the company of Capt. Cadwalder Ford. Enlisted as a minute man March 9, 1775. He served twenty-one days and then re-enlisted and served to the credit of the town of Wilmington until the close of the Revolutionary War. He was a volunteer and went to Portsmouth in the War of 1812.

Moses Persons, the son, was born Aug. 22, 1782, in Wilmington, Mass.; married in 1804, Susanna Wyman, eldest daughter of Jesse Wyman of Woburn, Mass. She was born Oct. 9, 1785 in Woburn, Mass. He came to Lyndeborough from Reading, Mass., and settled on the farm since known as the Annie Fish place.

This family has a most excellent record for service in both the Revolutionary War and the War of the Rebellion. Three sons of Jessie W. Persons served in the Civil War, Captain Alonzo, Corporal Oscar and Herbert as drummer boy. Susan B. Persons married Samuel Richardson, then of Woburn, and four of their sons served long and honorably in the Civil War; Samuel, the second son, a young man of sterling character, died from sufferings in Andersonville prison. William A. Persons gave his life for his country, and rests in a lonely grave in Louisiana, Joseph Persons served in the Civil War, also his son Edwin, who died in camp. H. Celenda Persons married Josiah Watson and lost her only son Geranda J., who served in the Cavalry and died from exposure and hardships. This family removed to Woburn, Mass., and at this writing, Alvah A. is the only one living. Children, all but eldest born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MOSES J., b. in Reading, Mass., April 11, 1805.
2. JESSE W., b. Nov. 15, 1806.

3. SUSAN B., b. June 7, 1808.
4. WILLIAM A., b. Feb. 18, 1810.
5. RANDOLPH, b. Dec. 22, 1811.
6. SUBMIT R., b. June 21, 1815.
7. HEPSEY C., b. June 28, 1817.
8. JOSEPH, b. June 21, 1819.
9. JAMES, b. July 31, 1821.
10. LOIS HOLT, b. Sept. 8, 1824.
11. ALVAH A., b. Oct. 16, 1826.

PETTENGILL.

FRANK A. PETTENGILL, son of Watson and Kathleen (Hemphill) Pettengill; born Nov. 3, 1873, in Acworth; married March 31, 1897, Clara, daughter of William N. and Lois (Holt) Ryerson. She was born Nov. 5, 1878. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. EDITH E., b. July 12, 1897.
2. LOTTIE E., b. June 16, 1899.
3. CHESTER, b. June 18, 1904.

PLUMMER.

DANIEL PLUMMER came from Goffstown in 1835 and settled on the farm in North Lyndeborough, now owned by the Needham family. He remained there until 1854, when he returned to Goffstown. The children born at Lyndeborough were:—

1. ABBY S.
2. PERSIS D.
3. JULIA A.
4. MARY E.

POWERS.

EDWARD POWERS, born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1836; married Honora Shea of County Carey, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1861. She was born Dec. 23, 1839. Lived in Perham Corner; died April 29, 1891. Children:—

1. FRANK H., b. in Milford, N. H., Jan. 7, 1862, d. March 12, 1886.
2. MARY E., b. in Lyndeborough, May 19, 1866.
3. JULIA H. b. in Lyndeborough, Sept. 7, 1867.
4. AGNES H., b. in Lyndeborough, April 3, 1869, d. Dec. 20, 1873.
5. ANNIE M., b. in Lyndeborough, Feb. 8, 1871.
6. WILLIE E., b. in Lyndeborough, Oct. 30, 1873.
7. JOHN M., b. in Lyndeborough, April 16, 1875, d. April 19, 1875.

8. NELLIE A., b. Nov. 20, 1876.

PRATT.

AMOS PRATT, born at North Reading, Mass., July 8, 1811; married first, Almira Mudge of Danvers, Mass. She was born Jan. 14, 1817; died Feb. 6, 1852; married second, Hannah Mudge. She was born Nov. 10, 1809; died March 31, 1868. He was a man much respected in the community for his sterling honesty and upright dealing. He was moderator of the town meetings seven years, selectman two years, and overseer of the poor ten years. He removed to Danvers, Mass., in 1856. Children born in Lyndeborough, by first wife:—

1. FIDELIA T., b. July 12, 1840.
2. EMILY J., b. Sept. 1, 1842.
3. GEORGE, b. May 14, 1845, m. March 26, 1873, Lucy J. Spiller of Ipswich, Mass.

PROCTOR.

Among the English records in 1375 the Manor of Tottenham was held by George Beauchamp Proctor by bequest from his father, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor. The coat of arms was granted in 1436 and the shield is described as "Argent with two chevrons sable." The chevron is used to designate those families who came to England with William the Conqueror. The martlets without feet to show that the family had no landed estate and what they had must be won by the sword. It is claimed that John, Richard, George and Robert settled in Massachusetts between 1635 and 1643 and that they were descendants of Sir William above named, and were brothers. John, the first of this branch of the family, settled in Ipswich, coming in the ship "Susan and Ellen" in 1635, at forty years of age, with his wife Martha and two children, John, three years old, and Mary, one year. This son John was afterward known as "witchcraft John," being one of the victims of the witchcraft delusion and suffered the death penalty by hanging, Aug. 19, 1692. He was married twice, his last wife being a Thorndyke. He had fifteen children, and lived at what is now known as Proctor's Crossing on the Boston & Maine R. R., in Danvers, Mass. His daughter was first accused, her mother came to her defence, then she was charged with the crime, then the husband and father with the characteristic brusqueness of the race came to the defence, with the result that he was the only one of the family punished by death. His wife was condemned to die but for statutory reasons was not executed with her husband. When the time came that the law could be enforced, the delusion had passed, but by English law she was considered as dead, and consequently was not entitled to any benefit of her husband's estate until pardoned by the king four years later.

JOHN PROCTOR of the sixth generation from England was born in Danvers, Mass., Oct. 7, 1763, and was the first of the family to settle in Lyndeborough on the north side of the mountain. His father, Benja-

min, having given to two other sons the bulk of his property, John moved to Lyndeborough in the spring of 1792. John Carleton of Amherst, a grandson, said, "to the roughest part of Lyndeborough" and adds in parenthesis, "no wonder we are a rough set."

He married Ruth Southwick, a Quakeress, a descendant of Lawrence Southwick, and Cassandra whom Whittier has made the subject of a poem, and who was whipped and imprisoned and finally banished in 1659, dying in 1660 from starvation, privation and exposure. Crime, Quakerism.

Their first home was well up on the mountain-side, on land now owned by D. E. Proctor. The second home which he built in 1805 and occupied in September of that year, and where he died 30 years later is now the home of Merrill T. Spalding. He is described as a large man, very forceful. He died at the age of 72, May 1, 1836. His wife died Dec. 20, 1831. Children:—

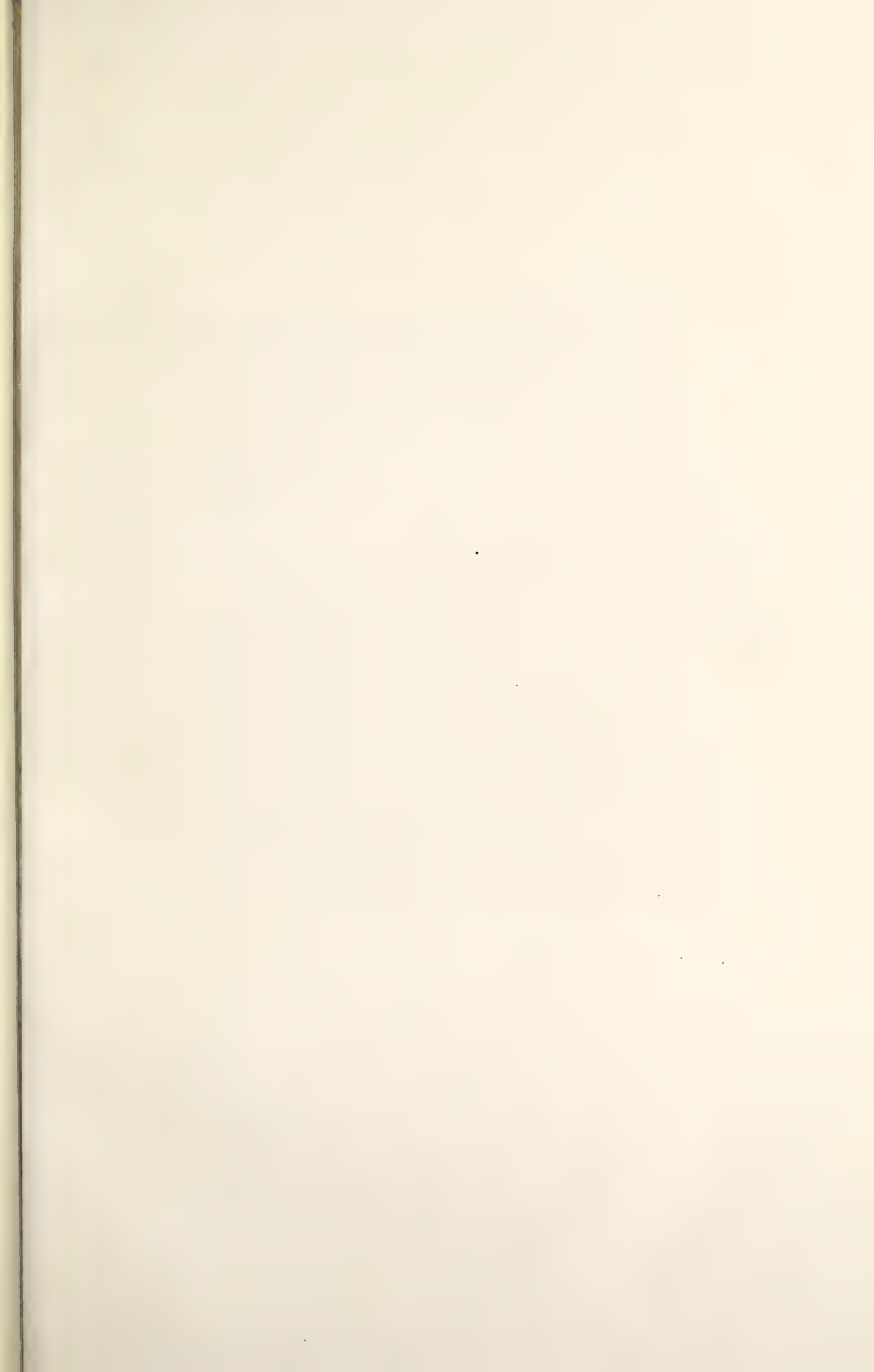
1. JOHN, b. in Danvers, Mass., March 18, 1788, m. Betsey Putnam of Danvers, Mass. He d. 1823. Three children, John, Elizabeth and Martha A.
2. MARY, b. in Danvers, April 2, 1791, m. Abel Hill, Jan. 22, 1814. (See Hill gen.)
3. SUSAN, b. Aug. 20, 1793, d. in childhood.
4. ELIZABETH, b. March 8, 1796, m. Dudley Carleton. (See Carleton gen.)
5. JOSEPH S., b. Sept. 12, 1799, m. Lois Perry, by whom he had six children. He d. Sept. 28, 1885, in Peabody, Mass.
6. DANIEL, +
7. SYLVESTER, +
8. HANNAH, b. Feb. 7, 1808, m. Emerson Bachelder, November, 1837, d. January, 1886.

DANIEL PROCTOR, son of John and Ruth (Southwick) Proctor, born March 6, 1802; married Feb. 18, 1827, Mary Perry of Dublin. She died in Weare, Feb. 9, 1871. He died in Temple, Feb. 17, 1869. She was born April 30, 1794. Children:—

1. JOHN, +
2. MARY, b. Aug. 7, 1830, m. Sept. 27, 1853, Hiram Favor of Weare. Res. at Nashua. Children: Sidney, Nellie, Proctor.
3. LYDIA, b. June 12, 1833, m. Sept. 27, 1857, David Grant. Rem. to Goffstown. Child: Harry.
4. SUSAN, b. Sept. 9, 1838, m. Jan. 4, 1898, Franklin Jaquith of Billerica, Mass.

Of these children, only Susan was born at Lyndeborough.

JOHN PROCTOR, son of Daniel and Mary (Perry) Proctor, born Jan. 4, 1828; married Oct. 16, 1856, Martha, daughter of Levi and Nancy





J. E. Davenport

(Wilkins) Fish of Middleton, Mass. She was born June 3, 1838. He lived at Danvers, Mass., many years, and enlisted from there in the 8th Mass. Regt., serving 10 months during the Civil War. He returned to the homestead farm at Lyndeborough in 1884, and has lived there since. He is a fine mechanic and carpenter. Children:—

1. CAROLYN, b. at Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1857, m. Atkins H. Bates of Salem, Mass. Res. at Salem. Children: William Proctor, b. July 14, 1881; Charles Howard, b. Nov. 28, 1885.
2. JOHN P., b. at Salem, Dec. 26, 1872.
3. JAMES A., b. at Salem, Feb. 2, 1882.

SYLVESTER PROCTOR, son of John and Ruth (Southwick) Proctor, born Sept. 5, 1805; married Sarah Hovey of Peterborough. She was born April 12, 1814; died Nov. 20, 1879. He died Oct. 22, 1867. He bought the Whitmarsh farm, containing 17 acres, of Micajah Pope of Boston, Feb. 20, 1829, the Allen lot from the D. N. Boardman heirs, June 5, 1850, which with the 40 acres he received from his father's estate, constituted the farm on which he lived, now owned by his son, D. E. Proctor. He was superintendent of the poor farm in 1845 and 1847 and again in 1857. He served in the same capacity in Milford in 1848-1854, the only years he was not a resident of Lyndeborough. He was a man who had the respect and esteem of the community. Children:—

1. DAVID EDWIN, +
2. ABBY SARAH, b. June 16, 1848, d. Sept. 14, 1854.
3. ALMEDA A., b. Aug. 5, 1851, d. Sept. 9, 1854.
4. JOSIE ABBY, b. June 5, 1856, m. John Merrill of Wilton, May 7, 1883.

DAVID EDWIN PROCTOR, son of Sylvester and Sarah (Hovey) Proctor; born March 5, 1843; married Jan. 10, 1867, Sarah M. daughter of Dea. John C. Goodrich of Lyndeborough. He was educated in the common schools of Lyndeborough and at Appleton Academy of Mont Vernon. On Aug. 14, 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted as a private in Co. B., 13th N. H. Infantry. (For his military career see Chap. X.) He joined the Grand Army of the Republic June 28, 1868, and has held many positions of trust in the order, being department commander in 1900. He joined the Masonic Order in 1883, and the I. O. O. F. in 1900. He served as town clerk in 1867-1868, and as selectman in 1869-1870. He was also census enumerator in 1870.

In 1871, he removed to Wilton and entered the employ of D. Gregg & Co. In 1872, he was made a partner in the firm, and in 1880 become sole proprietor. He has been an honored and influential citizen in his adopted town, serving as town treasurer three years, member of the school board six years, representative to the legislature in 1881-1882, and state senator, 1899-1900. In religion he is a liberal Congregationalist, with the faith that "God careth for the least of these."

Ever since his removal to Wilton he has kept in touch with the people

of his native town, and has manifested a warm interest in her material prosperity. He has given liberally of his means to support the social enterprises of the town, and has always been a familiar figure at its gatherings and celebrations. Children:—

1. FRANK EDWIN, b. in Lyndeborough Jan. 9, 1868, m. May 18, 1892, Ada R. Keyes of Wilton. Children: Robert W., Alice M., Lester G.
2. MARY EMMA, b. Aug. 7, 1872, m. Sept. 3, 1895, Fred B. Howe of Bolton, Mass. Children: Marion L., Edna L., Marjore P.
3. ARTHUR GOODRICH, b. July 13, 1877, d. April 7, 1878.
4. GEORGE SYLVESTER, b. Sept. 18, 1878, m. Sept. 2, 1903, Winifred J. French of Bedford. Child: Elizabeth F.
5. FRED WILLIS, b. July 12, 1883.

PUTNAM.*

The immigrant ancestor of probably three quarters of the Putnams of America was John Putnam, born in England about 1580. He married in England Priscilla —. His ancestry can be traced back through the Putnams and Puttenhames of County Bucks in England for many generations. John Putnam's grandfather could claim relationship to the great John Hampden and other illustrious families in England. John came to these shores in 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. The earliest record of him is in 1641, when he was granted land by the town in what is now Danvers,—to be a little more exact, that portion of Danvers known as Beaver Brook. Oak Knoll, the poet Whittier's home, was part of this grant, and the old well is still to be seen situated near the road and some few rods to the southeast of its present mansion. John Putnam and his sons soon had large possessions of real estate in that vicinity, and much of the land is even now in the possession of his descendants. The children of John Putnam were all born and baptized at Aston Abbots in Bucks county, England. They were: Elizabeth, baptized Dec. 20, 1612; Thomas, baptized March 7, 1614 (it was a granddaughter of this Thomas, Ann by name, who made herself notorious in 1692, as one of the bewitched girls during witchcraft times); John, baptized July 24, 1617; Nathaniel, baptized Oct. 11, 1619; Sara, baptized March 7, 1622; Phebe, baptized July 28, 1624; John, baptized May 27, 1627, known as Capt. John. Probably the most energetic and more truly of the stern Puritanical stock than either of his brothers.

Jacob, Ephraim and Nathaniel Putnam, who came to Salem-Canada were the children of Dea. Nathaniel Putnam, who lived at Danvers, Mass. It is said he also lived at North Reading for a time. If so, it was there his sons probably became acquainted with the Cram family, who were residents in that part of Reading set off to Wilmington.

DEA. NATHANIEL PUTNAM was of the fourth generation from John, the immigrant ancestor, viz., John, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Nathaniel. Children:—

*For a biographical sketch of the Putnams of Lyndeborough, see chapter XXXIII.

1. NATHANIEL, bap. Oct. 1, 1710, d. young.
2. JACOB, b. March 9, 1711.
3. NATHANIEL, b. April 4, 1714, d. young.
4. SARAH, b. June 1, 1716.
5. DEA. ARCHELAS, b. May 29, 1718.
6. DEA. EPHRAIM, +
7. HANNAH, b. March 4, 1721.
8. NATHANIEL, b. May 28, 1724.
9. MEHITABLE, b. Feb. 26, 1726.

DEA. EPHRAIM PUTNAM, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Roberts) Putnam, born in Danvers, Mass., Feb. 10, 1719; married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Holt) Cram of Lyndeborough. She was born June 27, 1719; died Oct. 15, 1777. He died Nov. 13, 1777. Children, all born in Lyndeborough but Ephraim.

1. HANNAH, b. Feb. 26, 1742, first white child, b. in Lyndeborough, m. Eleazer Woodward. (See Woodward gen.)
2. EPHRAIM, +
3. SARAH, b. June 8, 1746, m. John Bradford.
4. HULDAH, b. May 15, 1748, m. Nov. 26, 1768, Capt. Jonas Kidder. (See Kidder gen.)
5. JESSE, b. Sept. 21, 1750, d. in infancy.
6. DAVID, +
7. KETURAH, b. June 29, 1756, m. John Smith.
8. AARON, +
9. REBECCA, b. March 17, 1761, m. Capt. Ward Woodward of Brooklyn, Conn. (See Woodward gen.)
10. JOHN, m. Olive Barron, Nov. 30, 1784. Child: Olive, b. May 22, 1785.

DEA. EPHRAIM PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam; born in Danvers, Mass., June 15, 1744; married Lucy Spaulding. He died March 2, 1799. No further record of Lucy Spaulding has been obtained. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. EPHRAIM, +
2. DANIEL, +
3. SARAH, b. Jan. 16, 1773, m. David Cram. (See Cram gen.)
4. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 4, 1775.
5. ESTHER, b. April 9, 1777.
6. JOHN, b. July 15, 1781.

EPHRAIM PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Lucy (Spaulding) Putnam; born Oct. 20, 1768; married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Carkin of Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. EPHRAIM, b. Dec. 21, 1798, d. Nov. 13, 1800.

2. ELEAZER, +
3. SOLOMON, b. March 4, 1803, d. Nov. 24, 1814.
4. PRUDENCE, b. April 22, 1809, d. May 10, 1810.
5. HIRAM, b. April 28, 1811, d. Nov. 27, 1814.

ELEAZER PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Carkin) Putnam, born Jan. 8, 1801; married April 8, 1828, Mary A. daughter of Joseph and Mary (Archer-Burton) Marshall. She was born May 22, 1805; died July 3, 1867. He died Dec. 27, 1866. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ALBERT M., b. April 25, 1829, m. Jane C. Steele.
2. ADALINE E., b. March 4, 1833, m. William P. Steele. (See Steele gen.)
3. ERASTUS D., b. March 17, 1836, d. March 27, 1836.
4. ELBRIDGE G., b. June 9, 1840, d. Jan. 13, 1847.

DANIEL PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Lucy (Spaulding) Putnam; born Sept. 2, 1770; married Hannah, daughter of Adam and Abigail (Carleton) Johnson. Children:—

1. ISRAEL, +
2. LYDIA, b. Aug. 9, 1796, m. William Richardson of Lyndeborough. (See Richardson gen.)
3. BETSEY, b. Jan. 24, 1800, m. David Gage. (See Gage gen.)
4. HANNAH, b. Dec. 29, 1803, m. Robert Duren, d. Feb. 25, 1830.
5. DAVID JOHNSON, b. Oct. 9, 1808, d. March 9, 1847.

CAPT. ISRAEL PUTNAM, son of Daniel and Hannah (Johnson) Putnam, born Oct. 30, 1794; married first, Ruth, daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Ladd) Sargent of Lyndeborough. She was born Sept. 6, 1795; died July 21, 1845; married second, May 6, 1846, Mrs. Abigail (Abbott) Marshall, widow of James Marshall, and daughter of William and Eunice (Cram) Abbott. She was born Jan. 25, 1814; died Oct. 9, 1892. He died Feb. 2, 1869. Children:—

1. MARY ANGELINE, b. Oct. 1, 1818, m. Aug. 22, 1838, George Hartshorn of Lyndeborough. (See Hartshorn gen.)
2. WILLIAM R., b. Oct. 17, 1821, m. Dec. 7, 1851, Martha J., adopted dau. of Samuel and Sarah (Raymond) Hartshorn of Lyndeborough. She was b. Aug. 26, 1833. He d. Dec. 2, 1901, in Woburn, Mass.
3. DANIEL, b. Jan. 8, 1824, m. Sarah, dau. of Eli B. Smith of New Hampton. She was b. March 24, 1828. He prepared for college at New Hampton, graduated from Dartmouth in 1851. Is a teacher at the State Normal School at

Ypsilanti, Mich. Their children: Alice, Mary, Arthur, Ruth and William.

4. ISRAEL, b. Jan. 14, 1826, m. Luther Andrews of Claremont.
5. HANNAH, b. Aug. 4, 1830, m. Dec. 2, 1852, A. Kneeland Lewis of Wilton. Their children are Orlina, Sargent B., and Annie S.
6. SUMNER, Aug. 4, 1833, m. Abby, dau. of Willard Pearsons of Woburn, Mass.

By second wife:—

7. ABBY, b. June 22, 1847, d. Oct. 21, 1858.
8. LETITIA, b. Jan. 13, 1850, m. Dec. 25, 1871, David McGinley of Houlton, Me. He was b. June 14, 1849. Their child: Abbie Winnifred, b. Nov. 14, 1872, m. March 29, 1892, Samuel Webster of Wilton.

DAVID PUTNAM, known as "Ensign David" and son of Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam, b. May 6, 1753; married Mrs. Abigail (Carleton) Johnson, widow of John Johnson, who was killed or died in the Revolutionary War. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. AMY, b. March 6, 1779, m. Gideon Cram. (See Cram gen.)
2. TIMOTHY, +
3. ABIGAIL, b. June 1, 1785.
4. DAVID, +
5. SARAH, b. Aug. 19, 1793, m. Jonathan Clark. (See Clark gen.)

COL. TIMOTHY PUTNAM, son of "Ensign" David and Abigail (Carleton Johnson) Putnam, born May 20, 1782; married first, Rachel, daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Dale) Dascomb of Wilton, in 1807. She was born Nov. 15, 1785; died April 14, 1838; married second, Patty Cheever of Lowell, Mass. He died June 11, 1847. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. LEONARD, b. Dec. 13, 1807. Rem. to the South.
2. OSGOOD CARLETON, b. Sept. 30, 1810, d. Oct. 11, 1813.
3. MARIA, b. May 27, 1812, d. October, 1847.
4. SARAH, b. Nov. 23, 1815.
5. TIMOTHY THURSTON, +
6. RACHEL, b. February, 1820, d. April, 1846.
7. DAVID, +
8. ELIZABETH, b. December, 1823, m. November, 1849, Hiram Wallace of Antrim. She d. Jan. 26, 1883.
9. SOLOMON, b. June 18, 1826, d. August, 1829.
10. JACOB D., +

TIMOTHY T. PUTNAM, son of Timothy and Rachel (Dascomb) Putnam, born Jan. 30, 1818; married Nov. 21, 1843, Lydia Wood of Hudson. She was born Nov. 11, 1822; died Jan. 2, 1880. He died June 2, 1883. Children:—

1. ALBERT, b. in Lowell, Mass., June 9, 1846, d. Jan. 29, 1847.
2. EDWIN H., +
3. FRED W., b. March 19, 1861. Rem. to California.

EDWIN H. PUTNAM, son of Timothy T. and Lydia (Wood) Putnam, born March 26, 1848; married Oct. 29, 1868, Eliza A., daughter of Silas and Rebecca (Pratt) Keyes. She was born Sept. 22, 1847. Children:—

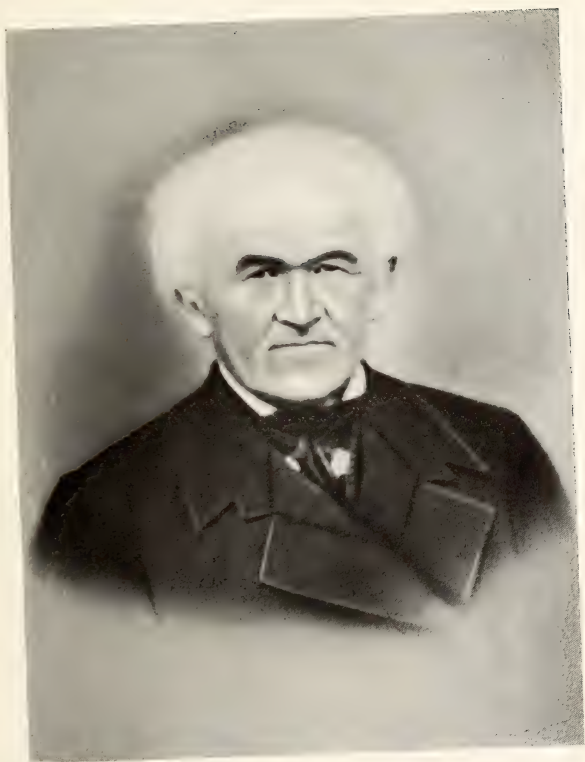
1. ROY N., b. July 9, 1870, m. Dec. 19, 1894, Addie W., dau. of Harlan P. and Maria (Stevens) Downs of Fracestown. She was b. Nov. 23, 1873. Child: Pauline, b. March 13, 1904.
2. LYDIA W., b. July 10, 1873.
3. CHARLES E., b. Dec. 12, 1875.
4. PERCY W., b. Dec. 11, 1878, m. Aug. 27, 1902, Martha R., dau. of Dana B. and Elsie (Grant) Sargent.
5. JAMES A. G., b. Nov. 7, 1881, m. Dec. 7, 1904, K. Frances, dau. of Byron and Sarah (Carley) Putnam.
6. MARY R., b. July 4, 1885.

DAVID PUTNAM, son of Timothy and Rachel (Dascomb) Putnam, born Feb. 23, 1822; married Sally Brown, July 1, 1847. She was born May 29, 1821. He removed to Pennacook and died Nov. 4, 1879. Children: Philip W., Mary E., Eman F., David H.

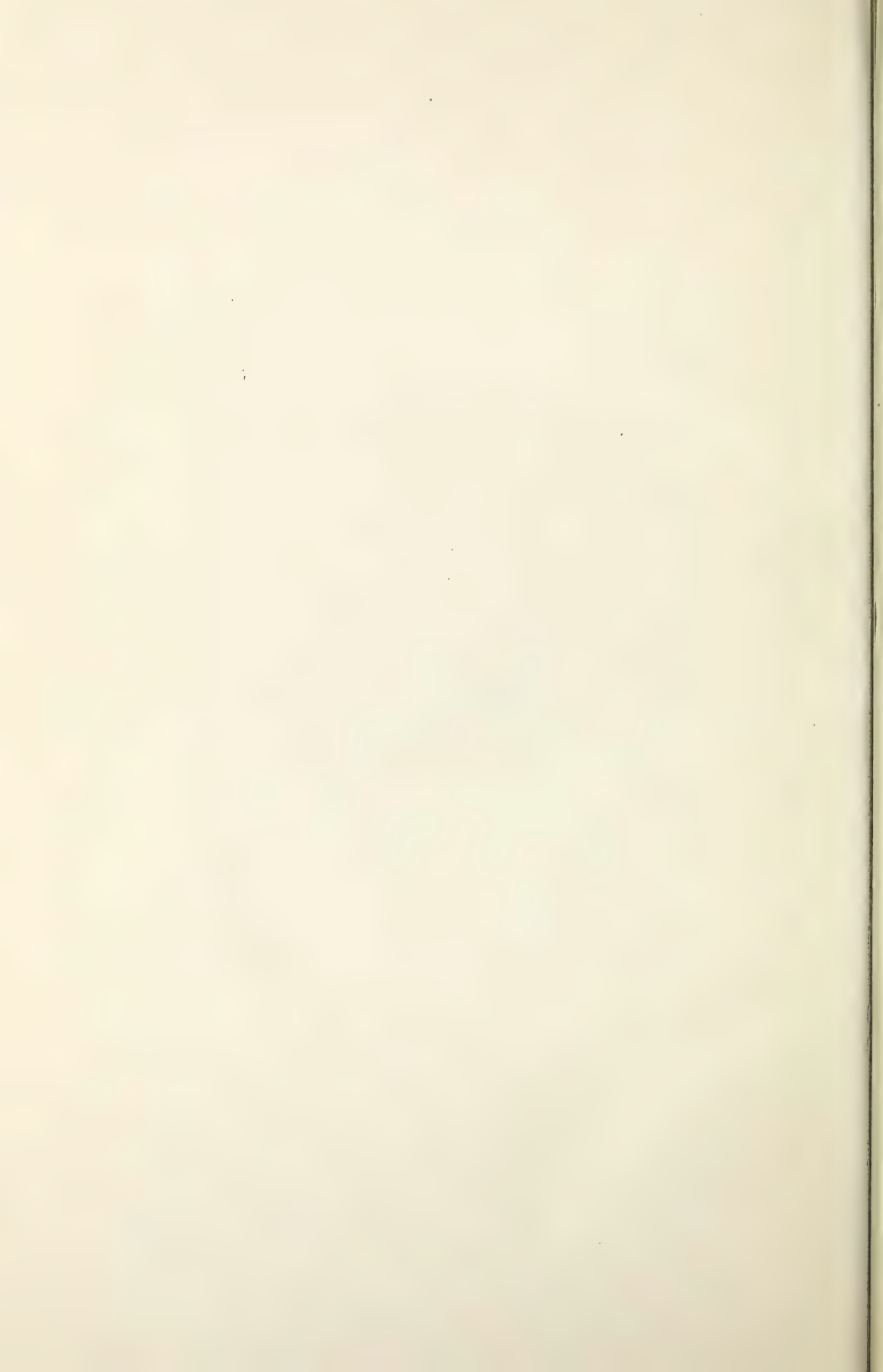
JACOB D. PUTNAM, son of Timothy and Rachel (Dascomb) Putnam, born June 16, 1828; married June 1, 1853, Eliza (Rust) Clough. She died in Lyndeborough, Oct. 20, 1882. He died Feb. 26, 1888. His childhood days were spent in Lyndeborough, and as a youth he attended the Pembroke Academy, boarding himself while pursuing his studies there. After graduating he found employment in a drygoods store at Laconia, and it was here he met his wife. Shortly after their marriage he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he engaged in the grocery business. He afterward came to Lyndeborough and engaged in the manufacture of glass. While in Lowell three children were born to them:—

1. EMMA DASCOMB, b. June 2, 1854.
2. FREDERICK, b. Aug. 6, 1857.
3. GRACE E., b. Sept. 28, 1871.

DEA. DAVID PUTNAM, son of Ensign David and Abigail (Carleton-Johnson) Putnam; born June 19, 1790; married first, Tryphena, daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Kidder) Butler of Lyndeborough. She was born April 27, 1787; died Jan. 31, 1831; married second, Sarah Fletcher, who died June 21, 1845; married third, Mrs. Abigail Foster; married fourth, Mrs. Nancy P. Jewett of Wilton, who died Aug. 4, 1862; married



David Putnam



fifth, Mrs. Sarah (Brown) Bradford, widow of James C. Bradford of Lyndeborough. She died Sept. 15, 1888. He died June 10, 1870. Children by first wife, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SUSANNA B., b. May 14, 1816, m. John Hartshorn of Lyndeborough. (See Hartshorn gen.)
2. JASON, b. Nov. 18, 1817, d. May 18, 1841.
3. TRYPHENA, b. April 25, 1822, m. Dec. 17, 1847, Benjamin F. Tenney of Antrim. He was b. Feb. 25, 1821, d. Jan. 1, 1867. She d. July 31, 1900. Children: Frank, Amy.

Child by second wife, born in Lyndeborough:—

4. DAVID, +

DEA. DAVID PUTNAM, son of Dea. David and Sarah (Fletcher) Putnam; born April 15, 1838; married Mariett D., daughter of Sumner and Polly (Dodge) Wait of Londonderry Vt., March 7, 1861. She was born Nov. 5, 1841. Children:—

1. ALGERNON W., +
2. ERWIN D., +

ALGERNON W. PUTNAM, born Feb. 26, 1866; graduate of Brown University, class of 1895; married Sept. 9, 1903, Lucy, daughter of John and Sarah (Harris) Daniels of Middlebury Vt. Child:—

1. PAUL S., b. June 19, 1904.

ERWIN D. PUTNAM, born Oct. 19, 1879; married Jan. 1, 1902, Alice L., daughter of James L. and Mary E. (Blanchard) Hill of Peterborough. Children:—

1. WENDELL DAVID, b. Sept. 23, 1902.
2. LESTER JAMES, b. May 15, 1905.

AARON PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam; married Sarah ——. Children:—

1. WARD, b. Dec. 4, 1781.
2. NANCY, b. June 28, 1783.

PUTNAM.

*EPHRAIM PUTNAM, known as "Danvers Ephraim," was born in Danvers, Mass., Sept. 14, 1744; died in Lyndeborough May 11, 1821; married 1768, Rachel, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Chamberlain) Cram of Lyndeborough. She was born April 16, 1746; died April 29, 1833. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JONATHAN, +

*There is a divided opinion and confusion of testimony as to which of the many Ephraim Putnams was known as "Danvers" Ephraim. From a careful sifting of evidence we believe it is the one designated above. If any of the descendants of the Ephraim Putnams of Lyndeborough are of a contrary opinion, the evidence may be produced.

2. MEHITABLE, b. Dec. 6, 1772, m. Feb. 20, 1801, Robert Richie. He d. Nov. 17, 1832. Child: Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1805.
3. ARCHILAS, b. March 6, 1775, d. March 4, 1839.
4. EPHRAIM, b. Jan. 7, 1778, d. Feb. 20, 1785.
5. ABIJAH, b. Nov. 30, 1780, d. Feb. 16, 1785.
6. EPHRAIM, +
7. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 22, 1788, d. March 19, 1843.
8. AMOS, b. July 25, 1791, d. 1795.

JONATHAN PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Rachel (Cram) Putnam, born Sept. 14, 1769; married Nov. 25, 1792, Mary, daughter of — Hildreth. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. RACHEL, b. Nov. 23, 1792, d. Nov. 17, 1795.
2. JONATHAN, Jr., b. April 15, 1795.
3. NATHAN, +
4. EPHRAIM HILDRETH, +

NATHAN PUTNAM, son of Jonathan and Mary (Hildreth) Putnam; born Dec. 12, 1798; married Nancy Trull Nov. 29, 1821. She died April 6, 1834. Children:—

1. NANCY, b. Feb. 28, 1823, d. April 30, 1825.
2. MARY A., b. April 17, 1826.
3. NATHAN H., b. June 13, 1828.
4. ALMIRA J., b. June 20, 1830.
5. PARKER T., b. April 6, 1834.

EPHRAIM H. PUTNAM, son of Jonathan and Mary (Hildreth) Putnam; born July 5, 1805; married Susanna Ford. She died March 3, 1879. He died June 14, 1864. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ANDREW J., b. Feb. 27, 1832.
2. RACHEL S., b. Jan. 27, 1835.
3. MARY E., m. Francis A. Allen of Peterborough. She d. Sept. 22, 1886.
- 4 and 5. THOMAS and BYRON, twins, b. Jan. 8, 1840. Thomas res. in Virginia.

BYRON, +

6. LEVI H., +
7. DELIA A.

BYRON PUTNAM, son of Ephraim H. and Susanna (Ford) Putnam; born Jan. 8, 1840; married first, July 24, 1859, Sarah C., daughter of Asa and Sarah (Pillsbury) Carley of Peterborough. She was born May 20, 1841; died Oct. 21, 1893; married second, Mrs. Emily C. Cragin, widow of Harry Cragin of Fayette, Me., and daughter of Oliver B. and Fanny (Woodworth) Marston, of Fayette, Me., Feb. 20, 1895. She was born

July 20, 1843. He was town treasurer one year and overseer of poor a number of years. Was a soldier in the Civil War and a prisoner at Saulebury, N. C., two hundred and eleven days. (See Chap. X.) He died March 24, 1903. Children by first wife, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MYRTIE M., b. June 1, 1865, d. March 20, 1881.
2. K. FRANCES (adopted), b. in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1880.

LEVI H. PUTNAM, son of Ephraim H. and Susanna (Ford) Putnam; born Nov. 19, 1841; married first, April 3, 1868, Lucy A., daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Grey) Emery, born in Manchester July 12, 1850; died in Lyndeborough Jan. 12, 1877; married second, March 15, 1878, Lydia L., widow of Azel H. Church, and daughter of Silas and Phebe F. (Hovey) Swinington, born in Lyndeborough May 12, 1852; died in Milford July 26, 1899. Resides in Milford. Children, all but youngest born in Lyndeborough:—

1. NELLIE J., b. May 22, 1870.
2. ROSE A., b. Jan. 13, 1873.
3. ANNA B., Dec. 31, 1874.
4. LEROY C., b. Feb. 11, 1880.
5. ALBERT B., b. Aug. 3, 1891.

EPHRAIM PUTNAM, son of Ephraim and Rachel (Cram) Putnam, born April 30, 1785; married Feb. 8, 1814, Esther, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther (Holt) Pearson. She was born in Wilton, Nov. 11, 1792; died March 2, 1856. He died June 11, 1862. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. EPHRAIM, b. Nov. 17, 1815, d. Aug. 4, 1834.
2. ESTHER, b. June 8, 1818, m. Joel H. Tarbell. (See Tarbell gen.)
3. WILLARD P., b. Sept. 4, 1820, d. June 5, 1856.
4. MARY A., b. April 17, 1823, m. Nov. 22, 1850, John Fletcher of Greenfield. She d. May 23, 1853. Child: Vilana A., b. Dec. 5, 1852, m. James F. Clark. Res. in Medford, Mass.
5. EBENEZER, b. June 26, 1826, d. Oct. 9, 1826.

RAND.

NEHEMIAH RAND, son of Jonathan and Millicent (Estabrook) Rand; born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1734. He was evidently a resident of Charlestown until 1775, for he had two houses and a hatter's shop go up in smoke when the British burned the town, leaving him homeless. It is said he had some property in Lyndeborough, where his brother John had previously been preaching,—some land partially cleared,—and the Francetown History says, "some sheep under the care" of the before mentioned John. But as the Rev. John Rand was dismissed in 1762, and soon thereafter left the town, there is some doubt as to the sheep. At any rate Nehemiah came to Lyndeborough soon after his property was

burned in Charlestown and built a house on land near what is now the middle of the town, ever since known as the "Rand place."* The house was situated at the end of the lane east of W. H. Clark's house. It is said that he built there supposing the road through the centre of the town would follow the brook from what is now known as Hardy's mill, up around Badger Pond. But those early settlers ignored the fact that the "bail of the kettle is no longer when lying down than when standing up," and built the road over the hill, leaving the Rand land quite a distance off the main road.

He was a man of influence and ability, and soon made his mark in the town. He was moderator in 1787 and 1789, and represented the town in the General Court in 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1793. He married first, Nov. 24, 1757, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Carter) Rand; married second, Mrs. Mary Prentice Frost of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of the Rev. Thomas Prentice of Charlestown, Mass. She was born in 1738; died Oct. 20, 1787; married third, Margaret Prentice, sister of his second wife, Oct. 21, 1791. He died at Lyndeborough July 15, 1794. By his first marriage he had two daughters. Children by second wife:—

1. IRENE, m. Nehemiah Frost, rem. to Temple, where she died.
2. NEHEMIAH, +
3. MARGARET, m. Dea. John Clark. (See Clark gen.)

NEHEMIAH RAND, son of Nehemiah and Mary (Prentice-Frost) Rand; born Jan. 14, 1777; married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Lydia (Stylman) Batten of Lyndeborough May 1, 1811. She was born April 8, 1780; died May 4, 1870. He removed to Francestown in 1803, where he died July 13, 1850. Children, Nehemiah born in Lyndeborough, the others in Francestown:—

1. NEHEMIAH, b. Feb. 18, 1802, d. March 1, 1869, m. Harriet O., dau. of Ebenezer and Thamazan (Griffin) Hutchinson of Lyndeborough April 28, 1830. She was born Sept. 17, 1806, d. Oct. 4, 1881. He was a physician and res. at Hancock and at Nelson. He d. in the latter place.
2. RICHARD BATTEN, b. April 11, 1804, d. Feb. 11, 1881, m. first, Mary J. Baldwin Jan. 10, 1830; m. second, Ellen Bryant, April 10, 1837. He was a clothier, and d. at Wayne, Me.
3. JOHN, +
- 4 and 5. Twins, unnamed, b. April 24, 1811, d. April 24 and 25, 1811.

*While Mr. Rand was building his new house, he started into the woods east of the building to look over and explore his extensive estate. He soon got lost, and commenced to shout, in hopes to attract the attention of some one. His carpenters heard him and started to find him. By shouting back and forth they finally came up with him, and started to pilot him home. But he insisted they were taking him the wrong way, and vigorously protested, but they got him back to his own door yard, when, looking around somewhat bewildered, he exclaimed, "What fool is building a house here?"

6. THOMAS PRENTICE, +

JOHN RAND, son of Nehemiah and Sarah (Batten) Rand, born in Francestown, April 22, 1807; married Fanny D., daughter of Eliphalet and Demarius (Duncklee) Simonds, Oct. 30, 1832. She was born in Milford, May 21, 1809; died June 1, 1870. He removed to Milford in 1852, and died there, March 10, 1884. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. JOHN MILTON, b. Dec. 1, 1834; m. July, 1857, Orlene A., dau. of Wesley and Rachel (Caldwell) Wilson of Bennington. He is a physician and resides in Newark, N. J.
2. STILLMAN N., b. July 2, 1837, m. Jan. 26, 1882, Belle M., dau. of William and Jane (Phillips) Cameron of Philadelphia. Is a photographer and resides in New Haven, Conn.

DEA. THOMAS PRENTICE RAND, born in Francestown Sept. 21, 1814; married first, Lydia, daughter of Josiah and Dolly (Shattuck) Wheeler of Lyndeborough. She was born June 8, 1818; died Feb. 14, 1864; married second, Sarah Deborah, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Jones) Clark of Lyndeborough June 7, 1866. She died Nov. 14, 1904.

Dea. Rand was never a resident of Lyndeborough, but as both of his wives were natives of the town, and as some of his children are now residents his family record should appear here. He was a prominent citizen of Francestown, a man of strong religious convictions, and maintained the faith of his Puritan ancestors. He was deacon of the Congregational church for twenty-seven years, and had held public office in his town. He died June 1, 1880. Children by first wife:—

1. SARAH C., b. Nov. 30, 1843.
2. FRANCES D., b. Nov. 10, 1846, d. March 14, 1873.
3. LYDIA H., b. Dec. 31, 1850.
4. NEHEMIAH W., b. Sept. 14, 1853. Was a successful physician and d. at Monson, Mass.
5. ABBY K., b. July 31, 1855, m. W. H. Clark. (See Clark gen.)
6. JOHN P., b. Nov. 8, 1857, m. Harriet Anderson of Monson, Mass. Is a physician and res. at Worcester, Mass.

* REV. JOHN RAND was born in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 24, 1727. He was the son of Jonathan and Millicent (Estabrook) Rand. He was graduated from Harvard in 1748 and afterward married Sarah, daughter of Capt. John Goffe of Derryfield, now Manchester. He came to Salem-Canada in 1755 or 1756 and was the settled minister for a little more than four years. Just when he removed from the town or where he went first is not material to this record, but he lived afterward in Goffstown and Bedford and represented the latter town in the convention that formed the constitution of New Hampshire. He died Oct. 12, 1805. Children:—

1. & 2. JOHN and JONATHAN (twins), b. June 24, 1762.

* From Rev. F. G. Clark's Historical Address.

3. MILLE, b. Feb. 5, 1764.
4. ROBERT, b. May 13, 1767.
5. SARAH, b. Jan. 20, 1774.
6. NEHEMIAH (twin), b. May 22, 1776, +
7. THOMAS (twin), b. May 22, 1776.

NEHEMIAH RAND, son of Rev. John and Sarah (Goffe) Rand, born May 22, 1776; married — Putnam. Children:—

1. EDGAR, +
2. NEHEMIAH, m. Betsey George of New Boston. Rem. to Newport, N. H.
3. MEHITABLE, m. Perkins Patterson.
4. MARY, m. — Leman. Rem. to Illinois.
- 5, 6 & 7. SARAH, THOMAS and JEFFERSON, d. in infancy.
8. BETSEY, m. Benjamin Dutton. (See Dutton gen.)
9. LYDIA, m. — Woodbridge. Rem. to the west.

EDGAR RAND, son of Nehemiah and — (Putnam) Rand, born July 26, 1799; married first, Oct. 23, 1823, Mehitable Cram, daughter of John and Huldah (Woodward) Cram of Lyndeborough. She was born Nov. 2, 1801; died May 5, 1832; married second, Mianda, daughter of Reuben and Nancy (Clark) Dutton, March 14, 1833. She was born Dec. 2, 1806; died Dec. 15, 1870. He died Jan. 16, 1866. He bought land and built him a house in the northeast part of the town and lived there until his death. Children by first wife:—

1. M. MARIA, b. Aug. 1, 1824, m. May 1, 1849, Moses N. Emerson.
2. SARAH A., b. Dec. 17, 1825, d. Aug. 12, 1836.
3. & 4. JOHN, (twins, one d. in infancy), +
5. EDGAR J., b. Aug. 23, 1829, d. May 5, 1833.
6. & 7. NEHEMIAH, (twins, one d. in infancy), b. April 25, 1832, d. May 20, 1842.

By second wife:—

8. NANCY E., b. Jan. 6, 1834, m. Martin Whitney. (See Whitney gen.)
9. MIANDA, b. Jan. 29, 1836, d. Feb. 19, 1846.

JOHN RAND, son of Edgar and Mehitable (Cram) Rand, born July 31, 1827; married Dec. 4, 1856, Mrs. Lucinda Stone, widow of Sabron Stone and daughter of Enoch Colby of New Boston. She was born April 18, 1816; died Sept. 29, 1899. He died May 21, 1902.

RAYMOND.

WILLIAM B. RAYMOND came to Lyndeborough from Amherst in 1840. He was a shoemaker by trade, and cobbled the boots and shoes for a generation of Lyndeborough people. He was born Aug. 20, 1818; mar-

ried Ann Boutwell of Amherst March 8, 1837.* She was born Aug. 13, 1818. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. GEORGE B., +
2. JOHN P., +
3. ELIZABETH A., b. March 29, 1849, d. Oct. 6, 1856.
4. ABBY L. F., b. March 3, 1852, d. Aug. 30, 1875, m. Robert W. Bell of Wilton, Sept. 17, 1870.

GEORGE B. RAYMOND, born July 25, 1845; died Dec. 5, 1876; married Addie Gould of Lyndeborough July 4, 1865. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children:—

1. ROSE, b. Nov. 12, 1869.
2. GRACE, b. Aug., 1871.

JOHN P. RAYMOND, born Nov. 28, 1846; died Dec. 19, 1873; married Mary Shea of Wilton Jan. 12, 1861. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children:—

1. ANNIE MAY, b. May 1, 1861.
2. BERTHA, b. Nov. 3, 1862.
3. JOHN W., b. Sept. 2, 1871.

REYNOLDS.

FRANK E. REYNOLDS, son of John Q. and Mary (Brown) Reynolds, born May 15, 1857, in Ashburnham, Mass.; married first, May 9, 1882, Flora E. Hilt. She was born in Presque Isle, Me.; died April 11, 1894; married second, May 8, 1895, Lizzie C. Blood, born March 15, 1868. Lives on what is known as the Annie Fish place. Children:—

1. EVA M., b. in Lyndeborough, June 10, 1883.
2. ADDIE E., b. in Benton, N. H., Sept. 15, 1884.
3. WALTER E., b. in Benton, N. H., March 17, 1886.
4. GRACE, b. in East Warren, N. H., April 6, 1888.
5. ETHEL, b. in Lyndeborough, Oct. 13, 1889.
6. GUY, b. in Lyndeborough, Feb. 21, 1891.
7. GEORGE B., b. in Lyndeborough, July 17, —

RICHARDS.

FRED B. RICHARDS, adopted son of Pascal and Helen (Pascal) Richards, born June 27, 1852; married first, July 1, 1879, Emogen F., daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Gilchrist) Lakin of Hancock. She was born January, 1851; died Feb. 15, 1881; married second, Oct. 31, 1882, Elizabeth M., daughter of John and Susanna (Putnam) Hartshorn of Lyndeborough. She was born July 27, 1863. He came to Lyndeborough from Hancock in 1876 and entered the employ of Mr. Tarbell in the

*Mr. Raymond has lived in town sixty-five years, and during that time has attended every town meeting and voted. He and his wife have lived together as man and wife sixty-eight years. A very remarkable record, as very few come so near the diamond anniversary.

manufacture and sale of extracts, etc., and afterward became the proprietor of the business. He has been a school teacher and has always been interested in and identified with the educational matters of the town, and has served several terms on the board of education. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1899, and is a member of and a liberal supporter of the Baptist church at South Lyndeborough. He is a wholesale travelling merchant, visiting many towns in the southern part of the state. Children:—

1. RALPH, b. March 18, 1884.
2. MYRTIE E., b. May 21, 1886.
3. LORIN F., b. May 9, 1893.
4. SARAH C., b. Jan. 24, 1901.

RICHARDS.

DR. MARSHALL B. RICHARDS, son of John C. and Sarah F. (Flanders) Richards, b. at Boston, April 27, 1839; married Sept. 16, 1894, Addie A., daughter of William W. and Esther J. (Cragin) Burton of Lyndeborough. She was born June 3, 1871. They reside on the Russell place in the southwest part of the town. Children:—

1. WALLACE B., b. Nov. 21, 1895.
2. ESTHER G., b. July 21, 1897.
3. ORMAN M., b. Dec. 31, 1898.
4. JOHN C., b. Dec. 27, 1899.
5. RUTH G., b. Jan. 11, 1901.
6. ADDIE A., b. April 7, 1902.
7. AGNES B., b. Sept. 4, 1903.
8. DOROTHY A., b. Nov. 29, 1904.

RICHARDSON.

The Richardson family in America are descended from Ezekiel, Samuel and Thomas Richardson, brothers who came to this country from England in the early days of the Massachusetts Colony. Ezekiel came first with Winthrop in 1630 and was soon after joined by his two brothers. Ezekiel was made a freeman in 1631 and settled in Charlestown. His descendants and those of his brothers, Samuel and Thomas, soon became active in the settlement of the new towns of Woburn and what are now Malden and Billerica. George K. Wood in the History of Francetown says that Samuel paid the highest tax in Woburn in 1645. He says the name can be traced back to the Norman Conquest. Thomas was the youngest of the brothers and from him the Richardsons of Lyndeborough are descended as follows: Thomas, Thomas, Nathaniel, Hezekiah, Jacob, and Jacob was the first of the name to come to Lyndeborough.

Hezekiah was born in Billerica, May 8, 1715, and married Sept. 30, 1740, Elizabeth Walker of Billerica. They settled in Townsend, Mass., where he died June 17, 1795.

LIEUT. JACOB RICHARDSON, second son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Walker) Richardson, born at Townsend, Mass., Dec. 13, 1742;

married May 19, 1766, Sarah Brown of Billerica, Mass. She was born July 28, 1742; died March 1, 1825. He died in Lyndeborough, Sept. 5, 1817. He came to Lyndeborough from Billerica in 1805 and bought the farm at the centre owned by Daniel Gould, since known as the Richardson farm. His descendants have owned the land ever since. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was a lieutenant in a company that went from Billerica in 1777 and assisted in the defeat and capture of Burgoyne. He was a blacksmith, as were three of his sons. His shop used to stand nearly opposite the Congregational parsonage. One of his sons, Timothy, came to Lyndeborough with him. Another, Jacob, Jr., came to Greenfield and settled.

Lieut. Jacob Richardson and Sarah (Brown) Richardson had eleven children, all born at Billerica, Mass.

1. SARAH, b. Jan. 15, 1767, d. at Billerica.
2. JACOB, b. Aug. 10, 1769.
3. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 11, 1771, d. Feb. 29, 1776.
4. & 5. JOSIAH and TIMOTHY (twins), +
 Josiah b. Oct. 1, 1773, m. Mary Wyman.
6. JOHN, b. June 15, 1776, m. Lydia Johnson.
7. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 20, 1778, m. Phebe Bachelder.
8. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 22, 1780.
9. ELIJAH, b. July 5, 1783, d. young.
10. JULIA, b. Aug. 25, 1785, d. June 22, 1802.
11. ANNA, b. Aug. 19, 1788, m. Joseph Jones.

TIMOTHY RICHARDSON, son of Jacob and Sarah (Brown) Richardson, was born in Billerica, Oct. 1, 1773; married Judith N. Reynolds, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pickett) Reynolds of Greenfield. She was born Nov. 10, 1780. She died Sept. 3, 1833. He died Dec. 2, 1855. Children:—

1. HARRIET, b. Oct. 5, 1806, d. Aug. 19, 1807.
2. HOOPER, b. Jan. 31, 1808, d. Aug. 6, 1839.
3. JOHN, +
4. IRA, b. March 22, 1811, m. 1839, Harriet, dau. of Patrick and Mary (Kilpatrick) Cassidy of Pennsylvania. He d. August, 1871, in Washington, D. C.
5. TIMOTHY, b. Oct. 14, 1813.
6. NATHAN, +

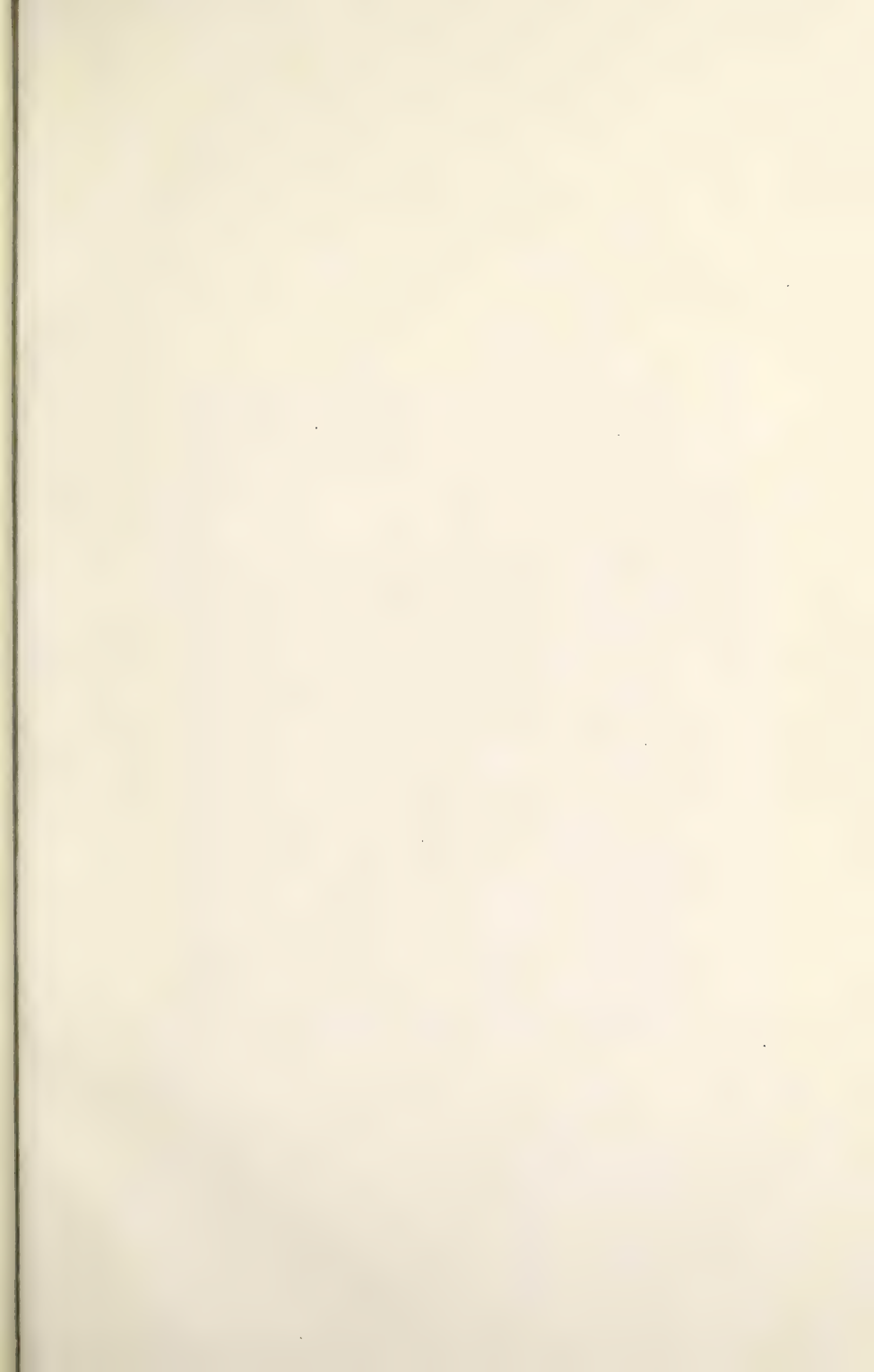
JOHN RICHARDSON, son of Timothy and Judith (Reynolds) Richardson, was born in Lyndeborough, July 26, 1809; married Sarah Ann, daughter of Nathan and Ann (Remick) Barnes of Bedford, N. H. She died Dec. 18, 1860. He died April 7, 1876. He was a very successful farmer, and a man of marked influence in the town. He was very methodical in his habits and could never tolerate work half done. His farm implements were of the best of the kind in use at the time. His farm was well cultivated and he gradually replaced the old buildings

with a commodious barn and modern dwelling house and ell. He loved to sing and was the leader of the Congregational church choir for years. He always performed his duties as a citizen at the town meetings and was one of the foremost in promoting the welfare of any movement that promised to be for the good of the community. For a long series of years he was the moderator of the town meetings and presided with justice and impartiality. He was one of the board of selectmen and was a member of the school committee in 1851. He represented the town in the state legislature. When a young man he resided for a short time in Lowell, Mass. With that exception he spent his whole life in Lyndeborough. His wife was a sister of Isaac O. Barnes of Boston, the noted wit and lawyer, and was a woman of refinement. Another sister married Rodney C. Boutwell of Lyndeborough. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. HARRIET, b. March 25, 1835, m. George D. Blaney of Swampscott, Mass., d. in Lyndeborough, May 5, 1871.
2. HENRY, b. Aug. 31, 1836, m. July 9, 1859, Lavina, dau. of James D. and Hannah (Davis) Harding of Swampscott, Mass. He bought a large farm in Francestown, known as the Eaton place, in 1860, and with his brother George, who was a partner in the enterprise, removed to Francestown. Henry soon became influential in the town of his adoption and his conservatism and good judgment kept him almost continually in town office until near his death. He represented his town in the state legislature. Children: Fred, b. April 9, 1860, was drowned in Pleasant Pond, Aug. 15, 1880; Elmer F., Edith M., James H., Emma F., Ira A.
3. GEORGE H., b. June 11, 1838, m. Hannah M., dau. of James D. and Hannah Davis Harding of Swampscott, Mass., April 9, 1863. She was b. Oct. 23, 1842. He removed to Francestown in 1860. Children: Louise, Mary A., George, Frank E.
4. SOLON B., +
5. FRED A., +
6. MARY F., b. June 5, 1851, d. July 19, 1875.
7. JOHN C., b. Dec. 27, 1852.

SOLON B. RICHARDSON, son of John and Sarah (Barnes) Richardson, born April 16, 1840; married Eliza P., daughter of Dea. William and Eliza (Anderson) Jones of Lyndeborough. She was born Aug. 30, 1839. He died June 14, 1879. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. WILLIAM, +
2. ANNIE, m. Willis C. Perham, d. in California Nov. 16, 1896.
(See Perham gen.)





NATHAN RICHARDSON.

3. CLINTINA, d. May 6, 1886.

WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON, son of Solon B. and Eliza (Jones) Richardson; born Sept. 23, 1859; married Dec. 14, 1882, Minnie J., daughter of William R. and Ursula (Richards) Dunklee. She was born at New Boston, Feb. 16, 1866. Children, born at Lyndeborough:—

1. CORA M., b. Jan. 28, 1884, d. Nov. 26, 1892.
2. NELLIE B., b. July 15, 1885, m. Oct. 16, 1902, Fred Carson of Mont Vernon. He is the son of Frank and Edith (Carson) Carson.
3. OLIVE U., b. July 20, 1887.
4. MAUD G., b. Feb. 25, 1889.
5. ELLA M., b. Aug. 12, 1890.
6. PEARL V., b. June 28, 1892.
7. CHESTER E., b. May 11, 1894.
8. OSCAR A., b. Aug. 10, 1896.
9. RUTH M., b. Jan. 22, 1899.
10. Son, b. Nov. 27, 1900, d. Nov. 27, 1900.

FRED A. RICHARDSON, son of John and Sarah A. (Barnes) Richardson; born Aug. 22, 1843; married Jan. 7, 1868, Hannah J., daughter of Loammi and Charlotte (Bradford) Baldwin of Wilton. She was born Sept. 16, 1841. He was educated in the common schools of Lyndeborough and at Francestown Academy. He was born on the old homestead, and with some brief exceptions has always lived there. In 1877 he bought the farm. He has made the production of milk for the Boston market the chief branch of his farming, and has been very successful in that line. He keeps his land in a high state of cultivation, and seems to have inherited his father's inclination to have his farm work thoroughly well done. He has held many offices of trust in the milk producers' association and town affairs. He has been selectman a number of terms, and represented the town in the legislature of 1891. He was in the military service during the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)

1. GEORGE A., b. Dec. 30, 1868, d. April 2, 1875.
2. FRED PERLEY, +

FRED PERLEY RICHARDSON born Dec. 31, 1882; married May 25, 1904, Bertha E., daughter of Ellery and Mary (Griggs) Nourse. Child:—

1. BLANCHE MAY, b. Aug. 5, 1905.

NATHAN RICHARDSON, son of Timothy and Judith (Reynolds) Richardson; born Sept. 28, 1815; married May 6, 1846, Sarah, daughter of James and Sally (Parker) Bruce of Mont Vernon. She was born April 14, 1820; died Aug. 3, 1888. He died June 8, 1899. He was a man who avoided all public office and devoted his time to the management of his business affairs, to the improvement of his farm. He was a man of great industry and was a very successful farmer. Children:—

1. EDWARD B., b. Dec. 3, 1847, m. Sept. 28, 1875, Ida F., dau.

- of Calvin and Nancy (Taylor) Lord of Francestown. He d. March 12, 1889.
2. SARAH E., b. Oct. 27, 1850, m. May 21, 1874, Stephen H. Dunbar of Wilton. He was b. Feb. 20, 1836, d. June 7, 1899. Children: Effie E., Charles H.
 3. ELLA F., b. March 12, 1854, m. Jan. 4, 1886, Eli J. Curtis of Wilton. She d. June 27, 1891. Children: Edward R., Sarah M.
 4. HARRY J., b. April 25, 1862, m. Aug. 6, 1897, Mrs. Ida M. Minot, dau. of Solon B. and Annie (Sargent) Graves of Boston, b. May 24, 1860. She has one son by former m., Chester S. Minot, b. April 3, 1891.

RICHARDSON.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, son of William and Mary (Pearson) Richardson; born at Lyndeborough July 1, 1791; married May 21, 1814, Lydia, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Johnson) Putnam, b. Aug. 9, 1796; died in Milford Jan. 9, 1865. In 1848 he removed to Milford. He died May 20, 1858. Children, born at Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY, b. July 28, 1815, m. Nov. 3, 1839, Thomas Dunning of Nashua. She d. Feb. 25, 1841.
2. ELIZA, b. Nov. 14, 1816, m. Dec. 25, 1839, Benjamin F. Hutchinson of Milford.
3. WILLIAM P., b. Sept. 11, 1818, m. April 15, 1845, Julia A. Godkin of Haverhill, Mass. He d. at Milford Jan. 9, 1893.
4. CAROLINE, b. July 3, 1820, d. April, 1824.
5. HANNAH, b. May 6, 1822, m. June 16, 1842, Nathaniel Marshall of Nashua.
6. JOHN, b. July 7, 1824, m. May 1, 1854, Jane Dwinnell. He d. at Mechanics Falls, Oct. 7, 1893.
7. DAVID GAGE, b. March 30, 1826, m. Nov. 28, 1854, Susan Bancroft of Reading, Mass.
8. JONATHAN P., +
9. LYDIA A., b. Feb. 25, 1830, m. May 4, 1868, Eugene Hutchinson of Milford. d. in New Mexico Jan. 12, 1885.
10. CHARLES A, b. Feb. 15, 1839, m. April 16, 1865, Abbie T., dau. of Eugene, Jr., and Phebe B. (Raymond) Hutchinson. She was born Nov. 7, 1844. He is a farmer and resides near Richardson Crossing, Milford. He is a frequent visitor to his native town, and the musical ability and talent of his wife have contributed much to the success of our social gatherings and celebrations. They have five children, b.

at Milford : George H., Ada M., Hattie E., Harry P., Arthur C.

JONATHAN P. RICHARDSON, son of William and Lydia (Putnam) Richardson; born April 3, 1828; married Rhoda M., daughter of Levi and Rhoda (Pettingill) Tyler Dec. 14, 1852. She was born Nov. 29, 1829. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and died in Danville Prison Nov. 17, 1864. (See Chap. X.) Children, born in Lyndeborough :—

1. ANNABEL, b. May 3, 1854, d. Oct. 14, 1854.
2. EDWIN, b. Nov. 13, 1858, d. Aug. 26, 1859.

RILEY.

CHARLES D. RILEY was born Nov. 15, 1868; married Abbie J. Munzer of Stoneham, Mass., May 10, 1890. Came to Lyndeborough from Stoneham, Mass. Children :—

1. FLORENCE A., b. June 23, 1891.
2. GRACE L., b. Sept. 5, 1893.
3. ETHEL A., b. Feb. 23, 1895.
4. CHARLES D. G., b. Oct. 15, 1898.
5. OLIVE M., b. Oct. 22, 1900.

ROGERS.

EDWARD E. ROGERS, son of Harrison E. and Francelia (Shattuck) Rogers, born Jan. 4, 1870, at Queechee, Vt.; married Dec. 25, 1890, Zephia, daughter of George and Stella (Geer) Ruggles, born May 20, 1873. He came to Lyndeborough from Bradford, N. H., in 1900, and bought the Benjamin B. Ames place, North Lyndeborough. Is employed as overseer of the napping room, Amoskeag Mills, Manchester.

ROSE.

ABRAHAM ROSE, was born in Scituate, Mass., whence at an early age he removed to Sandwich, Mass. He was born in 1759, and came to Lyndeborough in 1787. Although a young man when he came, his life had been an eventful one. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted for three months, and at the close of his term of service re-enlisted for the war, serving seven and one-half years with the Continental Army. He endured the sufferings of the winter at Valley Forge and witnessed the final triumph at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the close of the war he shipped before the mast and was a sailor for three years. Tiring of the hardships and perils which were the lot of the seamen of those days, and desirous of a more quiet life, he settled on a farm, on what has since been named for him, "Rose mountain." It is said there were buildings on the land he bought, but who the former owners were is uncertain. He was tall and straight, and even at the advanced age of ninety-two years maintained an erect military carriage, the result of long years of army drill. He was positive in his opinions, blunt and direct in speech, and when he had anything to say it was expressed in no uncertain terms.

Rev. Mr. Claggett says of him in an obituary notice published in the "Farmer's Cabinet." "The character of this remarkable man exhibited traits worthy of remark. His patriotism was firm and abiding. The 'Spirit of '76' was never eradicated. With the honor of his country he felt himself identified, and in her welfare he felt a deep interest. Like other people of great age, he remembered best the history of his early life, especially the hardships, the perils and the battles of the Revolution, and was never tired of recounting them to others with the readiness and enthusiasm of an eye witness. He was obliging as a neighbor, and more correct in his habits than would have been expected of one who had passed so much of his early life in the camp and forecastle. For several years he enjoyed the benefit of a pension, and during his days of helplessness and infirmity received the filial attention of his only son, with whom he lived."

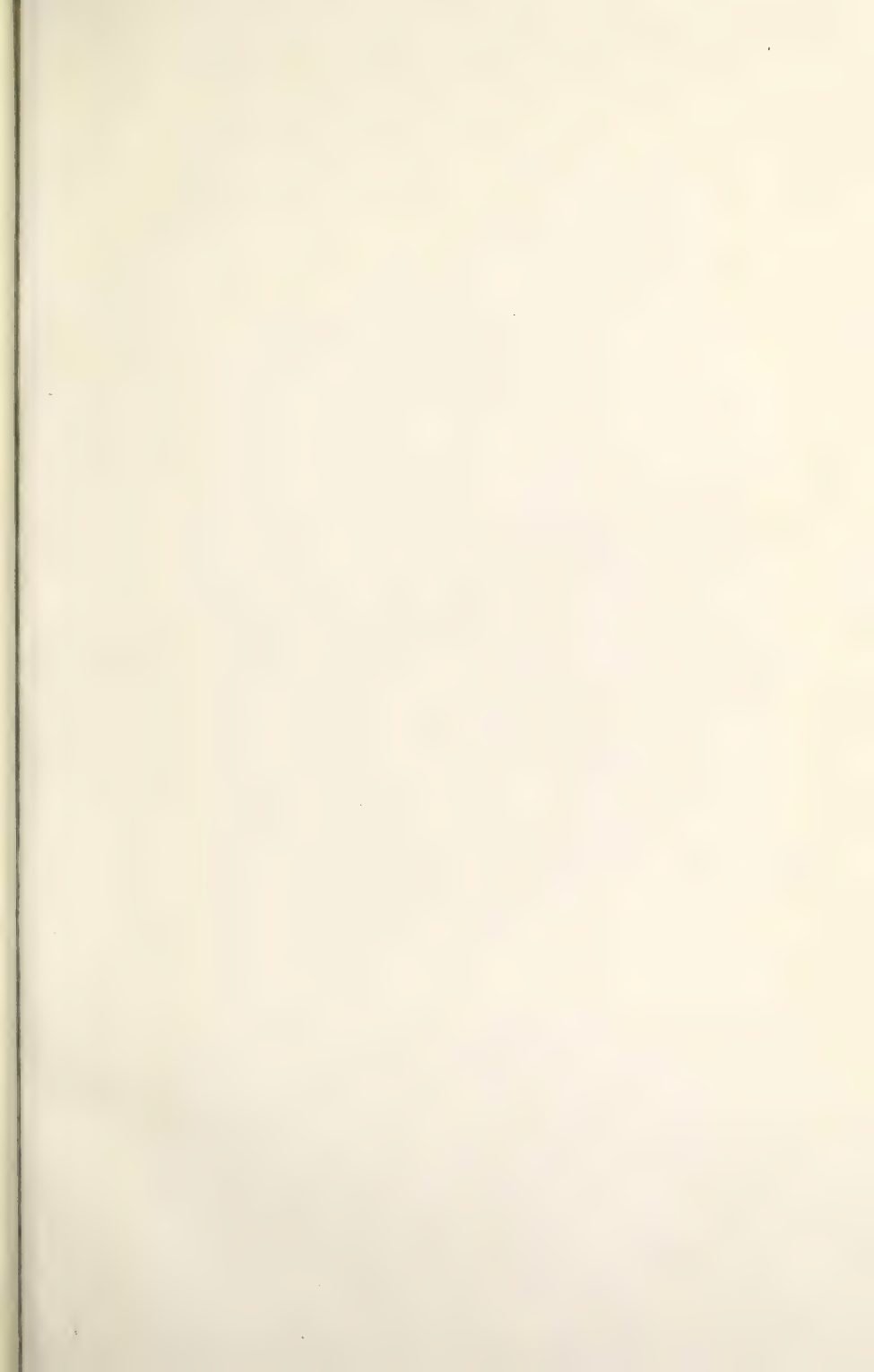
He married Dezhiah Fish of Sandwich, Mass. She was born July, 1758, and died Nov. 18, 1854. They were married before coming to Lyndeborough. He died Dec. 16, 1851. Seven children were born to them while residing on the mountain farm. Before his death he removed to the farm formerly owned by Solomon Cram, then owned by his son Brackley, now owned by his great-grandson, Willard Rose. (For his military record see Chap. VII.) Children:—

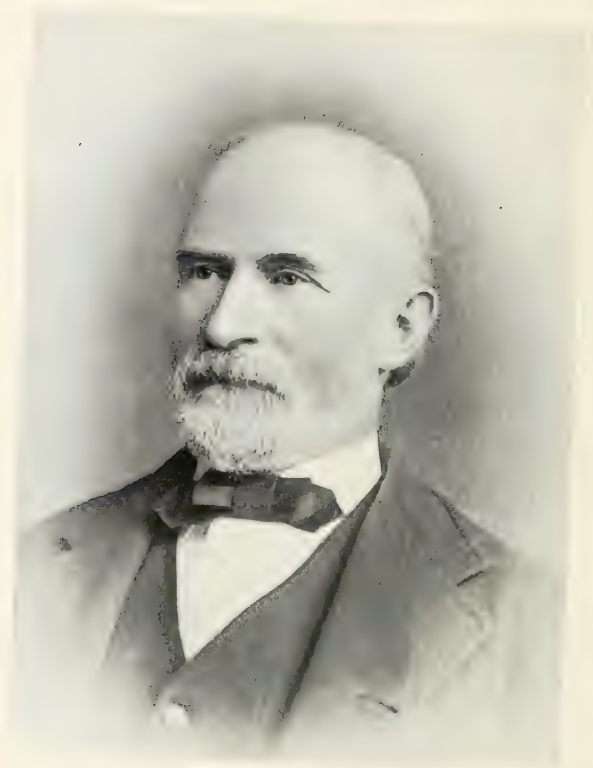
1. ANNA H., b. Dec. 29, 1788, d. Nov. 2, 1807.
2. GIDEON, b. Nov. 29, 1790, d. April 16, 1814.
3. CATHERINE, b. March 30, 1792, d. Jan. 4, 1879, m. — Forsaith.
4. PATTY, b. July 21, 1794, m. Phineas Kidder of Lyndeborough. (See Kidder gen.)
5. BRACKLEY, +
6. ABRAHAM, JR., b. June 11, 1800.
7. DEZIAH, b. Nov. 25, 1802.

BRACKLEY ROSE, son of Abraham and Dezhiah (Fish) Rose; born May 2, 1796; died Dec. 29, 1878; married first, Dec. 12, 1821, Sarah Butterfield of Lyndeborough; married second, Sally Chamberlain of Westford, Mass., Feb. 15, 1835. Children by first wife:—

1. BRACKLEY, JR., +
2. SARAH A., b. May 25, 1824, d. May 13, 1850.
3. HANNAH J., b. May 31, 1827, m. first, June 15, 1869, Rufus Hardy of Greenfield, N. H. He was born June 12, 1820, d. Dec. 21, 1869.; m. second, Charles H. Holt of Lyndeborough. (See Holt gen.)
4. DEZIAH, b. May 28, 1832, d. Sept. 11, 1845.
By second wife:—
5. GEORGE, +

BRACKLEY ROSE, son of Brackley and Sarah (Butterfield) Rose, born May 15, 1822; married first, Nov. 7, 1850, Abigail B. Rutherford.





George Rose

She was born Oct. 22, 1827; died April 17, 1879; married second, Lydia Wilson. Children, all by first wife:—

1. GEORGE B., b. March, 1853.
2. SARAH J., b. Sept. 3, 1856, m. Merrill T. Spalding. (See Spalding gen.)
3. EDWARD L., b. June, 1858, m. Abby Andrews of New Boston.
4. ABBIE A., b. July 7, 1859, d. July 30, 1879.
5. MINNIE F., b. May 14, 1865, m. Frank E. Cummings of Lyndeborough. (See Cummings gen.)

GEORGE ROSE, son of Brackley and Sally (Chamberlain) Rose, born Aug. 28, 1836; married first, Hattie M., daughter of Obed and Phebe (Holt) Goldthwaite of Greenfield, Oct. 30, 1859; born 1841; died March 22, 1872; married second, Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Hunt) Reed of Westford, Mass, Oct. 13, 1874. She was born Feb. 16, 1839. He has served the town on the board of selectmen many terms, and also on the board of education. Thoroughly conservative in all things, of sound judgment, he was a man whose services were always of value. He died Aug. 18, 1903. Children, all by first wife:—

1. JENNIE, b. June 18, 1861.
2. NELLIE F., b. June 18, 1863; d. Sept. 4, 1865.
3. LORA, b. Jan. 31, 1866, m. Clarence H. Leach of Rockland, Me., Oct. 21, 1896. Res. in Winthrop, Mass.
4. ALWYN, b. June 4, 1869, m. Catherine Loneygan of New York. Child: Marrienna, b. Nov. 1, 1896.
5. WILLARD, +

WILLARD ROSE, son of George and Hattie M. (Goldthwaite) Rose, born July 8, 1871; married Maggie M., daughter of James and Ellen (Banks) Chute, Nov. 20, 1894. Children:—

1. VIOLA M., b. March 26, 1896.
2. EILEEN, b. May 9, 1900.

ROSS.

SAMUEL ROSS, the father of the Ross family in Lyndeborough, was born at Glasco, Scotland, June 20, 1820. He was a glass blower by occupation. He came to America and on the breaking out of the Civil War enlisted as a private in Co. B, 11th Regt., Conn. Vol. He was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, and from its effects he died at Westford, Conn, July 11, 1870. He married at Ellensville, N. Y., in 1839, Sarah McMullen. She was born at Sterbridge, England, Aug. 8, 1822. Soon after the death of her husband she removed with her family to Lyndeborough, coming from Ellensville, N. Y., in 1873. She died in Lyndeborough, May 2, 1901. Children:—

1. GEORGE, b. at Ellensville, N. Y., 1840, d. there in 1844.

2. JOHN, b. at Ellensville, 1842. Was a private in Co. A, 10th Regt., Conn. Vol., and was killed at Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.
3. MARY ELLEN, b. at Ellensville, N. Y., in 1844, m. Antoine A. Farnham of Westford, Conn. He d. at Lyndeborough, April 13, 1882. Children: John H., b. at Stoddard, April 19, 1863, d. at Lyndeborough, Feb. 25, 1886. Nellie M., b. at Lyndeborough, April 22, m. Willie F. Herrick. (See Herrick gen.)
4. SARAH A., b. at Ellensville, 1846, m. Albert S. Works of Westford, Conn., d. at Merrow Station, Conn.
5. GEORGE A., +
6. RICHARD H., b. at Stoddard, June, 1850, m. Augusta M. Shedd. He d. Jan. 6, 1900. Their children b. at Lyndeborough: Sarah A., b. July 4, 1885; Ernest E., b. Nov. 4, 1894.
7. MARGARET J., b. at Stoddard, Nov. 30, 1852, m. H. L. Lillibridge of Westford, Conn. Child: Wallace L.
8. RUTH T., b. at Stoddard, March 15, 1854, m. John J. Gangloff of Brooklyn, N. Y. He d. at Lyndeborough, June 23, 1890. She d. at Lyndeborough, Dec. 19, 1888. Children: Edna A., b. May 30, 1880, at Lyndeborough: William J., b. at Woodbury, N. J., Dec. 1, 1885.
9. SAMUEL, b. at Wellington, Conn., March 30, 1856, m. 1880, Lelia Cutter. She d. Oct. 4, 1884. Child: Harry B., b. February, 1881.
10. THOMAS, b. at Wellington, Conn., May, 1858, m. Eva Cutter of Lyndeborough. She d. at Scranton, Penn., January, 1892. Child: Florence B., b. at Lyndeborough, June, 1884.
11. EDWARD, b. at Wellington, Conn., July 4, 1861.

GEORGE A. ROSS, son of Samuel and Sarah (McMullen) Ross, born March 30, 1849; married Dec. 8, 1871, Araminta, daughter of Webb and Mary (Sanford) Wallace; married second, Sept. 1, 1886, Mrs. M. Estella Davis, widow of Frank O. Davis, and daughter of James M. and Mary (Colley) Harriman. Child by first wife:—

1. LILLIAN B., b. Sept. 9, 1872, m. Oct. 24, 1894, Charles M. Woolsey of Livingston Manor, N. Y.

RUSSELL.

JEDEDIAH RUSSELL was born at Reading, Mass., in 1751. He enlisted and served during the whole of the Revolutionary War, enlisting at 18 years of age and discharged at 25. Three years later, in 1779, he

married Rhoda Pratt, of what place is to the writer unknown. Neither is the exact time he came to Lyndeborough known. Probably some of the older children were born in Massachusetts. He settled in the extreme southwest part of the town, on land which is now the farm where Dr. Richards lives. He built a log house south of where the present house stands, and a few years later built the frame house. His wife died May 29, 1818, aged 55 years. He died Feb. 17, 1848, aged 95 years, 6 months. They were both members of the Congregational Church. Children:—

1. JEDEDIAH, b. Aug. 29, 1780. Rem. to Michigan.
2. RHODA, b. Feb. 9, 1782, m. Ephraim Holt and rem. to Sullivan, N. H., d. May 29, 1818.
3. HESIBAH, b. Oct. 28, 1783, m. first, Heman L. Sargent, a son of Joshua and Abigail (Ladd) Sargent; married second, — Chamberlain and rem. to Ohio.
4. EPHRAIM, b. July 6, 1785. Rem. to New York.
5. JAMES, b. Aug. 8, 1787. Rem. to New York.
6. CHLOE, b. Aug. 2, 1789, d. Feb. 5, 1808.
7. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 21, 1792, d. Nov. 16, 1814.
8. EBENEZER, +
9. SALLY P., b. June 20, 1796, m. Asa, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Cram) Chamberlain of Lyndeborough, and rem. to Hanover, N. H.
10. SAMUEL, b. March 31, 1798, d. Oct. 12, 1800.
11. SAMUEL, 2ND., b. April 4, 1801. Rem. to New York.
12. ELIAB, b. March 9, 1804. Rem. to New York.

CAPT. EBENEZER RUSSELL, son of Jedediah and Rhoda (Pratt) Russell, born Feb. 17, 1794; married first, July 7, 1818, Artimesia Lynch. She died June 22, 1860; married second, Mrs. Elizabeth Needham, Aug. 27, 1863. He died at South Merrimack, April 25, 1883. At the age of 20 years he enlisted for service in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Portsmouth. At the close of the war he returned to Lyndeborough. Soon after his second marriage he removed to Merrimack. Children by first wife:—

1. NANCY, b. June 4, 1819, m. first, March 12, 1844, William Upton. He d. April 17, 1849. She m. second, Asa W. Farmer. He d. May 16, 1886. She res. at Nashua.
2. ADONIRAM, +
3. SARAH A., b. July 19, 1826, m. Sept. 2, 1848, Albert Cheney. Rem. to Madison, Wis.; d. April, 1898.
4. AMANDA M., b. Feb. 10, 1829, m. first, June 16, 1863, John H. Giddings. He d. Aug. 6, 1868. She m. second, Henry S. Lowe of Greenfield. Res. at Nashua.

ADONIRAM RUSSELL, son of Ebenezer and Artimesia (Lynch) Russell, born April 28, 1822; married March 8, 1849, Maria E. Lakin of Hancock. She was a daughter of Jacob and Betsey (Stanley) Lakin, born July 23, 1828. He died April 29, 1893. She died Dec. 17, 1903. He was a member of the board of selectmen for many years. Of a social, kindly nature he was liked by those with whom he associated. He lived where Mr. Eastman now lives and built the house there, a short distance west of Buttrick's mill. Children:—

1. CLARENCE R., b. June 22, 1850, d. March 30, 1870.
2. ELLA T., b. May 7, 1852, m. Emery Holt. (See Holt gen.)
3. IDA L., b. Oct. 13, 1854, d. Oct. 19, 1868.
4. AUGUSTA A., b. June 4, 1857, m. William F. Field, Nov. 25, 1879. He was b. Feb. 16, 1852.
5. GEORGE J., b. Sept. 17, 1863, d. March 4, 1894, m. Alice Gilson.
6. ANNIE M., b. April 22, 1868, d. April 15, 1870.

RUSSELL.

JOSEPH RUSSELL settled on the farm in Johnson's Corner now owned by his grandson, Aaron W. He was born March 14, 1783; married Naomi Wilkins. She was born March 16, 1783; died June 2, 1869. He died March 14, 1827. Children:—

1. BURNHAM, +
2. JAMES, b. Nov. 9, 1806, m. Mary A. Southerland.
3. MARY, b. Dec. 9, 1807, m. John Kidder of Wilton.
4. ORRIN, b. Oct. 19, 1810.
5. AARON W., b. Feb. 11, 1815, m. Elsie Presbie.
6. CLARA S., b. Nov. 22, 1822, d. Sept. 6, 1824.

BURNHAM RUSSELL, son of Joseph and Naomi (Wilkins) Russell; born Oct. 21, 1805; married Jan. 29, 1833, Eliza, daughter of Ephraim and Betsey (Boffee) Kidder. She was born March 14, 1814; died Dec. 27, 1894. He died June 22, 1874. Children:—

1. ORPAH, b. Dec. 24, 1833, d. Aug. 28, 1892.
2. ORRIN P., +
3. AARON W., +

ORRIN P. RUSSELL, son of Burnham and Eliza (Kidder) Russell; born June 17, 1837; married Sept. 19, 1861, Marcia H. Hesselton of Nashua. He removed to Wilton and died there Dec. 12, 1891. Child:—

1. EMOGENE V., b. Oct. 9, 1866, d. June 13, 1870.

AARON W. RUSSELL, son of Burnham and Eliza Kidder Russell; born May 5, 1853; married Oct. 8, 1883, Lillian V., daughter of Robert K. and Betsey A. (Curtis) Lynch. She was born Aug. 30, 1863. Child:—

1. FRED W., b. July 9, 1888.

RYERSON.

WILLIAM N. RYERSON, son of Joseph Ryerson of West Sumner, Me.; born June 10, 1832; married Lois, daughter of Harvey and Lois (Cram) Holt, April 24, 1856. She was born March 16, 1836. He died March 24, 1885. Children:—

1. NELSON H., b. Nov. 26, 1859, d. March 20, 1879.
2. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 22, 1866, d. Nov. 14, 1889.
3. EMMA L., b. Aug. 16, 1869, d. May 10, 1887.
4. CLARA, b. Nov. 5, 1878, m. Frank A. Pettengill of Acworth, N. H. (See Pettengill gen.)

SARGENT.

JOSHUA SARGENT was born in Methuen, Mass., Nov. 25, 1757. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and after the close of the war he removed to Dunstable, Mass. Thence he came to Lyndeborough, where he built and operated a "fulling" mill. The mill stood at or near where the mill now owned by James L. Colburn stands, perhaps better known as Buttrick's mill. He married Abigail Ladd of Haverhill, Mass. She was born June 28, 1760; died Dec. 28, 1843. He died Jan. 23, 1844. Children:—

1. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 22, 1781, m. Jotham Hildreth, d. Aug. 24, 1850.
2. HEMAN LADD, b. Sept. 24, 1782, m. Hepsibah Russell, d. March 17, 1806.
3. MIRIAM, b. May 28, 1784, d. Aug. 26, 1800.
4. POLLY, b. Sept. 27, 1786, m. James Russell, d. in 1824.
5. JOHN, b. Feb. 16, 1789, m. first, Mary McMaster, m. second, Mrs. Sprague, d. Jan. 13, 1878.
6. JOSHUA, b. May 5, 1791, m. Patty Burnham, d. March 24, 1882.
7. BODWELL, b. Sept. 7, 1793, m. Lucy A. Briggs, d. July 28, 1866.
8. RUTH, b. Sept. 6, 1795, m. Israel Putnam, d. July 21, 1845. (See Putnam gen.)
9. LUCINDA, b. Sept. 7, 1798, d. Aug. 30, 1800.
10. MIRIAM, b. March 13, 1801, m. John Carleton, d. in 1880.
11. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 2, 1803, m. Mary Ford.
12. SUMNER, b. July 7, 1805, m. Mary A. Leach, d. in 1893.

SARGENT.

DANA B. SARGENT, son of Cyrus and Samantha (Chase) Sargent; born at Hillsborough, Feb. 3, 1847; married July 25, 1870, Elsie M., daughter of David C. and Rebecca (Fish) Grant. She was born Aug. 24, 1847; died Aug. 2, 1902. He died March 11, 1899. He came to Lynde-

borough in 1880 and settled on the Levi H. Woodward place, where he lived until his death. Children:—

1. MARTHA R., b. Aug. 29, 1870, m. Aug. 27, 1902, Percy W. Putnam, son of Edwin H. and Eliza (Keyes) Putnam.
2. HARRY D., b. May 7, 1876, d. Aug. 11, 1877.
3. WILLIS D., b. Nov. 5, 1880, d. May 26, 1899.

SETER.

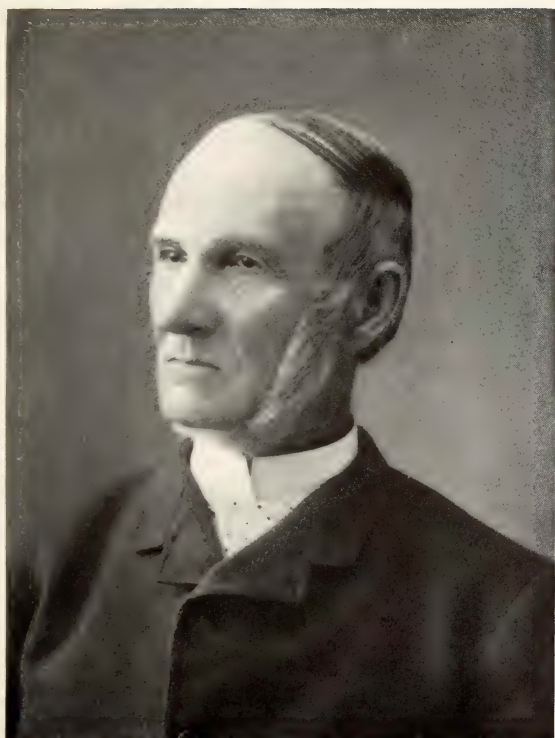
Benjamin Senter was the pioneer of the Senter family to settle in Lyndeborough. He built a house situated about twenty rods south of the road from John H. Goodrich's to the schoolhouse in Dist. No. 4. It was here that most of his children were born, but he afterward lived in a house that stood between the Bailey place and the old Starrett house, North Lyndeborough. He had a numerous family, but of these we can get no record except that of Asa. There are no descendants of any of the brothers of Asa now living in town. Benjamin Senter was buried in the North Lyndeborough cemetery.

ASA SETER, son of Benjamin Senter; born Oct. 6, 1780; married Mary Christie of New Boston. She was born June 5, 1786; died Feb. 9, 1859. He died Sept. 26, 1869. Children:—

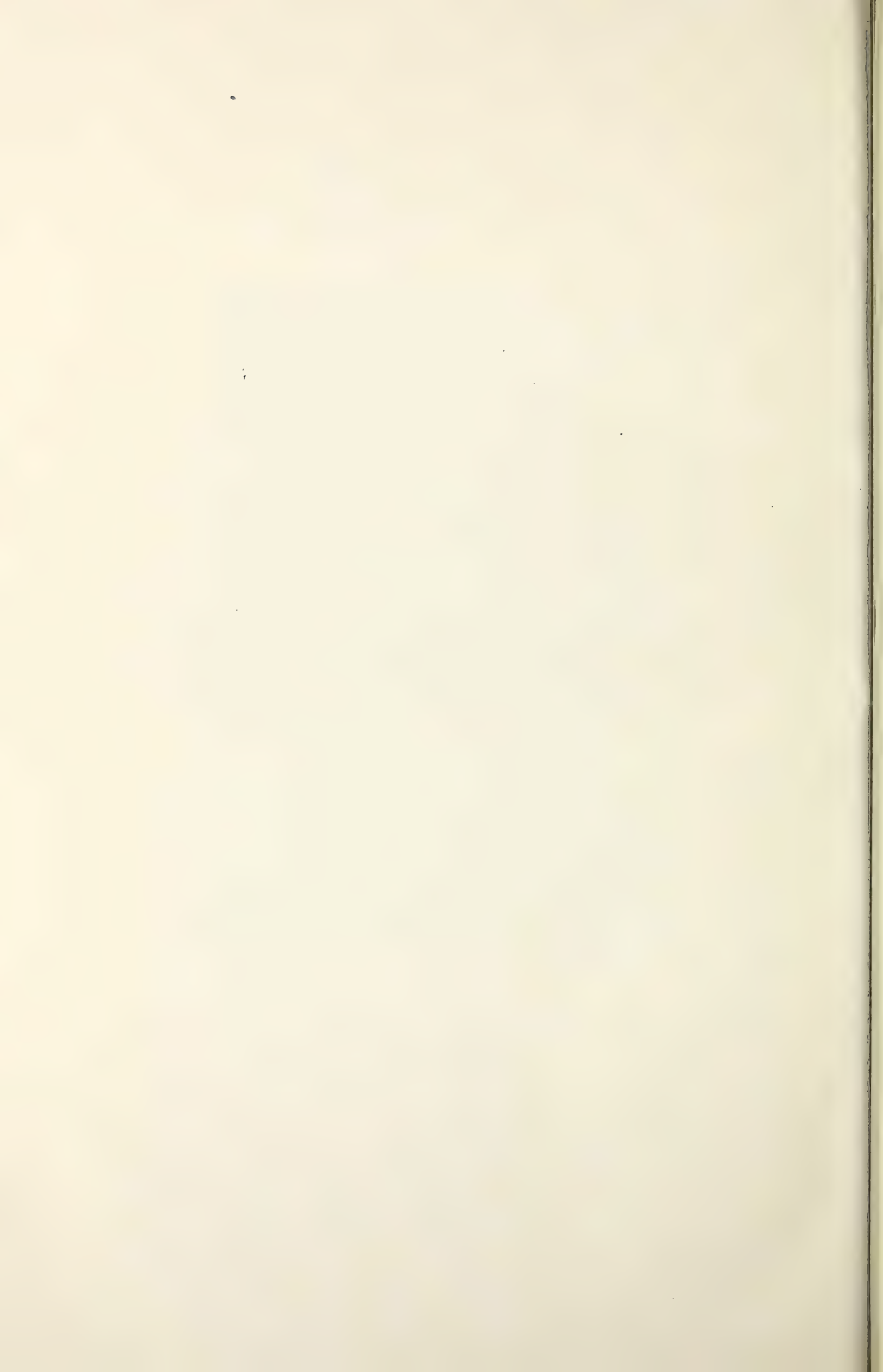
1. MARY, b. April 22, 1805, m. George Worcester, rem. to Harvard, Mass., and d. there.
2. RODNEY, b. Oct. 23, 1808, rem. to Bedford, Mass.
3. HANNAH, b. July 9, 1811.
4. HIRAM, b. Aug. 6, 1814, d. July 4, 1854.
5. ACHSAH, b. Dec. 7, 1816, d. in infancy.
6. FRANKLIN, +
7. ACHSAH, 2ND, b. Nov. 26, 1820.
8. ANN E., b. April 3, 1825.

FRANKLIN SETER, son of Asa and Mary (Christie) Senter, born April 21, 1818; married first, April 8, 1845, Pamilla, daughter of Varion and Mary (Thompson) Balch. She was born Jan. 20, 1822; died April 9, 1854; married second, Eliza, daughter of David and Betsey (Gregg) Hovey, July 2, 1854. She was born Aug. 24, 1817; died April 15, 1897. He died Sept. 20, 1896. He was a quiet man, a neat farmer, and one who had the esteem of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. He represented the town in the legislature in 1877-1878. Children by first wife:—

1. MARY A., b. Feb. 27, 1847, m. June 5, 1870, Almon T. Hovey of Peterboro. She d. Feb. 18, 1882.
2. JULIA E., b. Oct. 16, 1848, m. Oct. 24, 1869, John A. Hovey of Peterboro. He d. Oct. 6, 1881. Their children are George W., Grace M.
3. WILLIAM F., b. Jan. 31, 1851, m. Aug. 12, 1874, Emma F. Clark of Lowell, Mass. He rem. to Lowell in 1870. Is



Franklin Leister



superintendent of repairs at the Lawrence Corporation. Has been alderman and is a successful and influential citizen. Their children are Percy W., Pamilla A., Arthur H.

4. GEORGE R., b. Dec. 25, 1852, m. Jan. 18, 1879, Mary C. Parker of Peterboro. She d. July 1, 1896. He rem. to Santa Barbara, Cal., in 1886 and res. there now.

By second wife:—

5. CHARLES H., +

CHARLES H. SENTER, son of Franklin and Eliza (Hovey) Senter, born Sept. 30, 1856; married Feb. 19, 1879, Susie, daughter of Sewall and Agnes (Green) Watkins. She was born Sept. 22, 1855. He resides on the homestead farm, North Lyndeborough. From 1881 until 1901 he was a member of the board of selectmen twelve years, and has filled other positions of trust in the town. He has been prominent in the grange circles of the county, and is a very useful citizen. Children:—

1. ANNIE M., b. Jan. 31, 1882, m. Feb. 11, 1903, Fred A. Holt. (See Holt gen.)
2. FRANK H., b. May 31, 1883. Was drowned in the river at Paper Mill Village, New Boston, June 27, 1896.
- 3 and 4. INFANT CHILDREN, unnamed, b. Sept. 11, 1886, d. Sept. 11, 1886.

SHARP.

JOSEPH SHARP, son of John and Harriet (Wilcox) Sharp, born in Boston, June 14, 1834; married Nov. 26, 1866, Sarah, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Sargent) Cram. She was born June 12, 1844. He came to Lyndeborough in 1872 from Boston and settled in the south village, where he died May 26, 1903. Child:—

1. RACHEL A., b. March 31, 1881.

SHEPARD.

ROBERT T. S. SHEPARD, son of Robert and Eunice (Scott) Shepard, born at Amherst, March 2, 1832; married first, May 11, 1853, Irene B. Powers of Pittsfield, Me. She was born April 11, 1834; died April 9, 1865; married second, Nov. 24, 1869, Charlotte S. Kaime of Lowell, Mass. She was born June 9, 1836, at Barnstead, N. H. She was the daughter of John and Pamela E. (Rand) Kaime. He came to Lyndeborough from Goffstown and bought the Edwin N. Patch place, where he has since resided. He died in 1905. Children by first wife:—

1. WALTER S., +
2. JAMES F., b. July 30, 1859.
3. AUGUSTA M., b. Jan. 21, 1860, d. June 26, 1863.
4. AUGUSTA M., b. Jan. 30, 1864.

By second wife:—

5. ALFRED K., b. Sept. 28, 1870.

6. GERTRUDE M., b. Oct. 27, 1872, m. May 14, 1896, Ralph L. Combs of Derry. She d. Aug. 17, 1898.

WALTER S. SHEPARD, son of Robert T. S. and Irene B. (Powers) Shepard, born Jan. 9, 1855; married Elizabeth M., daughter of Harry A. and Mary (Harmond) Baker. She was born Sept. 1, 1868, at Salt Lake City, Utah. He came to Lyndeborough from Camas Creek, Fremont County, Idaho, in 1902, and bought the farm in Johnson's Corner, known as the Willis C. Perham place. He was born at Lowell, Mass., and went west in 1876 and entered into the ranching and cattle raising business, returning east in 1902. Children, all born in Idaho:—

1. WALTER T., b. at Clear Creek, Aug. 4, 1885.
2. CHARLOTTE M., b. at Dry Creek, Jan. 19, 1888.
3. FREDERICK J., b. at Sand Creek, May 29, 1890.
4. ETHEL M., b. at Sand Creek, Aug. 24, 1892.
5. ROBERT Q., b. at Sand Creek, Oct. 30, 1895.
6. NELLIE I., b. at Camas Creek, March 11, 1902, d. June 14, 1903.

SIMONDS.

JESSE SIMONDS came to Lyndeborough from Burlington, Mass. He was born in Barnard, Vt., December, 1809. His mother died when he was young, and he was brought up by an uncle in Burlington, Mass. He was never married and spent most of his time in the autumn and winter months in hunting and trapping. No man in the state knew more of the homes and habits of the fur-bearing animals than he. He lived close to nature and the ways of birds, more especially game birds were an open book to him. Possessing an iron constitution he performed feats of endurance that were the wonder of the town. He lived where Robert C. Mason now lives and built the house occupied by him. He died June 20, 1885. He was the son of Daniel and Joanna (Balch) Simonds.

SMITH.

JOHN SMITH married Keturah, daughter of Dea. Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam of Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. BENJAMIN, b. July 3, 1777.
2. JOHN, b. June 20, 1779.
3. SARAH, b. Aug. 9, 1781.
4. HULDAH, b. Oct. 12, 1784.
5. KATURAH, b. Feb. 3, 1787.
6. EPHRAIM, b. April 18, 1789.
7. PAMELA, b. May 21, 1791.
8. and 9. JACOB and RACHEL (twins), b. May 5, 1794.

SMITH.

JACOB SMITH married Emma E., daughter of Joseph A. and Mary

L. (Stephenson) Johnson. She was born Oct. 14, 1850; died Aug. 4, 1879. Children:—

1. ADA G., b. July 4, 1870, in Westford, Conn.
2. EDITH I., b. in Lyndeborough, March 16, 1879, m. Nov. 2, 1898, John Dolliver. (See Dolliver gen.)

SOUTHWICK.

JOHN SOUTHWICK was born in Danvers, Mass., Sept. 18, 1788; died in Danvers, Mass., April 19, 1847; married May 14, 1815, Elizabeth Russell of Ipswich, Mass. She was born Dec. 3, 1792; died Oct. 14, 1877. They came to North Lyndeborough soon after their marriage, in the spring of 1815. He bought a potter's shop and a house nearly opposite the house of John H. Goodrich and carried on the potter's business for several years. The shop and house are both gone now. For eight years he drove a six-horse team from Francestown to Boston and carried all the merchandise sold at the stores. He loaded with country produce for the down trip and with groceries, etc., back. In 1841 he removed to Danvers and died there. Children, all but one born in Lyndeborough:—

- 1, JOHN RUSSELL, b. July 19, 1816, m. Sophia L., daughter of Asa and Alice (Nutting) Kemp of Francestown Sept. 2, 1842. She was born Aug. 26, 1821. He removed to Lowell, Mass., soon after his marriage and for forty years was an overseer of the "dressing" room of the Tremont and Suffolk Corporation. He was elected councilman in 1865, and alderman in 1866 and 1867. He was a member of the Mass. legislature in 1876. In 1879 he bought a farm in Groton, Mass., and d. there Jan. 12, 1888.
2. WILLIAM, b. July 14, 1818, d. Dec. 3, 1818.
3. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 1, 1819, d. Jan. 26, 1875, m. Marinda E. Parker of Salem, Mass., Jan. 26, 1844. She was b. May 18, 1825, d. Nov. 12, 1881.
4. ELIZABETH S., b. Dec. 6, 1821, res. at Peabody, Mass.
5. STEPHEN A., b. March 31, 1824, m. Lydia E. Daniels of Salem, Mass., June 15, 1859. She was b. June 10, 1828, res. at Peabody, Mass.
6. DAVID H., b. June 25, 1827, m. Harriet Lord of Salem, Mass., Sept. 24, 1868. She was b. Jan. 9, 1838, res. at Peabody, Mass.
7. EDWIN, b. July 30, 1829, rem. to Colo. in 1849, d. Jan. 13, 1895.
- 8 and 9. Twins, b. May 7, 1832, d. in infancy.
10. BENJAMIN F., b. July 5, 1835, m. Oct. 20, 1868, Mary A. Osborne of Peabody, Mass. She was b. July 17, 1839. He was a soldier in the Civil War, with the rank of lieutenant.

He was a member of the General Court of Mass. in 1888 and councillor in 1895.

11. A son, b. in Francestown, March 20, 1838.

SPAULDING.*

Edward, Stephen and Capt. Levi were the first of the Spauldings to come to Lyndeborough. Henry came a little later. Edward and Stephen were brothers, sons of Ebenezer and Anna Spaulding of Nottingham West, now Hudson, and they were probably born there. Edward was the father of Capt. Levi of Revolutionary fame. Stephen married Martha Foster, and Edward married Elizabeth. He bought lots 113 and 122 north of the mountain. The former lot is just east of where Robert C. Mason lives, and the old cellar hole may still be seen. Aaron Woodward lived there later.

Stephen bought seventy acres of lot 112 May 30, 1765, east of his brothers', the same year that his brother bought. It is said that Reuben, another brother of Edward, came from Hudson and settled on part of Edward's lot. It will be seen that they all settled on the north side of the mountain, and that the farm of the late Levi Spalding was the west part of their large holding of land. June 15, 1771, Rachel, a daughter of Stephen and Martha, his wife, was baptized, and it is probable that they all came to Lyndeborough about the year 1768, perhaps a year or two earlier. July, 1772, they are recorded as members of the church. Edward and Elizabeth had five children, none of them born in Lyndeborough. Capt. Levi was their only son. Stephen and Martha had ten children, none of them born in Lyndeborough, but it would appear that none of these children settled in the town. Edward, Stephen and Reuben were of the fourth generation from Edward, the immigrant ancestor. Nathaniel, the son of Stephen and Martha Spaulding, was baptized Sept. 8, 1768.

CAPT. LEVI SPAULDING was of the fifth generation from Edward, who came to this country in the earliest years of the Massachusetts Colony, probably between 1630 and 1633. The first records of Edward make it appear that he settled in Braintree, Mass.

Capt. Levi was born in Nottingham West, now Hudson, N. H., Oct. 23, 1737. Just when he came to Lyndeborough is not known. He was selectman in 1768 and again in 1774. He was moderator in 1781, 1782, 1784, 1786 and 1791. He was chosen representative to the General Court in 1784, and was the second to fill that office in town. (For his military history see Chap. VII.) He married first, Anna Burns; married second, Lois Goodrich, Dec. 30, 1778. She was born Dec. 17, 1744. In 1800 he removed to Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he died March 1, 1825. Children by first wife:—

1. BETSEY, b. Nov. 18, 1759, m. — Holt.
2. OLIVE, b. April 8, 1762, m. Lovell Lewis, rem. to N. Y.
3. EDWARD, +

*Some members of this family spell the name Spalding.

4. GEORGE, b. Sept. 14, 1766, was drowned when a young man.
5. MARTHA, b. April 6, 1768, m. Joseph Knights of New Ipswich, N. H., rem. to Ohio.
6. ESTHER, b. July 7, 1770,
7. LEVI, +
8. JOHN, b. Sept. 1, 1774.

Children by second wife:—

9. BENJAMIN G., b. Sept. 9, 1779.
10. SEWALL, b. March 1, 1782.
11. LOIS G., b. Feb. 16, 1784, m. Stephen Abbott, rem. to Nashville, N. Y.

EDWARD SPAULDING, son of Capt. Levi, was born Nov. 19, 1764; married Mehitable Goodrich, daughter of the Rev. Sewall Goodrich of Lyndeborough, Oct. 30, 1788. She was born Sept. 25, 1770; died July 30, 1838. He early removed to Plainfield, N. Y., thence to Alexander, N. Y., where he and his wife died. Children, four older born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ANNA B., b. Sept. 15, 1789, m. first, George Grey, m. second, Loren Hodges.
2. PHEBE P., b. Sept. 1, 1791, m. Sheffield Burdick.
3. MEHITABLE, b. Nov. 16, 1793, m. Samuel Crosby.
4. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 28, 1795.
5. GEORGE, b. Nov. 1, 1797, in Plainfield, N. Y.
6. ELBRIDGE G., b. 1802.
7. LUCY, b. May 20, 1804.
8. WARREN, b. Nov. 10, 1806.
9. ELBRIDGE GERRY, +

ELBRIDGE GERRY SPAULDING, born Feb. 24, 1809. Was a very wealthy and influential man in the financial circles of New York state and the nation. He was state treasurer of New York, member of congress six years and the author of the "legal tender" act passed by congress during the Civil War.

LEVI SPAULDING, son of Capt. Levi, was born Jan. 25, 1772; killed by falling from a high load of boxes, the sleigh running over him and breaking his neck. He married Clara Goddard and had several children.

HENRY SPAULDING was born in Merrimack, N. H., Nov. 3, 1760. He was of the sixth generation from Edward Spaulding of Braintree, Mass. He came to Lyndeborough and settled on the farm where Mrs. Ann Cummings now lives. He married Joanna Russell of Dunbarton, N. H., Feb. 11, 1787. She was born June 21, 1766; died Nov. 1, 1853, aged 87. He died May 31, 1857, aged 96 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Mr. Spaulding was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his many

virtues. He was a genial, kindly man, fond of a story or a jest. It is said that he never had a sick day until his final illness, and that he rode four miles to vote for Fremont and freedom, when in his 96th year. He voted for Washington and at each successive presidential election afterward. He used to say he never had but two serious complaints "lame-ness and laziness." The former he thought might have been cured, had it been taken in season, but the latter defied all prescriptions. Children:—

1. ACHSAH, b. Feb. 1, 1788, m. Levi Holt, 1811, d. June 2, 1841.
2. HENRY, +
3. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 8, 1792, d. Dec. 6, 1798.
4. HANNAH, b. Dec. 21, 1794, m. first, Stephen Chapman of Windsor, N. H.; m. second, Elijah Gould of Antrim, N. H.
5. ELIZABETH, b. April 9, 1796, m. James L. Morrison of Washington, N. H. He d. Dec. 25, 1840. She d. April 1, 1851.
6. LUCINDA, b. Aug. 23, 1798, d. Sept. 11, 1853.
7. MARY, b. Sept. 20, 1800, m. Franklin Hadley of Lyndeborough. (See Hadley gen.)
8. LEONARD, +
9. EDWARD PAGE, +
10. SAMUEL, +
11. LEVI, +

HENRY SPAULDING, son of Henry and Joanna (Russell) Spaulding, born Nov. 17, 1790; married Lucy Duncklee of Greenfield, N. H., March 23, 1819. She was born Aug. 16, 1797. He removed to Greenfield and died Jan. 21, 1868. Child: Sarah.

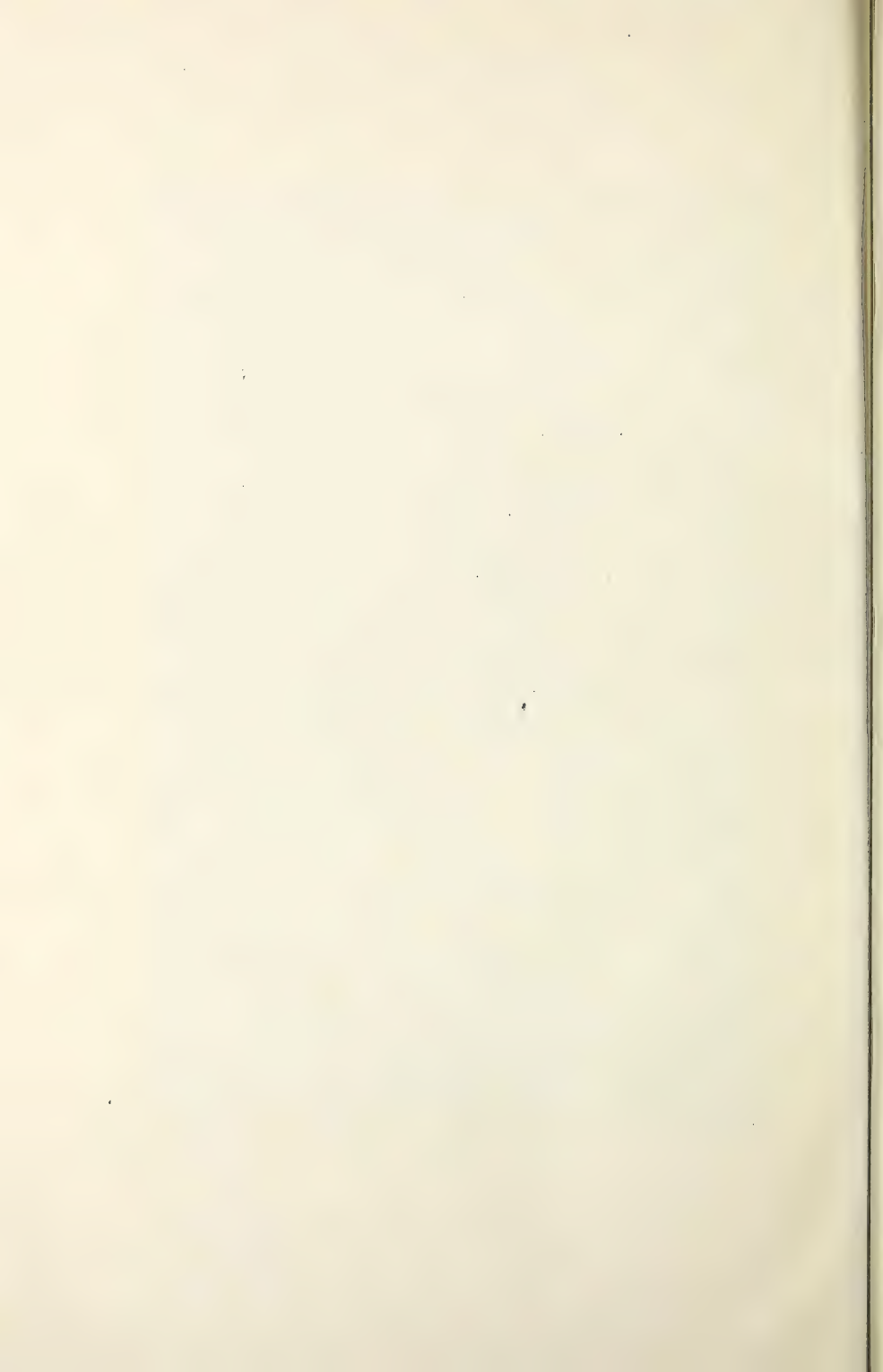
LEONARD SPAULDING, son of Henry and Joanna (Russell) Spaulding, born Oct. 2, 1802; married first, Ede Farrington of Greenfield, N. H., Sept. 15, 1831. She was born Aug. 4, 1800; died Jan. 26, 1856; married second, Elizabeth A. Fairbanks of Frankestown, N. H., Dec. 8, 1856. She was born Nov. 23, 1813. He died January, 1890. Children: Leonard, Ebenezer F., Henry B., Isaac N., Augusta C., Sarah M.

EDWARD PAGE SPALDING, son of Henry and Joanna (Russell) Spaulding, born July 19, 1805; married Mary Dodge of Frankestown, N. H., April 11, 1833. She was born June 23, 1812; died July 22, 1877. He died Jan. 20, 1887. He was a farmer and drover and for many years did a large business in the buying and selling of cattle. He settled on the farm where Mrs. Edward Parry now lives. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MARY E., b. Jan. 15, 1834, d. Feb. 19, 1834.
2. LEVI PAGE, +



EDWARD PAIGE SPALDING.



3. GEORGE E., +
4. MERRILL T., +
5. HENRY E., +
6. ALFRED B., b. Aug. 16, 1849. He entered Dartmouth College in 1868. After leaving college he made teaching his vocation. He d. Nov. 9, 1881.
7. SAMUEL A., b. June 14, 1856.

LEVI P. SPALDING, son of Edward P. and Mary (Dodge) Spalding, born Dec. 25, 1835; married July 1, 1863, Frances M., daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Mudge) Fiske. She was born March 30, 1836. Children:—

1. FRED W., b. April 25, 1864, m. Oct. 17, 1901, Harriet M. Douglas of Brighton, Mass.
2. MARY LIZZIE, b. July 23, 1865, m. April 18, 1889, Clifton Broad of Reading, Mass. Mr. Broad was thrown from a wagon on the road north of where R. C. Mason lives, and so badly injured that he died a few days later, Dec. 5, 1892.
3. HENRY E., b. March 8, 1868, m. Florence Dolliver.
m. second, Mrs. Fannie Smith. Child:
Harriet.
4. HERBERT F., b. Feb. 25, 1870, d. Jan. 31, 1904.
5. SADIE M., b. Dec. 7, 1874, m. Sept. 14, 1899, Perley P. Ray of Brighton, Mass.
6. JENNIE A., b. April 11, 1879.

GEORGE E. SPALDING, son of Edward P. and Mary (Dodge) Spalding, born April 8, 1838; married June 12, 1866, Abbie J., daughter of Dea. William and Eliza (Anderson) Jones. She was born Dec. 23, 1842; died Nov. 24, 1883; married second, Nov. 30, 1887, Mrs. Eliza P. Richardson, widow of Solon Richardson and daughter of Dea. William and Eliza (Anderson) Jones. She was born Aug. 30, 1839; died Feb. 19, 1905. Mr. Spalding purchased the Jones homestead farm at the centre and has lived there for many years. He is extensively engaged in the breeding and sale of cattle, the Ayrshire breed being his favorite stock. Children by first wife:—

1. WILLIAM P., b. March 17, 1867; d. July 16, 1879.
2. JOHN A., b. Nov. 30, 1872.

MERRILL T. SPALDING, son of Edward P. and Mary (Dodge) Spalding, born April 15, 1840; married first, Mrs. Martha Snow; second, Sarah J., daughter of Brackley and Abigail (Rutherford) Rose of Wilton, Nov. 20, 1895. She was born Sept. 3, 1856. Was a soldier in Civil War. (See Chap. X.)

DR. HENRY E. SPALDING, son of Edward Page and Mary (Dodge)

Spalding; born Sept. 24, 1843; married June 1, 1870, Annie Osgood, daughter of James and Lydia (Hersey) Frye.

His boyhood was spent on the farm and was uneventful as were the lives of average farmer's boys at that time. Since he was not especially robust his parents encouraged his inclination to study. At the early age of two and one-half years he found his way into the nearby district school and from that time he was a regular attendant during the short summer and winter terms which made up the school year. Some years the winter term was supplemented by a few additional weeks of instruction at home, his father employing a teacher for him and his older brothers. At the age of fourteen he left home for a student's life at Appleton Academy (later McCollom Institute), Mt. Vernon. Here and a short time at Francestown Academy he pursued a course of study preparatory to entering college. During the winter months he taught school as a means of earning money toward paying his expenses the remainder of the year.

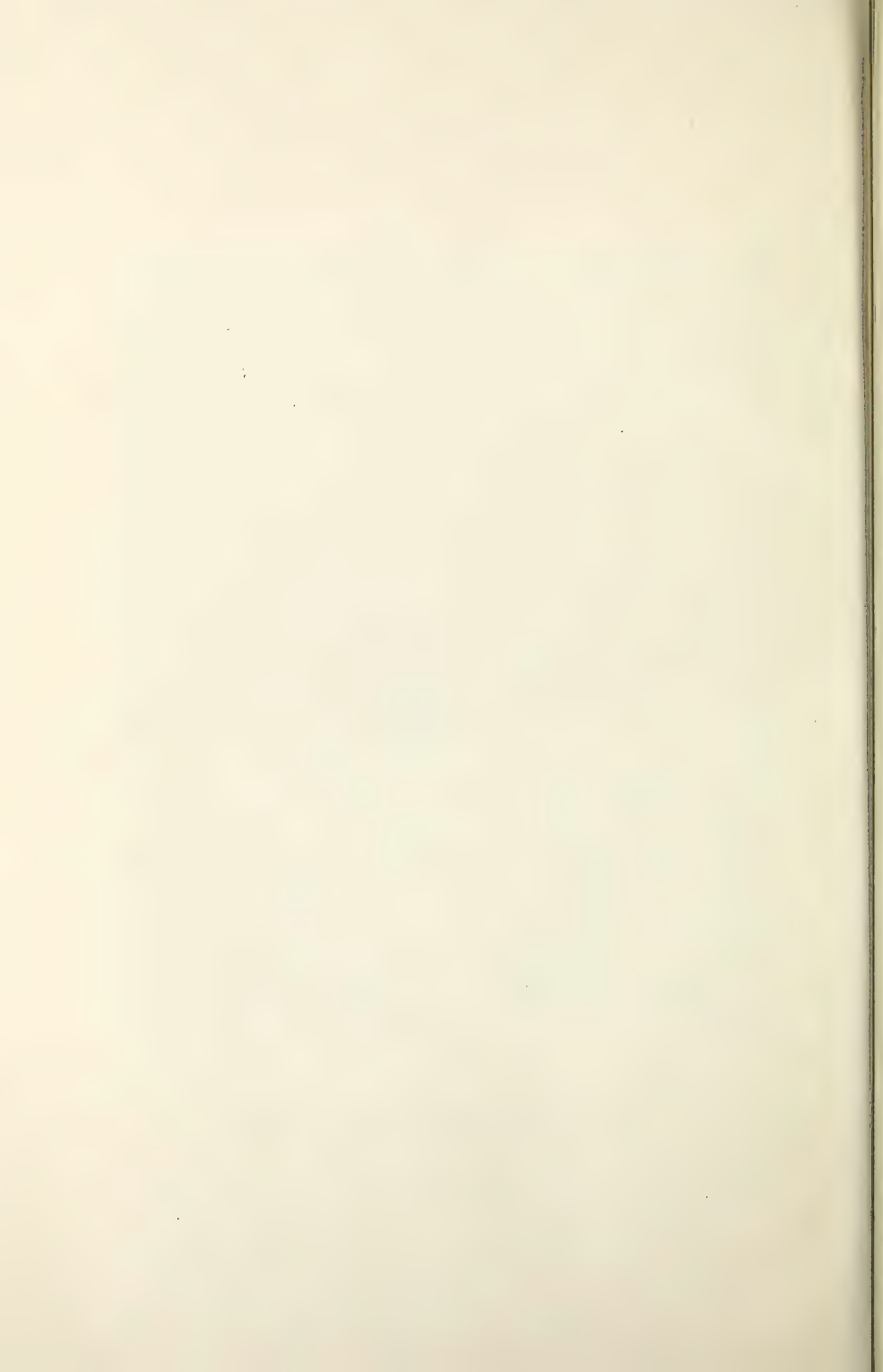
The breaking out of the Civil War found him just completing his college preparatory course of study, and with it came the question of duty that so deeply stirred the hearts of millions. Responding to his country's call, not mentioning all other possible sacrifices and losses, meant for him the giving up of the long coveted collegiate course of study, for which he had been working. The decision was soon made to offer all for the defence of the flag.

Making his personal decision he found but a short step toward entering the army service. No one under twenty years of age could be accepted without the written consent of his father or guardian. This his father refused to give, not from lack of patriotism, for, according to his ability, he contributed liberally in aid of the cause, but from belief that lack of physical vigor unfitted the boy for the hardships of army life. Subsequent events and the fact that his regimental nickname was "little fellow" would indicate that this opinion was not groundless. The matter was earnestly discussed at home, but the coveted consent was not obtained.

A war meeting was held at the town hall. Several spoke, urging the young men to enlist, among them his father, closing his remarks with the offer of an extra bounty for each of the first four who would enlist. To the surprise of all Henry sprang to his feet and offered himself as the first of the four. The effect on the audience can readily be imagined. As the cheering subsided enlistments followed each other in rapid succession. Together with about twenty of his classmates and friends he entered camp with the 13th Regt. N. H. Volunteers. His father used every argument that words or money could offer to induce him to return to his home and books, but finally yielded and gave unwilling consent, when convinced that otherwise the boy would follow the regiment as a hanger-on, without pay or rations. The papers were signed and he was mustered into the United States service only the day before the regiment was to leave camp at Concord and start for the seat of war. Soon after reaching Virginia he contracted typhoid fever. He recovered, however, sufficiently to march with the regiment to Fredericksburg and take part in that fearful battle. As spring came on he again became ill, this time with malaria. From this there seemed little prospect of his recovering, and



H. E. Spalding, M.D.



his parents were notified that he would be discharged if they would come for him, he being too ill to make the journey alone. They sent their family physician for him, and this ended his career as a soldier.

His early ambition had been to fit himself for a teacher. What he saw of the inefficiency of medical treatment in the army hospitals led him to abandon that and study medicine, for he wished to learn from personal investigation if there was not something of real value in the science of healing. Accordingly, as soon as his health had been sufficiently restored, he commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of J. H. Woodbury, M. D., of Boston. He attended lectures at Harvard Medical School, and afterwards at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which latter he graduated in 1866. He immediately located in Hingham, Mass., where he soon built up a large practice, and where he still has a summer residence. In 1888, after several months of observation and study in the hospitals of Europe he opened an office in Boston, where he is now located at 535 Beacon St.

He has been a prolific writer for medical journals and for national, state and local medical societies. He is rectal surgeon for the Boston Homeopathic Dispensary, physician to the Burrage Hospital, physician and obstetrician to the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital. He has been lecturer at the Boston University School of Medicine and at the Training School for Nurses. The profession has honored him with the presidency of the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society and of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, and also with various positions of honor and responsibility in several national medical and surgical societies.

At the age of fourteen he became a member of the Congregational Church at Lyndeborough, and has maintained an active membership in that denomination since. His wife is a native of Haverhill, Mass. Children: —

1. HARRY OSGOOD, b. May 4, 1871. He was educated in the public schools and at Derby Academy, Hingham; graduated from Williams College in 1894 and from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1897. He afterward located at Jamaica Plain, in the meantime making a special study of nervous diseases. He is now on the staff of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Norwich.
2. LOUISE MARIE, b. May 23, 1877.
3. BERNICE, b. Jan. 27, 1885.

SAMUEL SPAULDING, son of Henry and Joanna (Russell) Spaulding, born April 6, 1808; married Ellen Shaw of Wells, England, March 14, 1836. She was born May 13, 1819. He removed to Green Bay, Mich., and afterward to Waterville, Wis. Children: Annie M., Mary E., Christopher H., Emmeline, Joanna, Charlotte B., Lucinda, Olive J., Samuel E., Violet M.

LEVI SPALDING, son of Henry and Joanna (Russell) Spaulding, was born Oct. 3, 1809; married Caroline Prince of Amherst, N. H., Dec.

3, 1839. She was born June 17, 1819, and died Aug. 20, 1894. He died June 28, 1891. He settled on the Spaulding homestead, and was a quaint and kindly man. A prominent trait of both his and of his brother Edward Page's character was a generous hospitality. If anyone was near them at meal times he was always pressed to stay and eat. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. EMMELINE, b. Aug. 31, 1840, d. Aug. 3, 1878.
2. CHARLES, b. May 10, 1846, m. Emma W. Follansbee of Andover, Mass., July 24, 1876. She was b. July 24, 1855. Res. in Ashburnham, Mass. Children: Roy F., Helen L.

BYRON STACY, son of David and Louisa (Curtis) Stacy, born in Windsor, N. H., Nov. 18, 1837; married June 29, 1869, Sarah A., daughter of Joel H. and Esther (Putnam) Tarbell of Lyndeborough. She was born Feb. 24, 1850; died Sept. 11, 1882. He died June 3, 1875. He came to Lyndeborough about 1866 and was a mechanic employed at the glass factory. Child born in Lyndeborough:—

1. MINNIE E., b. Oct. 12, 1872, m. April 26, 1899, George W. Hadley, son of Levi P. and Minerva (Stevens) Hadley of Lyndeborough.

STANDLEY.

GEORGE A. STANDLEY, son of Robert and Mary E. Standley, born March 3, 1871; married June 22, 1893, Myra, daughter of William D. and Ellen (Hammond) Cloutman. She was born Sept. 24, 1871, in Marblehead, Mass. He was born in Danvers, Mass., and came to Lyndeborough in 1902 from Lynn, Mass., and bought the place known as the Hildreth cottage. Child:—

1. GEORGE R., b. Dec. 28, 1900, in Lynn.

STAYNER.

HENRY M. STAYNER came to Lyndeborough from Amherst about 1840. He lived where William B. Raymond now lives and died there May 16, 1843. His wife, Abigail D., died Jan. 11, 1842. Of his children, Augusta married David Day of Gloucester, Mass.; Ellen married Capt. John Trevitt of Mont Vernon; Josephine married Dea. Boylston of Amherst.

STEELE.

WILLIAM P. STEELE came to Lyndeborough from Lawrence, Mass., December, 1857; born Nov. 22, 1826; married Adaline E., daughter of Eleazer and Mary A. (Marshall) Putnam. She was born March 4, 1833. He was born in Sebec, Me. He was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Was in the employ of the Boston & Maine R. R. for many years. Children, all but eldest born in Lyndeborough:—

1. NELLIE A., b. in Lawrence, Mass., March 24, 1853, m. Joseph E. Foster. He d. June 13, 1903.

2. FRANK A., b. July 10, 1856.
3. GEORGE W., b. Nov. 10, 1858.
4. MARY A., b. Aug. 24, 1860, d. June 6, 1863.
5. ARTHUR L., b. May 11, 1866, d. June 1, 1867.
6. EVA B., d. Sept. 24, 1872.
7. MAUD, b. Aug. 7, 1869, m. Feb. 18, 1892, Charles E. Phillips of Swampscott, Mass.
8. HATTIE D., b. Aug. 7, 1873, m. Jan. 18, 1900, Walter H. Murdo of Peterboro. She d. Aug. 8, 1902.

STEPHENSON.

JOHN STEPHENSON was the first of the name to come to Salem-Canada. He is said to have come from Jersey, England. He first settled north of the mountain in 1740, but evidently remained there but a short time, for hearing that there was grass over the other side and as grass was a prime necessity to those first settlers, he promptly moved over the other side of the mountain. The grass referred to grew in those meadows east of where W. J. Stephenson lives. Those meadows were undoubtedly caused by beavers damming the streams. The resulting flowage killed the trees, and when the dams were destroyed and the land drained wild grasses grew in abundance. He bought two lots of land which included most of those meadows, and that land has remained in the possession of the Stephenson family ever since. When the charter of the town of Lyndeborough was granted, April 23, 1764, he was appointed a committee to obtain the said charter March 5, 1764, and he was authorized to call the first meeting of the new town. At this meeting he was chosen town clerk, thus being the first person to hold the office in Lyndeborough. He was continued in office several years. Most of the family papers were destroyed when Jonathan Stephenson's house was burned, and therefore the record is necessarily imperfect. Among the treasured possessions of his descendants is his commission to be a captain in Tenth Co. of the Sixth Regt. of Militia. This commission is dated Oct. 4, 1764, and signed by B. Wentworth, governor, and by I. Atkinson, Jr., Sec'y. Also a copy of the province laws of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, printed in 1771, and presented to John Stephenson by his friend, Benjamin Lynde, Oct. 28, 1773. He married Abigail Shepherd of Amherst. They had six children:—

1. JOHN, +
2. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 3, 1769.
3. LYDIA, b. Dec. 2, 1772, m. first, John Richardson; m. second, — Davis.
4. SARAH, b. Feb. 11, 1778, m. Supply Wilson of New Ipswich. She d. Dec. 4, 1866.
5. WILLIAM, b. April 29, 1780, d. May 4, 1830.
6. LUCY, b. Nov. 25, 1782, d. Feb. 1, 1814.

* JOHN STEPHENSON, JR., son of John and Abigail (Shepherd) Stephenson, born Dec. 8, 1767; married Mary Hildreth of Amherst. She died Nov. 17, 1845. He died May, 1847. Children:—

1. SARAH, b. 1792, d. May 18, 1883.
2. MARY, b. 1794, d. Dec. 8, 1881.
3. JACOB, +
4. JOHN,
5. JOTHAM, +
6. JONATHAN, +

JACOB STEPHENSON, son of John and Mary (Hildreth) Stephenson, born Oct. 2, 1803; married Dec. 17, 1835, Lucy Harthan of Greenfield. She died March 22, 1887. He died Feb. 17, 1867. Children:—

1. EZRA B., b. in Lyndeborough, Sept. 26, 1836, d. Oct. 4, 1894, at Springfield, Mass.
2. ABBY M., b. Dec. 1, 1837, in Lyndeborough, d. Dec. 2, 1837.
3. ALBE, b. June 29, 1839, in Greenfield, d. at Hillsboro Bridge.
4. LUCIA M., b. April 12, 1842, d. Nov. 8, 1844.

JOTHAM STEPHENSON, son of John and Mary (Hildreth) Stephenson, born Feb. 28, 1805; married July 20, 1826, Lucinda, daughter of Heman L. and Hepsibah Sargent. She was born Oct. 29, 1806; died Nov. 7, 1871. He died Oct. 14, 1883. Children:—

1. JOTHAM S., +
2. MARY L., b. March 12, 1830, m. Joseph A. Johnson. (See Johnson gen.)
3. JOHN H., b. Aug. 29, 1833, d. June 17, 1867. Was soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
4. JONATHAN H., b. Sept. 21, 1835, d. Dec. 27, 1864. Was soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
5. ELIZA A., b. March 6, 1838, m. April 20, 1865, Herbert M. Potter.
6. WILLIAM R., b. Aug. 10, 1841, m. Dec. 31, 1872, Lottie Felt.
7. LUCY A., b. June 9, 1846, d. Aug. 17, 1870.
8. SOLON A., b. Oct. 24, 1848, d. Nov. 12, 1849.

JOTHAM SUMNER STEPHENSON, son of Jotham and Lucinda (Sargent) Stephenson, born June 29, 1827; married Sarah A. Powers, Jan. 24, 1862. He died September 8, 1905. Children:—

* The Stephensons were largely interested in the mill business in Lyndeborough, Jonathan owning a saw mill near his place and formerly one above the place where the present mill stands. They owned a saw mill west of the Forest road, near where Jotham S. Stephenson lived.

1. LILLIAN.
2. HARTWELL M.
3. CHARLES.

JONATHAN STEPHENSON, son of John and Mary (Hildreth) Stephenson; born March 19, 1807; married Sept. 30, 1843, Emily, daughter of Eleazer and Rachel (Houston) Woodward. She was born April 4, 1817; died July 6, 1892. He died Nov. 16, 1903. He was a man who commanded the respect, confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. His strict integrity and sterling sense made his advice to be sought, and placed him in many positions of trust in town affairs. For a long series of years he had charge of the town's poor, and many of the buildings at the town farm were built or improved under his supervision. He was many times one of the board of selectmen, and, in fact, he held at one time or another about all the offices the town could give him. His house was totally destroyed by fire, but was soon replaced by a new one. He died Nov. 10, 1903. Children:—

1. MARIA H., b. Sept. 26, 1845, d. Sept. 7, 1879.
2. EDWARD J., b. Jan. 15, 1850, res. in Rollinsville, Colo., where he has long time been a mining prospector.
3. WILLIS J., +
- 4 and 5. ETTA M. and EMMA M. (twins), b. Sept. 12, 1859.
Etta M. m. Frank H. Joslin. (See Joslin gen.) Emma M. m. Perley W. Hadley and. res. in Temple.

WILLIS J. STEPHENSON, son of Jonathan and Emily (Woodward) Stephenson; born Sept. 20, 1852; married Nov. 27, 1884, Frances C., daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Andrews) Goodhue of Hancock. She was born Nov. 11, 1854. He lived in Colorado for a number of years in young manhood days, but returned to take charge of the Stephenson homestead, which has always been owned by his ancestors since it was cleared of the virgin forest. Child:—

1. ERNEST J., b. May 8, 1893.

STEVENS.

GEORGE H. STEVENS, born at Francetown Aug. 13, 1834; married first, Dec. 25, 1862, Hattie S. Burnham of New Boston. She was born June 12, 1839; died March 30, 1872; married second, Sept. 24, 1872, Mary P., daughter of Dea. John C. and Pamela (Atwood) Goodrich. She was born May 1, 1839. He died Feb. 9, 1901. Children by first wife:—

1. ASAHIEL D., b. at Lowell, Nov. 27, 1864.
2. ALBERT B., b. at Lyndeborough Dec. 18, 1871.
Child by second wife:—
3. CHARLES E., b. at Lyndeborough April 3, 1874, d. March 14, 1878.

STILES.

MOSES STILES, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cary) Stiles; born in

Boxford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1704; married Oct. 17, 1737, Phebe, daughter of John and Sarah (Holt) Cram. She was born at Hampton Falls, July 8, 1712. He lived on the Lakin place. Children:—

1. MOSES, +
2. JOHN, +
3. SAMUEL, m. Sarah Dutton.
4. REUBEN, b. in Salem-Canada, June 13, 1749, was killed by the falling of the frame of the meeting house at Wilton, Sept. 7, 1773.
5. ASAHIEL, +
6. AARON.

MOSES STILES, JR., son of Moses and Phebe (Cram) Stiles; married Sarah —. Children:—

1. SARAH, b. March 24, 1762.
2. MOSES, b. June 6, 1765, m. Mary Holt.
3. AARON, b. Sept. 18, 1767, m. Abial Sadler.
4. MARY, b. June 14, 1770, d. Sept. 8, 1777.
5. PHEBE, b. June 22, 1774, d. Sept. 5, 1777.
6. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 15, 1776, d. Sept. 9, 1777.
7. SAMUEL, b. April 19, 1779, m. Betsey Cram.

JOHN STILES, son of Moses and Phebe (Cram) Stiles; married Susanna Chamberlain. Children:—

1. JOHN, b. Oct. 22, 1778, d. April 16, 1786.
2. SUSANNA, b. Oct. 4, 1780, d. May 12, 1786.
- 3 and 4. MESECH W., BETTY (twins), b. Jan. 20, 1783, d. Feb. 10, 1783.
5. JOHN, b. May 17, 1786.

ASAHIEL STILES, son of Moses and Phebe (Cram) Stiles; married Sarah Dutton. Children:—

1. DANIEL, b. Oct. 21, 1768.
2. ESTHER, b. Aug. 25, 1770, d. March 27, 1785.
3. SARAH, b. March 17, 1773.
4. HANNAH, b. Feb. 27, 1775.
5. RHODA, b. Sept. 8, 1778.
6. REUBEN, b. Dec. 30, 1780.
7. ASAHIEL, b. Oct. 20, 1783.
8. ESTHER, b. July 7, 1786.

STILES.

DAVID STILES, son of Asa and Huldah (Bixby) Stiles; born at Middleton, Mass., Dec. 22, 1779; died June 25, 1870; married Betsey E., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Clark) Mack of Londonderry, N. H.

"Squire" Stiles was a prominent figure in the life of Lyndeborough in his day. He was the third postmaster appointed in the town, serving from April, 1835, to May, 1837. He was selectman, 1839-1841, and held other town offices. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was much engaged in settling estates. He was a surveyor, also, and the running of lines and surveying land occupied much of his time. He was a man of much ability, quaint and original in his expressions, and his opinions were much respected. He lived where William H. Clark now lives. He was a resident at different times of Temple, Wilton, Milford and Lyndeborough. Children, born in Temple:—

1. ELIZA J., b. Aug. 10, 1809, d. Oct. 14, 1868.
2. DAVID, +
3. FRANCES, b. Sept. 12, 1814.

DAVID STILES, son of David and Betsey (Mack) Stiles, born Feb. 4, 1811; married May 13, 1841, Maria M., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Clark) Goodrich. She was born April 23, 1810; died Dec. 31, 1885. He was the fourth postmaster at Lyndeborough. He was killed by being run over by a train at the railroad crossing above South Lyndeborough, Jan. 24, 1881. It was a cold winter morning and he was probably so wrapped up as to be unable to hear the engine. Children:—

1. BENJAMIN G., b. in Lyndeborough, Jan. 9, 1845, d. Jan. 28, 1845.
2. MARIA, b. in Lyndeborough, Jan. 2, 1847, d. Jan. 2, 1847.
3. DAVID A., +
4. MARIA E., b. May 11, 1861, at Mt. Vernon, d. April 5, 1868.
5. LUCY S., b. in Mt. Vernon, March 28, 1854.

DAVID A. STILES, son of David and Maria (Goodrich) Stiles, born June 24, 1849; married Eugelia J. Brooks of Greenfield, Nov. 27, 1873. He taught school in Lyndeborough for a number of terms. Children:—

1. LILLIAN, b. May 15, 1877.
2. EDITH M., b. Jan 23, 1879.
3. ANNABELL, b. Jan. 13, 1883.
4. LUCY, b. Nov. 21, 1886.

STRATTON.

DAVID STRATTON took a deed of part of the lot where Melchizedek Boffee was located in 1745. This lot is now the farm of Andy Holt. The first information we have of him is that he came to Lyndeborough in company with William Holt, and built a log house about 40 rods south of where Andy Holt lives, and the two spent the first winter of their stay in hunting and trapping bears. Later William Holt bought the proprietors' rights in two lots now owned by Benjamin G. Herrick, while Stratton bought and improved the lot where he was. The farm was alternately owned by the Holt and Stratton families several times. We have made diligent search but are not sure where Stratton came

from to Lyndeborough, but it is probable he came from Andover, Mass. Rev. Frank G. Clark says James Stratton settled on Cornelius Tarbell's right, and that David might be a son of James but it is more likely they were brothers. There is nothing in the town records to show that James had any children born in Lyndeborough, but there is the following record of the children of David Stratton and Eunice, his wife. —

1. EUNICE, b. June 13, 1774.
2. DAVID, b. Aug. 25, 1776.
3. JOHN, b. Jan. 11, 1779.
4. RACHEL, b. April 24, 1781,
5. RICHARD, b. April 11, 1783.

SWASEY.

EDWIN SWASEY, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Ladd) Swasey, born May 20, 1815, at Meredith, N. H.; married April 5, 1842, Mary E., daughter of Joel and Betsey (Shattuck) Tarbell. She was born Feb. 2, 1820. He came to Lyndeborough from Milford, Mass., in 1880, and with his wife assumed the management of the boarding house at South Lyndeborough village, owned by his brother-in-law, Joel H. Tarbell. He died June 4, 1904. Children, all but Mary E. born at Manchester: —

1. MARY E., b. at Lowell, Aug. 2, 1844, d. Aug. 24, 1853.
2. EMMA E., b. April 5, 1848, d. Oct. 18, 1849.
3. EDWIN B., b. April 21, 1851, d. Aug. 21, 1853.
3. ELLA M., b. April 20, 1853, d. July 12, 1855.
5. GEORGE E., b. July 21, 1857, m. Mary Burns of Milford, Mass., d. Aug. 26, 1904.
6. LAURA S., b. Feb. 14, 1860, d. August, 1860.
7. LILLIAN M., b. June 17, 1866, m. Feb. 9, 1892, Oscar E. Cram. (See Cram gen.)

SWINNINGTON.

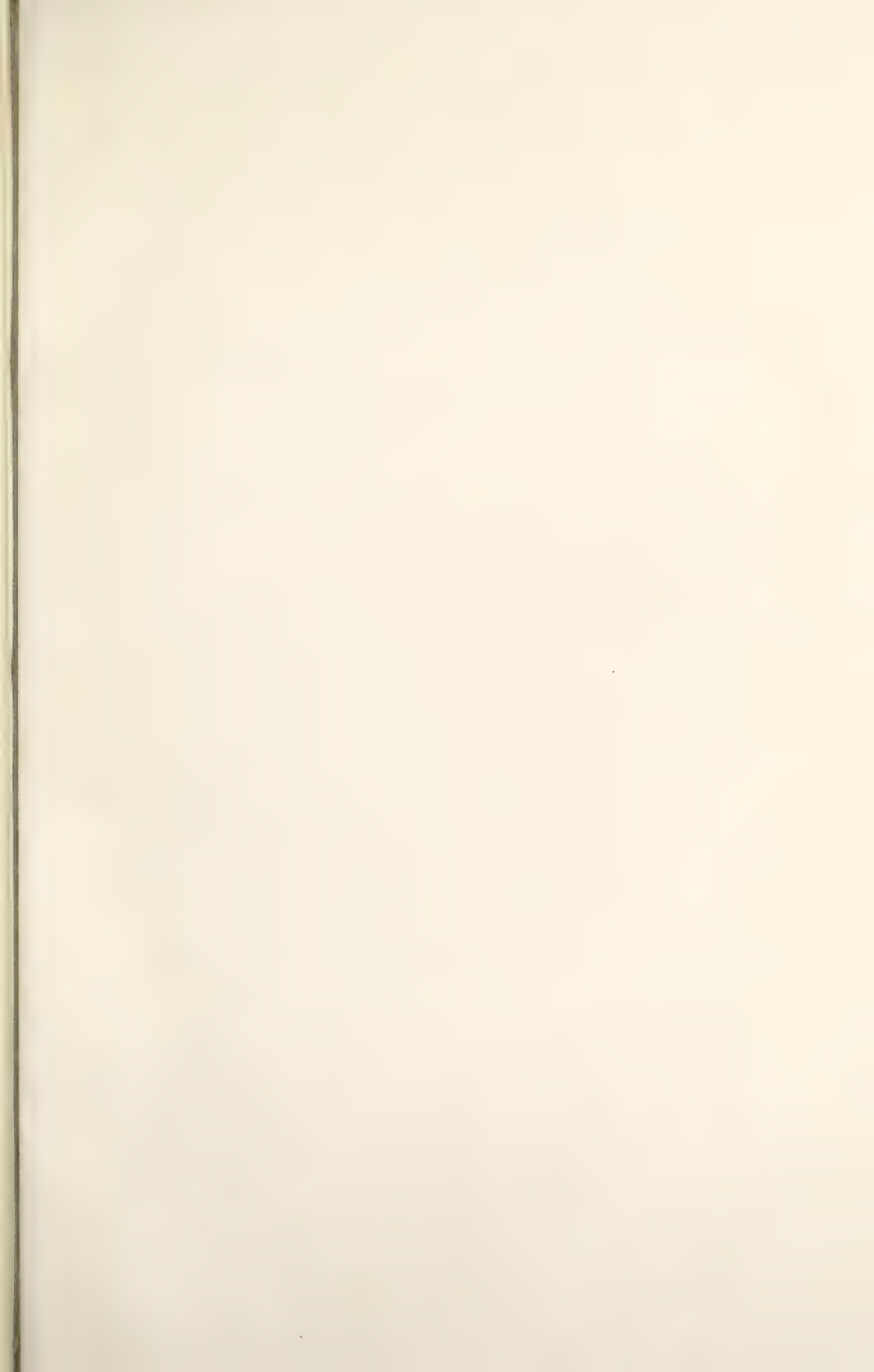
ALBERT E. SWINNINGTON, son of Josiah and Sarah (Farnum). Swinnington, born May 30, 1855; married S. Kate, daughter of Eli C. and Betsey Ann Curtis, June 29, 1881. He came to Lyndeborough from Mont Vernon, N. H. Child: —

1. E. CLARABEL, b. May 2, 1897.

TARBELL.

JOEL TARBELL, was the son of Thomas and Sarah (Barrett) Tarbell, born July 9, 1793; married first, Betsey Shattuck, daughter of Jonathan Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass. She died Oct. 29, 1829, in Bolton, Mass.; married second, Mary Mansfield of Rindge, Oct. 10, 1831. She was born Nov. 8, 1807; died Dec. 6, 1873. He died Sept. 18, 1851. Children by first wife, born in Mason: —

1. JOEL H., +





Joel H. Parbelle

2. MARY E., b. Feb. 2, 1820, m. Edwin Swasey of Laconia.
(See Swasey gen.)
3. WILLIAM, b. July 4, 1824, m. Mary A. Noyes of Amherst.
He kept the hotel at South Lyndeborough for a short time.
By second wife :—
4. LEVI, b. Aug. 8, 1832, d. Dec. 9, 1832.
5. CHARLES, +
6. SOLON, b. in Mason, now Greenville, Oct. 4, 1835 ; m. first,
Jan. 1, 1863, Abigail Burton of Wilton. She was b. July
29, 1833, d. March 28, 1887 ; m. second, Myra Gregg of
Peterboro, Jan. 1, 1894. She was b. Jan. 8, 1836. He d.
in Peterboro.
7. ALONZO, m. Sarah C. Piper. Res. in Manchester.
8. HIRAM, +
9. JOSEPH, +
10. ESTHER J., b. Oct. 2, 1846, d. Oct. 18, 1849.
11. WILLIS, b. Jan. 5, 1849, d. Oct. 14, 1849.

CAPT. JOEL H. TARBELL was descended from Thomas Tarbell, one of the original proprietors of Groton in 1661. The name is not a common one in this country. Joel H. was of the fourth generation from Thomas of Groton. His father, Joel, lived for a time in Lyndeborough. Joel Harrison Tarbell was emphatically a self-made man. He had but meagre opportunity for schooling but made the most of those chances. After the age of twelve years he was apparently thrown on his own resources, and had to fight the battle of life without much help. In 1828 he was at Bolton, Mass., caring for a stable and assisting in a drug store and the postoffice. While here he lived with Dr. Amos Parker and had five weeks of schooling at a Quaker school taught by Elder Frye in Berlin, Mass., walking to and from school morning and evening, this being the only education ever received except from the common district school. While he was here his mother died, Oct. 29, 1829, leaving him without a parental home. He returned to New Hampshire at the age of fourteen and went to work for Ebenezer Stiles of Temple, attending short terms of the district school in winter. He remained in this family until about twenty years of age, becoming acquainted with farm life in all its details. One year after the death of Mr. Stiles he went to Pepperell, Mass., and worked one season and then came back to Lyndeborough, where he resided until his death.

At the time of his marriage he settled in what is now called the village of South Lyndeborough, and entered into the business of hotel keeping, and also farming in a small way. He soon found his business growing. Always cheerful and urbane, he made an model landlord, and his place was popular with the traveling public and with the summer boarders that began to come to the place. After about fifteen years at this business he changed to that of the general country store, which he and his descendants have kept until the present writing. Ever courteous and

obliging, he built up a large trade for such a place. Always helping to make the village more attractive, he interested himself in all the material things that tended to its upbuilding. He was a kind and helpful friend to the unfortunate and the poor and needy. He was honored by the town in being elected to many public offices, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity. He was captain of the Lafayette Artillery Co. at the time they volunteered to go into the U. S. service, and his military record may be found elsewhere.

Capt. Joel H. Tarbell, son of Joel and Betsey (Shattuck) Tarbell was born in Mason Feb. 6, 1816; married Jan. 15, 1839, Esther, daughter of Ephraim and Esther (Pearson) Putnam. She was born June 8, 1818; died Nov. 14, 1901. He died Feb. 14, 1891. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SANFORD P., b. July 5, 1839, d. Jan. 7, 1842.
2. CHARLES F., +
3. SARAH A., b. Feb. 24, 1850, m. Byron Stacy of Windsor, N. H. (See Stacy gen.)

CHARLES F. TARBELL, son of Joel H. and Esther (Putnam) Tarbell; born Nov. 19, 1843; married May 18, 1865, Emily, daughter of Rufus and Martha J. (Upton) Chamberlain of Lyndeborough. She was born March 3, 1844. He died Feb. 24, 1888. He was a merchant at South Lyndeborough, associated with his father in keeping the store, and in general trade. He was elected town clerk in the spring of 1871, and with the exception of 1880 held the office continuously until 1885, when he was succeeded by Edgar A. Danforth. He held other public office, and was a courteous and efficient officer. He was quiet and unassuming in manner, and had the respect and esteem of his associates and townspeople. Like his father he was interested in military matters, and was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children, born in Lyndeborough.—

1. WALTER S., +
2. CHARLES H., +

WALTER S. TARBELL, son of Charles F. and Emily (Chamberlain) Tarbell; born Jan. 2, 1867; married Oct. 30, 1890, Lizzie G., daughter of Isaiah B. and Mary J. (Holt) Curtis. She was born April 3, 1871. He succeeded his father and grandfather in the business at South Lyndeborough. He is justice of the peace and prominent in several organizations and in social circles. Child, born in Lyndeborough:—

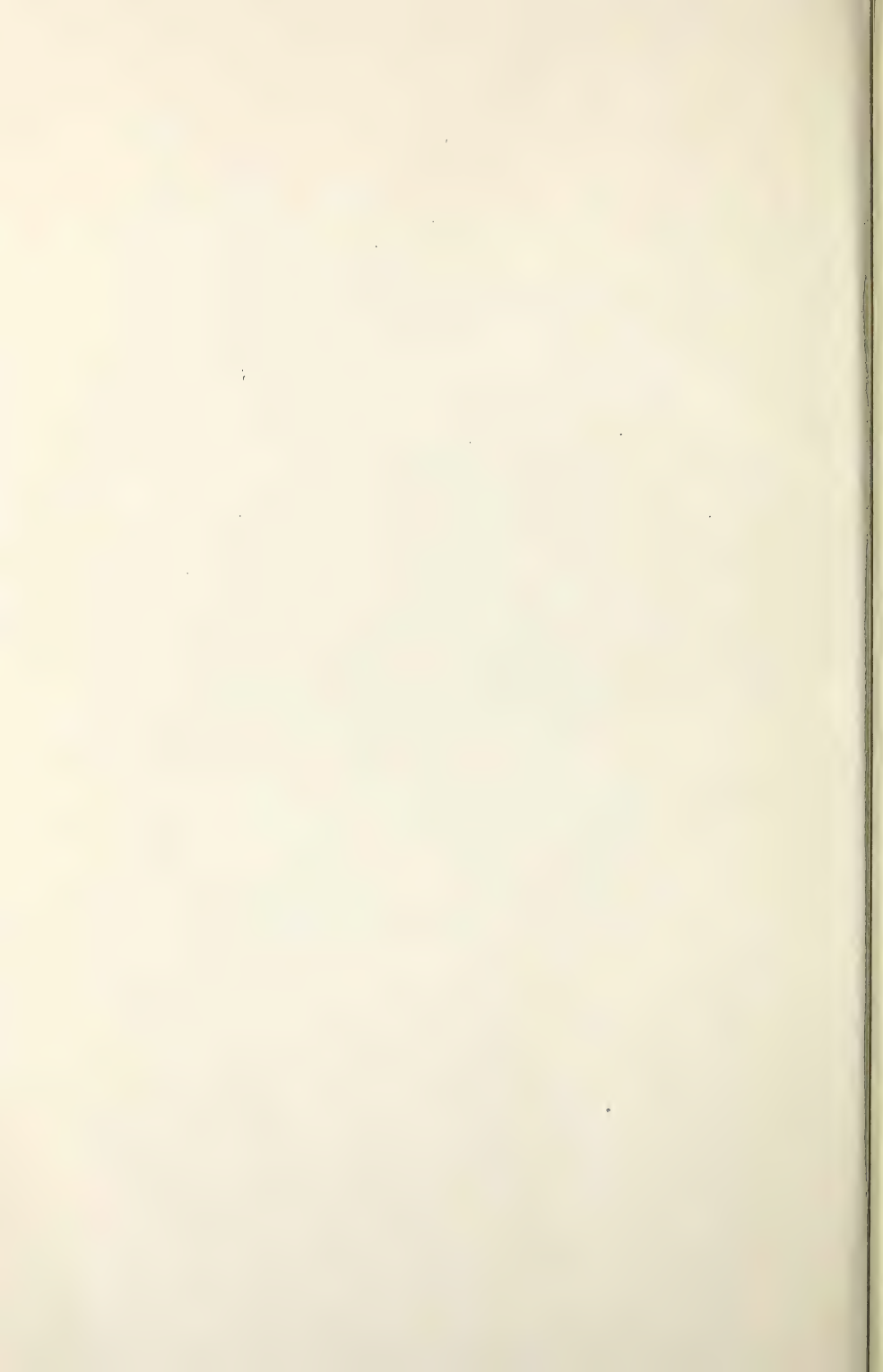
1. GERTRUDE E., b. Sept. 30, 1898.

CHARLES H. TARBELL, son of Charles F. and Emily (Chamberlain) Tarbell; born June 28, 1874; married Oct. 20, 1897, Annie A., daughter of Harlan P. and Maria (Stevens) Downs of Frankestown. She was born Nov. 11, 1871. He is town treasurer, and was for a while associated with his brother, Walter S., in the store at South Lyndeborough. Child, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. CAROLYN E., b. Nov. 26, 1898.



Charles F. Tarbell



CHARLES TARBELL, son of Joel and Mary (Mansfield) Tarbell; born in Greenville, Sept. 11, 1833; married Nov. 19, 1854, Emma F., daughter of Capt. Levi and Rhoda (Pettengill) Tyler of Wilton. She was born June 17, 1834. He died April 2, 1896. He was selectman in 1871, and represented the town in the General Court in 1880-81. He resided in Perham Corner, where Oliver Perham first built. Children:—

1. NELO W., +
2. FRED H., +

NELO W. TARBELL, son of Charles and Emma F. (Tyler) Tarbell; born in Lyndeborough, Oct. 25, 1855; married first, April 9, 1879, Anna L. Kimball of Wilton. She was born March 30, 1855; died Aug. 13, 1882; married second, Jennie M. Whitney of Nashua; born April 21, 1861. Resides in Nashua. Children by first wife, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SAMUEL K., b. Jan. 2, 1880.
2. JOSEPHINE F., b. July 15, 1881.

FRED H. TARBELL, son of Charles and Emma (Tyler) Tarbell; born at Wilton July 21, 1870; married Nov. 8, 1892, Emma C., daughter of Albert and Sarah (Davis) Foster of Lyndeborough. She was born at Brookline July 29, 1872. Children, all born at Lyndeborough:—

1. PAUL HARRISON, b. Nov. 20, 1895, d. Feb. 1, 1896.
2. MYRTLE M., b. Jan. 13, 1899, d. July 12, 1899.
3. AMY GLADYS, b. May 28, 1900.
4. DORIS E., b. May 9, 1903.

HIRAM TARBELL, son of Joel and Mary (Mansfield) Tarbell; born at Masou, N. H., March 7, 1840; married Feb. 22, 1865, Martha N. Murch of Portland, Me. She was born Aug. 25, 1837; died May 5, 1903. He resides at Manchester. Children:—

1. ALICE F., b. Jan. 2, 1867, at Lyndeborough.
2. FANNIE I., b. March 3, 1873, at Lyndeborough.
3. ARTHUR C., b. May 26, 1875, at Manchester, N. H.
4. GRACE E., b. Dec. 16, 1876, at Manchester, N. H.

JOSEPH TARBELL, son of Joel and Mary (Mansfield) Tarbell; born Feb. 22, 1844; married June 6, 1867, Amaret, daughter of Joshua S. and Sarah (Gilchrist) Lakin of Hancock. She was born June 26, 1847. Resides in Hancock. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SANFORD M., b. May 23, 1879.
2. EDITH E., b. Sept. 19, 1880, m. April 27, 1904, Henry E. Fiske of Dublin.

TAY.

NATHANIEL TAY was born at Reading, Mass. He came to Lyndeborough from Nelson, N. H., but had previously lived at Fitchburg. In 1820, in company with Elias McIntire, he bought the farm where Dea. Nathaniel T. McIntire lives, each owning an equal share. He married

Rachel, daughter of John and Triphena (Powers) Kidder. She was born March 8, 1769; died at Lyndeborough, Sept. 6, 1828. He died at Lyndeborough March 23, 1836. His marriage with Rachel Kidder was his second marriage; we have no record of his first.

TAY.

FRANK B. TAY, son of Jesse and Charlotte (Duley) Tay; born in Bedford, N. H., Jan. 21, 1837; married first, Oct. 16, 1864, Elizabeth White of Middleton, Mass. She died March 9, 1865; married second, Sept. 26, 1872, Sarah J. Wright of Malden, Mass.; married third, Oct. 4, 1888, Mrs. Mary E. Goldsmith, daughter of Burnham and Mary (Sawyer) White of Andover, Mass. She was born Oct. 2, 1845. He came to Lyndeborough from Stoneham, Mass., in 1878, and bought the French place north of Badger Pond. He was a soldier in the Civil War.

BRADLEY B. TAY, son of Jesse and Charlotte (Duley) Tay, built a house on the top of the mountain, south of R. C. Mason's, and resides there summers.

TWITCHEL.

ASA TWITCHEL came to Lyndeborough from Peterborough and settled on the place now known as the Twitchel place, North Lyndeborough. It is now used as a summer home by Mrs. M. A. Sweetser of Stoneham, Mass. We have endeavored to ascertain who the first settler was on this land. It was probably one of the Lewis family but nothing definite is known. People by the name of Crosby lived on the place at one time, and later Hezekiah Duncklee lived there. Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell removed to Peterborough about 1860. Mr. Twitchell had a sister, Mary, who lived with him. We have no record of the family. Mr. Twitchell used to display a large collection of geological specimens on his front yard fence, part of which was bought by the writer, and some of which are still in his possession.

TYLER.

CAPT. LEVI TYLER, born Oct. 22, 1800; married Sept. 27, 1825, Rhoda, daughter of William and Sarah (Ballard) Pettengill of Wilton. She was born Sept. 5, 1803. He died May 26, 1870. He came to Lyndeborough in 1840 and built a mill northwest of South Lyndeborough village, afterward owned by C. Henry Holt and later by Hadley Bros. He was a millwright and carpenter. He acquired his rank as captain in the 22nd Cavalry Regt., N. H. Militia. Children, none but Erastus born in Lyndeborough:—

1. SARAH B., b. Dec. 19, 1826, m. Oct. 25, 1849, Abel S. Boynton. Res. in Wisconsin.
2. LEVI A., +
3. RHODA M., b. Nov. 29, 1829, m. Jonathan P. Richardson of Lyndeborough. (See Richardson gen.)
4. EMMA F., b. June 17, 1834, m. Charles Tarbell of Lyndeborough. (See Tarbell gen.)

- 5 ERASTUS F., b. in Lyndeborough, Sept. 26, 1844, d. Feb. 24, 1845.

LEVI ANDREW TYLER, son of Levi and Rhoda (Pettengill) Tyler, born April 17, 1828; married Hannah, daughter of Eli and Sarah (Loring) Curtis, Dec. 24, 1853. She was born June 26, 1835; died Aug. 20, 1884; married second, April 6, 1886, Mrs. Frances A. Bales of Wilton. Children:—

1. ISABELLE V., b. Jan. 27, 1855, m. Jerome B. Shedd of Peterboro.
2. ANNA V., b. May 29, 1860, d. Feb. 5, 1897.
3. OLIVA B., b. July 15, 1868, m. E. A. French of Wilton.

UPTON.

ELIJAH UPTON was a descendant of Richard and Rachel (Rich) Upton of Wilmington, Mass. Their son Paul, born at Wilmington, Aug. 12, 1751, was the father of Elijah. Elijah was born at Wilmington, Nov. 6, 1785; married first, April 18, 1813, Alice, daughter of Aaron and Phebe (Farnum) Putnam. She was born at Lyndeborough, Dec. 7, 1792, and died at Lyndeborough, Oct. 25, 1832; married second, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Patty (Coburn) Bradford. Elijah the son of Paul and Jerusha (Richardson) Upton, died at Lyndeborough, Feb. 4, 1835. He lived a short distance west of South Lyndeborough village, in a house built for the use of the one that tended the grist mill there. Elijah was the miller for some years. Children born at Lyndeborough:—

1. ALICE, b. Jan. 24, 1814, d. Nov. 18, 1847.
2. ELIJAH, b. May 29, 1816, d. Nov. 29, 1832.
3. JOSEPH, b. March 18, 1818, m. Eliza A. Frost, d. at Nashua, March 24, 1885.
4. MARTHA J., b. Jan. 14, 1821, m. Rufus Chamberlain. (See Chamberlain gen.)
5. NANCY A., b. May 21, 1823, d. Oct. 1, 1832.
6. MARY J., b. Sept. 27, 1826, d. Aug. 3, 1830.
7. ALBERT, b. Dec. 21, 1828, d. July 25, 1829.
8. BENJAMIN F., b. Sept. 27, 1830, m. Addie Stewart of Greenfield, Dec. 25, 1857.

RUSSELL UPTON, son of Paul and Jerusha (Richardson) Upton, married first, Feb. 3, 1814, * Susan Dutton of Lyndeborough, and second, Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Chloe (Abbott) Gray of Wilton. She was born March 5, 1795. They were married Feb. 5, 1822. She was a sister of Dr. Israel Herrick's second wife. He lived where Adoniram Russell built near Buttrick's mills. By his first wife he had three children: Mary Ann, Susan and William, and by the second marriage, four children: George, Russell, Lydia, Albert.

* She was the daughter of William and Susanna (Reed) Dutton, born Oct. 18, 1795; died Feb. 25, 1821. Russell Upton died Sept. 27, 1841.

WARREN.

EDWARD K. WARREN, son of Laban and Helen (Kibby) Warren, born Jan. 28, 1863; married July 9, 1892, Minnie A., daughter of Myron D. and Susan S. (Bowen) Magoon of Greenfield. She was born Jan. 25, 1873. Mr. Warren came to Lyndeborough from Greenfield in 1896, and bought the farm of Willis C. Perham, thence he removed to the village at the center. Children:—

1. CORA M. b. Aug. 23, 1893.
2. EDWARD G., b. Aug. 23, 1895.
3. HELEN S., b. June 1, 1904.

WATKINS.

OLIVER WATKINS, son of Jacob S. and Maria (Wheelwright) Watkins, born October, 1823; married Mrs. Lois Barrett, daughter of William Meserve, and widow of Moody Barrett. She was born April 14, 1822; died April 14, 1892. He died March 16, 1891. He came to Lyndeborough from Boston about 1860, and lived on what is now known as the Watkins place, North Lyndeborough, where he kept a summer boarding house for many years. Child:—

1. ———, b. July 25, 1864, m. Sept. 18, 1882, Frank Gardner of Perkinsville, Vt.

WELLMAN.

Thomas Wellman came from Wales in the early days of the Massachusetts Colony and settled in Lynnfield. Jacob, his descendant of the fourth generation, was the first of the family to come to Salem-Canada. Rev. Frank G. Clark says in his Historical Address, that "he bought a proprietor's right April 16, 1742, and occupied home lot No. 57, where David D. Clark afterward lived. The first house was in the field north of the present buildings. The house now occupied by Mr. Carson is probably one of the oldest in town." From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Wellman was one of the band of hardy pioneers, the first settlers of Salem-Canada. He was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Taylor) Wellman, born April 24, 1720, at Lynnfield, Mass. He married Jane Johnson, probably of Dunstable, Mass., and it would seem from the records at hand that he came to Salem-Canada from Dunstable. Owing to the depredations of the Indians he evidently soon returned, for Jacob, Jr., his eldest son, was born there. That he returned to Salem-Canada as soon as it was safe to do so, is evident from the fact that his second child, James, was born in Salem-Canada. He was a captain in the army. (See Chap. VII). It is said of him, "that he faithfully discharged all the duties pertaining to the many offices which were conferred upon him at Lyndeborough." He died Sept. 22, 1797, aged 78 years. Children of Capt. Jacob and Jane (Johnson) Wellman:—

1. JACOB, JR., +
2. JAMES, b. in 1747, d. in the army during the Revolution,

3. ABRAHAM, b. in 1748, m. Rebecca Pearsons. He served in the Continental Army, and lived some years after the close of the war. He received a pension. Rem. to Maine about 1785.
4. JOHN, +
5. ANN, b. in 1750, m. John Howes.
6. ELIZABETH, b. in 1751, m. Joseph Robeson.

JACOB WELLMAN, JR., son of Capt. Jacob and Jane (Johnson) Wellman; born May 13, 1746, in Dunstable, Mass.; married first, Hannah, daughter of Dea. Melchisedek Boffee of Lyndeborough. She was born May 5, 1745; died Jan. 28, 1793; married second, Elizabeth Moore. She was born Aug. 9, 1757; died in Sept., 1848. He died April 20, 1834. He was a soldier in the Continental Army, and in the winter of 1775 marched to Charlestown and encamped at Winter Hill, and was wounded in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The next day he was carried to the hospital at Cambridge and when sufficiently recovered returned to Lyndeborough.

It is related of him that in company with Thomas Johnson he was in the woods one day in search of timber when they saw a bear approaching. One of them had an axe in his hand and the other a handspike, and they held their ground, standing perfectly still. The bear came on until pretty near them, then stopped and began growling and making other hostile demonstrations, but suddenly hitched back a few steps and fled from their sight. Wellman said Johnson was paler than he was when facing the British at the Battle of Bunker Hill. At another time, in company with another man, hunting bears, they had driven one into its den, in which there were some cubs. Wellman agreed to crawl into the cave, having first fastened a rope to his ankles and instructed his companion to pull him out if he jerked the rope. With his musket in his hand he cautiously crawled into the cave until he could see the bear's eyes glisten, then took aim and fired and lost no time in backing out. They then built a fire to smoke out the cubs. But after awhile they found the old bear dead, and the cubs, two in number, suffocated. To crawl into a den where there was a bear guarding her cubs would seem to require nerve of the highest kind. Children by first wife:—

1. HANNAH, b. Sept. 13, 1767, m. David Jennings of Lyndeborough. They had two or three sons and a daughter.
2. JACOB, +
3. DAVID, b. Nov. 28, 1772, m. Sarah Faxon. Was county sheriff and d. in Washington, N. H.
4. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 20, 1773, d. March, 1835. Was a soldier in the army five years, and went with the troops to the banks of the Mississippi River in 1792, when our territories were threatened by French and Spanish. He was a man of strict integrity of character.
5. THOMAS, b. Feb. 4, 1777, m. Lydia Knowlton, rem. to Maine. They had thirteen children.

6. MARY, b. Jan. 2, 1779, m. 1802, Jonathan Bosworth of Hartford, Me. She d. Dec. 1825.
7. BETSEY, b. Feb. 17, 1781, m. Jan. 30, 1803, Stephen Bosworth of Buckfield, Me. She d. July, 1816.
8. JAMES, b. Feb. 25, 1783, m. Jan. 26, 1806, Sarah Francis. She was b. Oct. 15, 1786. He rem. to Farmington, Me., in 1805.
9. EBENEZER BRYANT, b. June 7, 1785, m. 1810, Carrie Parker, rem. to Maine.
10. JOHN, +
Children by second wife:—
11. WILLIAM M., b. Dec. 20, 1795, d. Feb. 19, 1812.
12. DANIEL, b. Jan. 13, 1798, d. March 29, 1798.

JACOB WELLMAN, son of Jacob, Jr., and Hannah (Boffee) Wellman; born Feb. 17, 1771; married Sarah Orne. She died April 4, 1866. He died Oct., 1817. Children:—

1. THOMAS, b. 1794, m. Irene Miner.
2. SARAH, m. Francis Cram.
3. HANNAH, m. Alden Casey.
4. JACOB, m. Sophie Miner.

JOHN WELLMAN, son of Jacob Jr., and Hannah (Boffee) Wellman; born July 18, 1790; married Betsey Moore. She was born Dec. 25, 1795. He was a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church for fifty years, and was generally known as "John the Baptist." He died in 1855. Children:—

1. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 25, 1819, d. 1852, committed suicide.
2. JESSE P., b. July 4, 1821, was supposed to have been killed in a railroad accident at Norwalk, Conn.
3. NANCY E., b. Feb. 24, 1823, m. Daniel Sargent of Milford.
4. JOHN, b. March 15, 1825.
5. HANNAH J., b. June 11, 1827, d. Jan. 21, 1838.
6. ISRAEL W., b. March 1, 1829, rem. to Stoddard.
7. KEZIAH, b. May 5, 1831, m. Hiram Story, rem. to Antrim, 1889.
8. JAMES M., b. Sept. 30, 1835. Was a soldier in the Civil War. (See Chap. X.)
9. MARY J., b. Jan. 17, 1839.

JOHN WELLMAN, son of Capt. Jacob and Jane (Johnson) Wellman; born 1758; married Ann Thissell. He died June 30, 1826; she died March 23, 1851, aged eighty years. He was a soldier in the Continental Army. Children:—

1. POLLY, b. Jan. 2, 1779, d. Sept. 11, 1863.

2. JOHN, 2ND, d. Dec. 21, 1875. He lived on the same farm and in the same house in which he and his father were born. He was more commonly known as "Spud" Wellman.

WILDER.

ERWIN D. WILDER, son of Cyrus and Nancy (Erwin) Wilder, born at New Boston, Oct. 14, 1828; married Jan. 11, 1854, Sarah E., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Messer) Kendall of Dunstable, Mass. She was born Oct. 10, 1832. He came to Lyndeborough from Nashua in 1865, and in 1867 settled on the Daniel Boardman place, North Lyndeborough, purchasing it of his brother, Alfred. He is a carpenter and builder, and also a farmer. He was selectman in 1876, and is a man well liked in the community. Children, the three older born at Nashua:—

1. ALFRED E., b. Feb. 25, 1855, m. March 12, 1879, Charlotte A., dau. of John and Mary (Crombie) Andrews of New Boston. She was b. Nov. 5, 1848. He d. Dec. 19, 1903. Child: Mary E., b. June 23, 1883.
2. CHARLES F., b. Jan. 11, 1857, m. June 9, 1879, Mary F. Whittier of Newton, N. H. She was b. March 4, 1861. Children: Howard E., b. April 3, 1885; Mabel E., b. Nov. 27, 1888; Wallace W. Res. at Amesbury, Mass.
3. ARTHUR W., b. Oct. 2, 1860, m. June 2, 1888, Clara E. Peaslee of Roxbury, Mass. She was b. June 2, 1866. Children: Erwin S., b. March 21, 1889; Esther W. Res. at Newton, N. H.
4. WILLIAM C., b. at Lyndeborough, Sept. 13, 1868, m. Sept. 21, 1892, Adria A., dau. of Emery and Ella (Russell) Holt, b. Jan. 8, 1873. Children: Bertha E., b. Oct. 26, 1900; Gladys Elizabeth, b. at New Boston, Nov. 21, 1901; Carl Emery, b. Aug. 27, 1903; Ruth Gertrude, b. at Lyndeborough, June 5, 1905.

ALFRED WILDER, a brother of Erwin D., born in 1826; came to Lyndeborough from Nashua and lived for a few years on the Boardman place. He married Naomi McConnihee of Mont Vernon. He removed to Greenville and later to Milford, where he died December, 1898. Of his four children one, George, was born in Lyndeborough, Oct. 25, 1865.

WILKERSON.

EDWIN C. WILKERSON, son of Herbert and Flora (Putnam) Wilkerson, born Aug. 20, 1873, in Wilton; married Rebecca, daughter of Hugh and Margaret (Archie) Morrison of Yorkshire, England, Nov. 20, 1895. She was born Aug. 13, 1871. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. HILDA M., b. July 7, 1897.

2. GERTRUDE, b. Feb. 2, 1899.
3. BERTRAM C., b. March 24, 1903.

WILLIAMS.

THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, son of James and Mary (Brooks) Williams, born at Manchester, England, Nov. 5, 1857; married Nov. 10, 1881, Hattie E., daughter of Phineas Collier of Boston, Mass. She was born Nov. 20, 1861. He lived at the Bixby place and was postmaster at the centre from 1889 until the office was discontinued in 1901. He was tax collector in 1900-1901. Resides in Boston. Child:—

1. HERBERT C., b. Jan. 27, 1887.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, son of James and Mary (Brooks) Williams, born at Manchester, England; married first, Lizzie J. Leach of Waltham, Mass; married second, Hattie E. Hapgood of Standish, Me. Children:—

1. ANNIE E., b. Jan. 7, 1876, at Peru, Me.
2. THOMAS A., b. July 3, 1881, at Hartford, Me.

WILSON.

ALBRO M. WILSON, son of Griffin and Elizabeth (Stevens) Wilson, born in Nelson, April 1, 1846; married July 18, 1874, Rosa M., daughter of Edward and Betsey (Way) Sulham. She was born March 19, 1857. Was in the provision business at South Lyndeborough for a while. Removed to Milford in 1886, where he died April 14, 1902. Children, all born in Lyndeborough but the youngest:—

1. ALBERT G., b. Dec. 19, 1875. Res. in Milford.
2. ELMER M., b. April 9, 1877, m. March 3, 1900, Georgia F. H., dau. of Stephen and Maria (Martin) Blanchard. Res. in Milford.
3. GEORGE S., b. July 19, 1883.
4. HAROLD L., b. in Milford, Sept. 19, 1895.

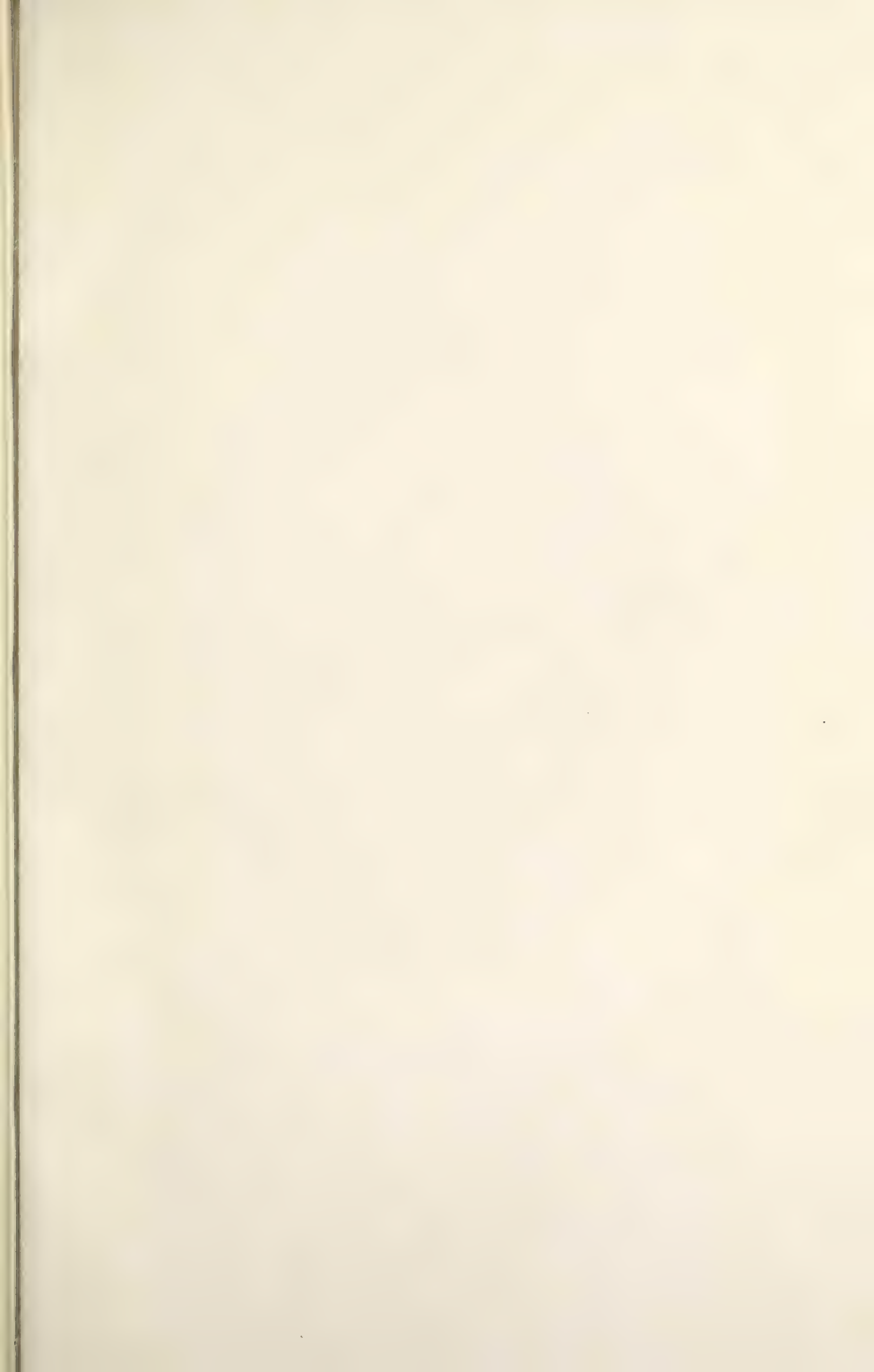
WILSON.

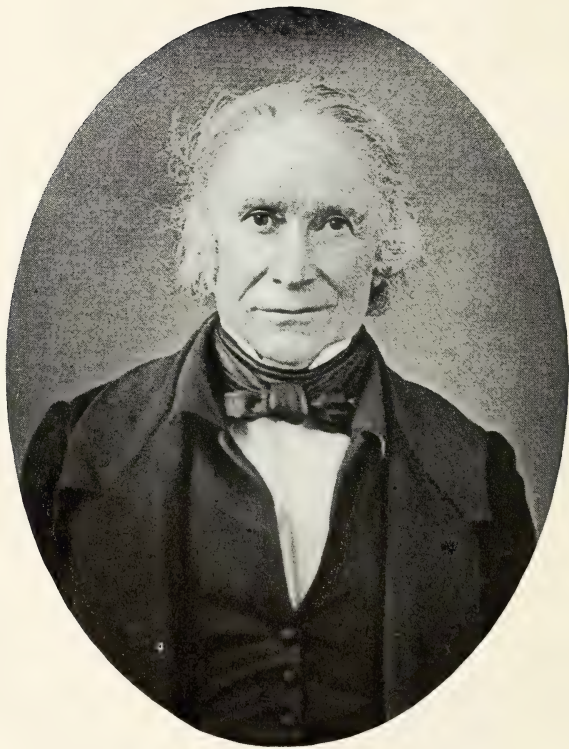
MILLARD WILSON, son of David and Lois (Messer) Wilson, born Nov. 27, 1851; married Sept. 5, 1880, Ida L., daughter of David and Lenora (Kendall) Morse of Alexandria, N. H. She was born Oct. 23, 1859. He came to Lyndeborough from Greenfield in 1898, and settled on the Manning place, north of the mountain. Children:—

1. WILLIAM P., b. April 6, 1881.
2. DAVID E., b. June 14, 1883.

WINN.

GEORGE E. WINN, son of Erwin and Jane (Pollard) Winn, born April 18, 1844, in Bennington; married first, Feb. 22, 1867, C. S. Smith, daughter of Louis and Cynthia Smith. She was born June, 1849; married second, Nov. 14, 1892, Camelia W., daughter of Freeman and Ruth





Josiah Wheeler

(Jackman) Elkins and widow of David S. Draper. She was born Sept. 15, 1845. He was a soldier during the Civil War. (See Chap. X.) Children by first wife, all born in Wilton:—

1. GEORGE A., b. Feb. 4, 1868.
2. MARY E., b. March, 1870.
3. IDA J., b. Aug. 13, 1872.
4. FRANK A., b. Nov. 23, 1879, m. Jan. 1, 1903, Clara B., dau. of Daniel A. and May (Hoyt) Colby of Francestown.

WHEELER.

Nathan Wheeler was one of the early settlers of Temple. He married Lydia Adams of Concord, Mass., and it was from that town they came to Temple. They had three children. Nathan and Josiah came to Lyndeborough. The other child was Lydia, born Aug. 19, 1783. Nathan returned to Temple about 1820.

NATHAN WHEELER, son of Nathan and Lydia (Adams) Wheeler; born at Temple, Oct. 20, 1781; married Rachel —. Children, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. NATHAN C., b. May 9, 1805.
2. EPHRAIM A., b. March 31, 1809.
3. JONATHAN, d. April 16, 1809.
4. LUTHER, b. Feb. 21, 1812.
5. THOMAS, b. March 23, 1814.

JOSIAH WHEELER, son of Nathan and Lydia (Adams) Wheeler; born in Temple, N. H., May 11, 1786; died Oct. 4, 1874; married first, Dolly Shattuck of Temple, N. H., Dec. 31, 1811. She was born Sept. 1, 1788; died Aug. 14, 1845; married second, Mrs. Dorothy (Whiting) Killan of Thetford, Vt., April 29, 1846. She was born March 14, 1795; died Dec. 4, 1870. He built the house at the Centre known as the Wheeler house in 1813, and lived there until his death. He was a carpenter by trade and his work as a craftsman was done before the days of planing machines and other labor saving devices. He was thoroughly honest and upright in all his dealings, a sincere and earnest Christian and a constant attendant at church service. He had a quaint and dry humor, and was quiet and retiring in disposition. The boys all liked "Uncle Si," and he was never too busy to attend to their wants. The Franklin Library was for many years in his house under the care of his wife, and many of the books were of her selection. He was town treasurer of Lyndeborough for thirty-one consecutive years. Children by first wife, born in Lyndeborough:—

1. DOLLY, b. Dec. 14, 1814, m. Henry I. Kimball of Springfield, Vt., March 3, 1840. He was b. April 11, 1813, d. Oct. 25, 1862. Children: Lydia Annah, Alice Wheeler, Janie.
2. LYDIA, b. June 8, 1818, m. Thomas P. Rand of Francestown. (See Rand gen.)

3. JOSIAH KIMBALL, b. July 15, 1822, m. first, Abby A. Marsh of Hudson, Nov. 22, 1849. She was b. April 23, 1827, d. June 12, 1865; m. second, Abbie A. Wilson of New Ipswich, Dec. 28, 1865. She was b. July 28, 1836. Mr. Wheeler removed to Hudson, where he has since lived. He represented that town in the legislature in 1871. Was town clerk and treasurer in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, selectman five years, and was moderator for many years, which record shows in what esteem the citizens of that town hold him. He is a farmer and a successful business man. They have one adopted daughter.

WHEELER.

JONAS WHEELER was born July 31, 1801; married May 6, 1822, Mary Hall of Brookline. She was born June 2, 1803; died Nov. 26, 1862. Children:—

1. WILLIAM GLOVER, b. July 28, 1829.
2. SALATHIEL LIDSON, +
3. MARY A., b. March 5, 1833, m. C. Henry Holt. (See Holt gen.)
4. MARTHA KARR, b. Nov. 23, 1834, m. Otis Chamberlain. (See Chamberlain gen.)
5. DUSTIN H., b. April 13, 1837, m. first, Mrs. Lucinda Hall, m. second, Mrs. Dundy.
6. MARCUS DE H., b. Dec. 13, 1839.
7. SAMANTHA A., b. Sept. 29, 1841, m. Hiram Bailey, of Peterborough, res. in Burlington, Vt.

SALATHIEL L. WHEELER, son of Jonas and Mary (Hall) Wheeler; born Feb. 6, 1831; married Jan. 2, 1855, Mary J. Carpenter of Vermont. He died May 10, 1890. Children:—

1. MARY A., m. Charles O. Clement. (See Clement gen.)
2. CHARLES L., b. Nov. 5, 1866, m. Catharine Watts of England. Children: Florence, Ethel. Res. in Wilton.
3. MINNIE, b. June 2, 1874, d. Sept. 21, 1874.
4. MINNIE M., b. Oct. 23, 1875, m. George Blanchard of Greenfield, res. in Greenfield.

WHITING.

JOSEPH WHITING was born in 1727. He married when he was about thirty years of age, Abigail Chamberlain of Dunstable, Mass. She was a daughter of Thomas Chamberlain, who married a sister of Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable. Joseph Whiting came to Lyndeborough in the spring of 1793 and settled on what has since been known as the Whiting

place, in the north part of the town. The buildings have been torn down, but the site is a little way to the west of the No. 8 schoolhouse. He died in Merrimac, Feb., 1807. He had seven sons and three daughters. One of these sons, Oliver, remained in Lyndeborough.

OLIVER WHITING, son of Joseph and Abigail (Chamberlain) Whiting; born Jan. 29, 1769; married 1793 Hannah Marshall of Billerica, Mass. She died Oct., 1843. He died July 15, 1815.

The Whiting family were prominent in town and social affairs, and at the time they were living in Lyndeborough the section of the town northwest of the mountain was the most prosperous and its citizens the most influential of any. Now it is grown over with bushes, and nothing but cellar holes mark the place where once were well cultivated farms and substantial dwellings, where were raised large families of children. Not much is known of the older families of this section. They are extinct in this town. Children:—

1. HANNAH, b. Oct. 6, 1793, m. Jan. 29, 1824, Enoch Ordway of Lyndeborough. They removed to Jasper, N. Y., the next spring. He was very active in church work and started the first Sunday School in Jasper. It was held in his house for some time. He was drowned while going down the Canister River with a raft of logs May 14, 1851. She d. March 14, 1851.
2. ALICE, b. May 29, 1796, m. Nov. 24, 1825, Samuel Dennis of Jasper, N. Y., formerly of Hancock, N. H. She d. Sept. 15, 1856.
3. OLIVER, +
4. OLIVE, b. Jan. 24, 1800, m. Jan. 24, 1822, Daniel Boardman of Lyndeborough. After the death of Mr. Boardman, she m. Samuel Dennis of Jasper, N. Y. She d. Sept. 16, 1860.
5. THOMAS, b. April 30, 1802, m. Oct. 16, 1828, Sarah Cram of Lyndeborough. She d. June 19, 1889. He d. Oct. 31, 1878. He traveled the entire distance from Lyndeborough to Jasper, N. Y., on foot three times. He went to Jasper and bought a farm, cleared some land, built a house, returned to Lyndeborough, married, and returned again to Jasper. He became very influential in church and town affairs, and was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for many years.
6. JONATHAN, b. May 8, 1807, m. 1832, Lavisa Wilkins of Francetown. He d. Dec. 21, 1868. He was much interested in temperance reform and became a very successful farmer. He removed to Jasper soon after his marriage.
7. ANSTIS, b. Aug. 30, 1809, d. 1831.

8. CHARLES, b. July 25, 1813, m. Oct. 26, 1843, Sarah M. Wyman. He d. May 5, 1855. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1839 and became a Congregationalist minister.

DEA. OLIVER WHITING, son of Oliver and Hannah (Marshall) Whiting, born April 3, 1798; married Huldah, daughter of Ithemer and Huldah (Sharp) Woodward, April 19, 1827. She was born Aug. 2, 1795; died Jan. 26, 1885. He died Oct. 10, 1886. He remained on the old Whiting homestead until 1845, when he removed to Manchester. He went to Jasper, N. Y., in 1854. He was thoroughly identified with the life of the church and town. Was deacon of the Congregational Church and selectman a number of years. Children, all born in Lyndeborough:—

1. HULDAH J., b. May 3, 1829, m. May, 1861, J. Perkins Towns. Res. in Methuen, Mass.
2. OLIVER LYNDON, b. Nov. 23, 1830. Went to California when 19 years old. He has not been heard from for many years. Supposed to be dead.
3. CHARLES MILTON, b. July 18, 1833, m. twice. Served four years in the army during the Civil War, d. July or August, 1901.
4. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 30, 1835, m. Lucy E. Jackson of Norwalk, O. He graduated from Lima College, N. Y., in 1866, and from the Auburn Theological school in 1873. He has been a missionary in China for 30 years. In 1900, during the Boxer outbreak, he had to leave his home and go to the Methodist Mission, and when that became unsafe he went to the British Legation and was there all through the Siege of Peking. He came to the United States and remained a year, then returned to Peking, where he now is.
5. ANSTIS M., b. May 16, 1838, m. July 26, 1861, J. Susanna Sargent of Jasper, N. Y., d. Dec. 6, 1872.
6. WILLIAM H., b. Jan. 3, 1842, m. Carrie Andrews of Rochester, N. Y. Is a lawyer in Rochester.

WHITMARSH.

CHARLES WHITMARSH was born in Braintree, Mass., June 12, 1763; married Anna Faxon, Nov. 27, 1782. She died July 9, 1846. He died May 14, 1821. He was a blacksmith and had a shop on top of the hill west of E. D. Wilders's and a house opposite. He afterward moved to where the house owned by D. E. Proctor stands. But little can be learned about him. Children:—

1. ANNA, b. May 7, 1785.
2. SALLY, b. Nov. 12, 1787.

3. BETSEY, b. May 17, 1789.
4. CHARLES, +
5. THOMAS, b. June 8, 1794, d. Nov. 13, 1796.
6. POLLY, b. July 23, 1796, d. Feb. 26, 1820.
7. MARGERY, b. July 24, 1798.
8. NABBY, b. Oct. 10, 1800.
9. HANNAH, b. July 22, 1803, d. Nov. 4, 1818.
10. WILLIAM F., b. Dec. 6, 1805.

CHARLES WHITMARSH, son of Charles and Anna (Faxon) Whitmarsh, born Feb. 23, 1792; married Hannah Epps, Dec. 1, 1814. She was born April 15, 1796; died May 30, 1867. He died Sept. 5, 1838. Children: Mary Ann, Mary Ann, Charles E., Francis P., Joseph J., Harriet, Lewis, George L., William F. Most of the descendants of this branch of the Whitmarsh family reside in Denmark, Iowa, and in South Dakota.

WHITNEY.

MARTIN WHITNEY, born in Sherburn, Vt., July 18, 1838; married Nancy E., daughter of Edgar and Miranda (Dutton) Rand, March 10, 1859. She was born Jan. 6, 1834. He lived on the old town farm, which he bought soon after it was sold by the town, and he kept the store at the centre for a few years, during which time he was postmaster. He removed from town about 1880 and resides at Hillsboro. Children, all but Charles M., born in Lyndeborough:—

1. EDGAR R., b. Jan. 19, 1861, m. Dec. 5, 1885, Emma P. Harvey. Children: Frank A., Helen E., John E., Harry L. Res. in Antrim.
2. CHARLES M., b. in Mont Vernon, May 2, 1863, d. Aug. 11, 1865.
3. ARTHUR M., b. Jan. 28, 1866, m. July 12, 1890, Mabel M. Cram. Child: Vona. Res. in Deering.
4. MIRANDA L. A., b. Oct. 20, 1873, m. Feb. 5, 1891, John M. Davis. Res. in Hillsboro, N. H.

WHITTEMORE.

The origin of the name Whittemore is found by tracing the genealogy of Thomas, the first American ancestor, back twelve generations to one John, upon whom Henry III. of England, about A.D. 1230, bestowed a title for heroism in battle and at the same time gave him a large tract of land called Whyte-mere, the meaning of which is white meadow or white plain. From that time John was known as John Lord de (of) Whytemere. After four generations the de was dropped and Whytemere with variations in spelling became the surname of John's descendants.

Thomas Whittemore, the common American ancestor of the Whittemore family, came to this country from Hitchin, County of Hertford,

England, sometime between the years 1639 and 1645. He settled in that part of Charlestown, Mass., which is now embraced within the limits of the city of Everett, Mass.

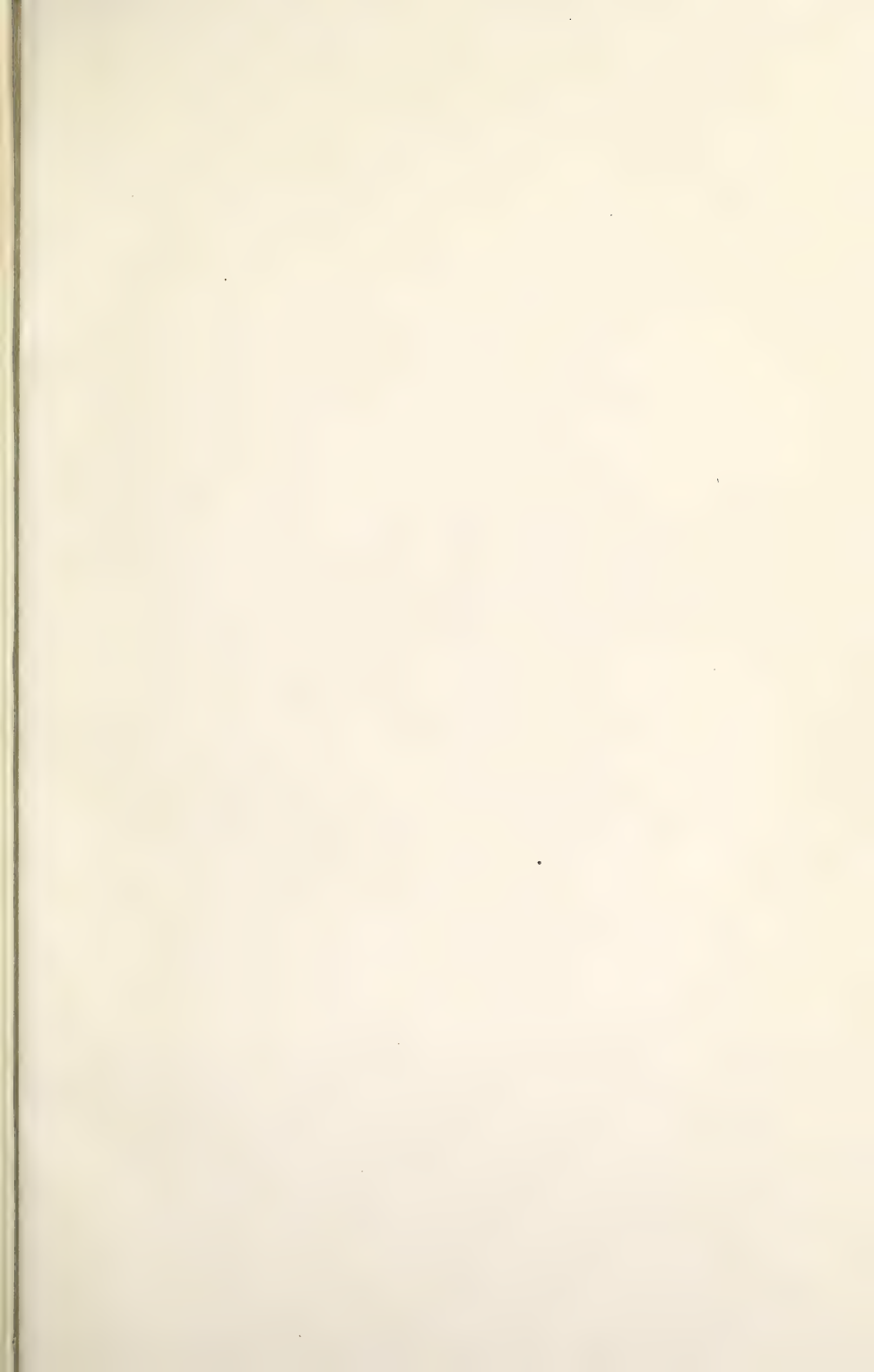
Daniel Whittemore, the first of the family to come to Lyndeborough, was of the fourth generation from Thomas, as follows: Thomas, John, Daniel, Daniel. It is claimed that he made the first permanent clearing north of the mountain; but John Stephenson certainly started to make a "beginning" there previous to the date of Daniel's coming, but as related in another place he removed to the south of the mountain.

The log house that Daniel Whittemore built was situated in the field about 50 rods northwest of the present buildings. It is probable that he did not occupy it long, for he soon built a frame house about 25 rods southeast of the present buildings. It was in this latter that Jonathan lived and died. It was torn down and some of the material was used in building the present shed. Samuel, another son of Daniel, built a house on the hill directly east of the farm buildings now in use. Here he lived for several years. Aaron, grandfather of Daniel B., built on the present location.

DANIEL, WHITTEMORE, born Jan. 16, 1717; married Sept. 10, 1739, Eleanor Osborne. He died at Lyndeborough, March 7, 1776. He was the earliest settler in that part of the town which lies north of the mountain. He took a deed of a lot of land there, April 28, 1770, and made his beginning that same year. He came from Danvers, Mass. A part of that lot of land is still occupied by his descendant, Daniel B. Whittemore. While building his log house he used to go over the mountain to spend the night at the house of Dea. David Badger, then the nearest neighbor to him. His way to and from the house was only a foot path and his guide boards were blazed trees. His children were probably all born at Danvers, Mass.; the four older never lived in Lyndeborough. Children:—

1. DANIEL, b. Jan. 19, 1742, d. young.
2. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 19, 1743.
3. CLARK, b. Aug. 11, 1746, d. in infancy.
4. JOHN, b. Nov. 14, 1748.
5. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 8, 1750, m. Dec. 5, 1774, Jenny Searles.
He rem. to Concord between 1790 and 1795. He d. May, 1821.
6. ELEANOR, b. March 12, 1751, m. John Hutchinson. She d. May 19, 1782.
7. JONATHAN, +
8. AARON, +
9. MARY, b. March 12, 1757, m. Jan. 9, 1799, Simon Low.
10. CLARK, b. Oct. 17, 1758.
11. DANIEL, b. Sept. 28, 1761.
12. HANNAH, b. Aug. 6, 1764, m. 1785, Amos Stoning.

JONATHAN WHITTEMORE, son of Daniel and Eleanor (Osborne)





Daniel B. Whittemore

Whittemore, born Feb. 12, 1753; married Sept. 25, 1777, Elizabeth Downing. She died April 1, 1834. He died March 16, 1789. Children:—

1. SUSANNA, b. Aug. 3, 1778, m. 1798, Jonathan Kimball. She d. July 4, 1814.
2. CLARK, +
3. * JAMES, b. July 4, 1787, m. Lydia Carter. Their children were James, b. April 26, 1815; Hannah, Charles A., Mary A.

CLARK WHITTEMORE, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Downing) Whittemore, born Aug. 21, 1782; married Sept. 10, 1810, Hannah, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Whittemore) Stoning. He died in Lyndeborough, March 25, 1826. Children:—

1. HANNAH, b. Aug. 8, 1811, m. May 19, 1841, Clark Kimball. Rem. to Pennsylvania.
2. ELIZA D., b. Feb. 27, 1813, m. Oct. 22, 1831, Alanson Burnham.
3. CLARK, b. April 24, 1815, d. July, 1817.
4. AMOS S., b. Aug. 6, 1818, m. first, July 11, 1847, Caroline Griffin of Francestown. She d. June 7, 1853; m. second, Oct. 21, 1855, Eliza J. Moore of Francestown. He d. Feb. 8, 1886.
5. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 16, 1824, m. Annie A. Conchlin, Sept. 13, 1853. He rem. to Pennsylvania.

AARON WHITTEMORE, son of Daniel and Eleanor (Osborne) Whittemore, born Feb. 5, 1755; married Ruth Downing in 1786. She died June, 1834. He died Jan. 1, 1825. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was in Capt. Peter Clark's company, Stark's Brigade, at the Battle of Bennington. Children:—

1. THOMAS, b. April, 1788, d. April, 1797.
2. AARON, +
3. CALEB, b. Jan. 22, 1792, m. March 22, 1821, Sarah Dodge. He d. August, 1879. Child: Jonathan, b. September, 1822.
4. RUTH, b. June 8, 1796, m. Feb. 29, 1820, David Smith. He d. Oct. 8, 1872. She d. Aug. 14, 1889. Children: John A. V., b. July 19, 1823; Aaron W., b. Sept. 24, 1829; David, b. Nov. 29, 1832; Mary A. B., b. Aug. 8, 1836, d. September, 1891.
5. and 6. SARAH and WILLIAM (twins), b. Jan. 13, 1800. Sarah, m. William Marble. William m. Jan. 21, 1829, Nancy Wilkins. He d. May 25, 1873. She d. Sept. 2,

*This family removed to Suncook, N. H.

1887. Children: Anstis B., b. Jan. 22, 1832; William W., b. June 5, 1837; Aaron F., b. March 1, 1841; Sarah N., b. Oct. 29, 1845.

AARON WHITTEMORE, son of Aaron and Ruth (Downing) Whittemore, born Oct. 2, 1790; married April 29, 1817, Betsey, daughter of James and Betsey (Hosey) Weston of Francestown. She was born Sept. 2, 1795; died March 30, 1858. He died Aug. 14, 1834. Children:—

1. DANIEL BOARDMAN, +
2. AARON, b. Feb. 22, 1821, d. Oct. 4, 1841.
3. JAMES, b. Jan. 4, 1823, d. Jan. 1, 1836.
4. WILLIAM LEWIS, +
5. HARRIET NEWELL, b. March 12, 1826, d. June 17, 1858.
6. JOHN WESTON, b. Feb. 23, 1828. He had a decided taste for scientific studies and the ingenuity for making apparatus for their illustration. He gave the first of a number of scientific lectures in 1851, illustrating the facts with electrical and other machines of his own construction. These machines are still in existence. He d. Jan. 8, 1858.
7. ELIZA ANN, b. Jan. 24, 1830, d. Jan. 23, 1873.

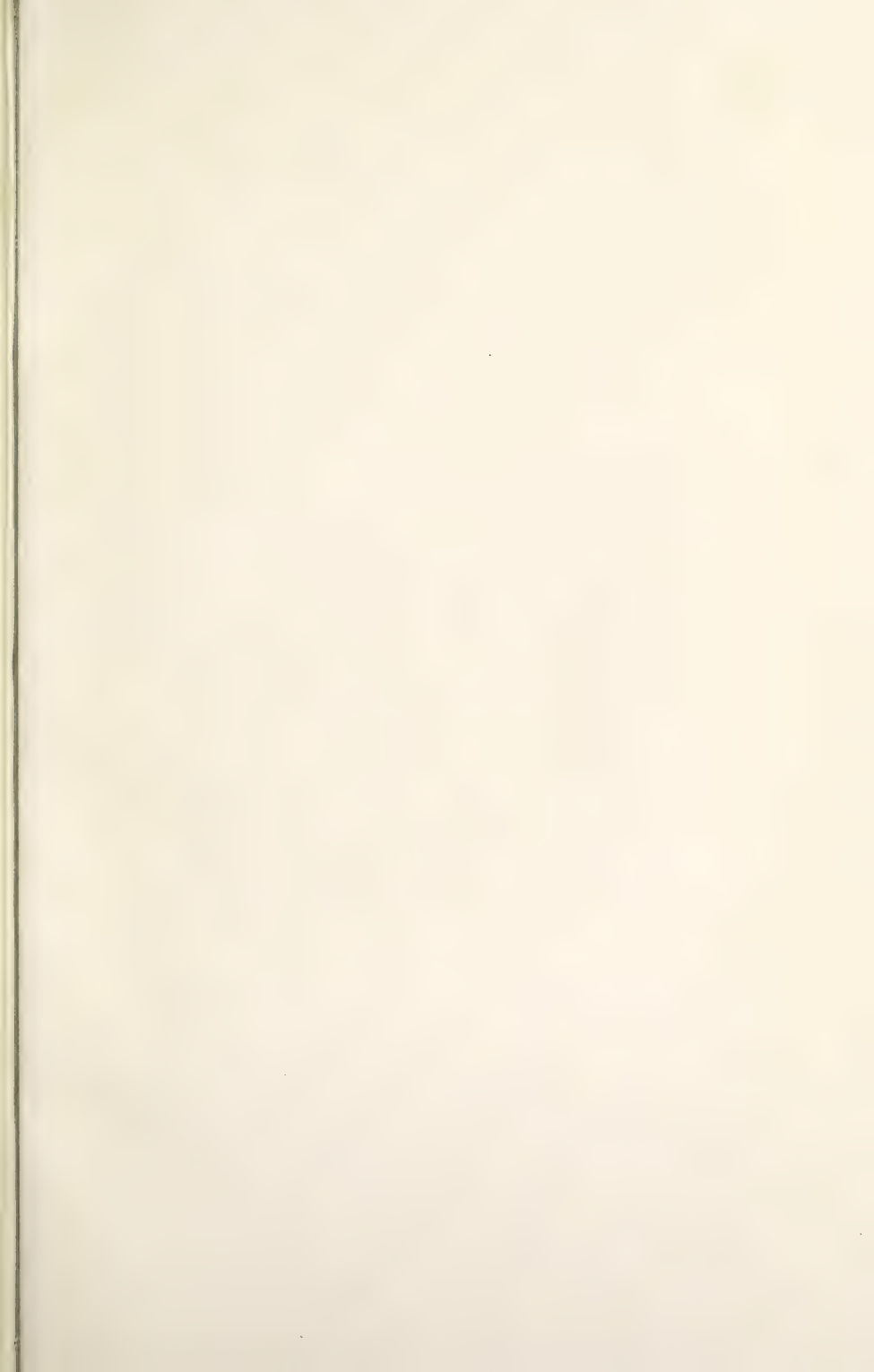
DANIEL B. WHITTEMORE, son of Aaron and Betsey (Weston) Whittemore, born Sept. 6, 1819; married Oct. 31, 1858, Ann E., daughter of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell. She was born May 4, 1837. He lived several years in Boston and in Danvers, Mass., and returned in 1844 to the Whittemore homestead farm at North Lyndeborough. He is one of the few who own farms their ancestors cleared of the virgin forest. He served on the board of selectmen in 1879 and 1880 and represented the town in the Legislature in 1883. He has endeavored to apply the principles of science to his calling as a farmer and is well versed in the chemistry of fertilizers and stock foods. Of undoubted integrity of character, with a clean record, he has the confidence and good wishes of all who know him. Children:—

1. HARRY WESTON, +
2. DANA BARNES, b. March 9, 1862.

HARRY W. WHITTEMORE, son of Daniel B. and Ann E. (Boutwell) Whittemore, born Dec. 19, 1859; married July 11, 1900, Mary B., daughter of Edward B. and Esther (Wyatt) Eastman of Amherst, Mass. She was born Oct. 2, 1872, and graduated at Smith College in 1894. He entered Tufts College in 1882 and graduated in 1886. He took a post graduate course and received the degree of A.M. in 1889. He made teaching his vocation for a number of years. In 1898, he engaged in the printing business in Malden, Mass., removing in 1901 to Tufts College, where he established The Tufts College Press. Child:—

1. RODNEY EASTMAN, b. Sept. 20, 1904.

WILLIAM LEWIS WHITTEMORE, son of Aaron and Betsey (Wes-





*Yours truly,
Wm. L. Whittemore.*

ton) Whittemore; born at Francestown, Aug. 21, 1824. He received his early education in the common schools of Lyndeborough, and was a pupil at Francestown Academy for several years. He then, having determined to make teaching his life work, entered Prof. William Russell's Normal Institute, where he remained about three years. He then took a special course at Amherst College and still later he entered the scientific department of Harvard University, completing the two-year course in 1854. He began to teach school in 1844 in the little red schoolhouse where he had been a schoolboy for a dozen years and where his father had been a pupil forty years earlier. For the first five years he taught in Lyndeborough, Greenfield and New Boston, and the next five in Wilton and Mont Vernon, coming to Milford in 1855, where he remained the principal of the high school for twelve years. He then opened a private school of his own. He spent two or three years in travel in Europe and in the United States, always with a view of studying the best educational methods employed. In 1876 he commenced teaching in Boston, where he remained twenty years. He is man of scientific attainments and of note in the educational interests of his day. He resides at Milford.

WOODS.

CHARLES E. WOODS, son of George C. and Keziah D. (Metcalf) Woods; born Sept. 7, 1856; married first, Sept. 8, 1875, Emma A. Marston of Manchester. She died Aug. 6, 1893; married second, March 17, 1897, Mrs. Stella C. Avery, daughter of Thomas L. and Mary F. (Fuller) Geer, and widow of Frank T. Avery. She was born June 21, 1853.

Mr. Woods came to Lyndeborough in 1901, and bought the place just south of where John H. Goodrich lives. A son by a former marriage of Mrs. Woods, George R. Avery, born Feb. 15, 1888, lives with them.

WOODWARD.

There are two accounts of the origin of the name Woodward. One writer says the name is a compound one, derived from the words "wood" and "ward" or woodwarden, signifying a keeper of the forest. Another writer on English genealogy traces the name to the Norman Du Boiguarde and thence to the Norse Vidavarde. One Vidavarde equipped ten ships for the service of Rollo, first duke of Normandy, and for eminent service was granted an estate in Normandy. They came to England with William the Conqueror. Nathan Woodward was standard bearer for a troop of horse in His Majesty's service and was the founder of the Standish Hall branch of the family. The name of this family in the Anglo-Norman is Du Boiguarde — Anglicized it is Woodward.

Richard Woodward in the year 1415 at the battle of Agincourt so distinguished himself for valor and skill as to call forth the King's heartfelt thanks before the army at Windsor. The greyhound in the coat of arms signifies alertness, vigilance and fidelity and the ermin purity in the administration of justice.

Some of the family became imbued with the Puritan belief, and they were subsequently required to make oath that they keep their teachings within their own families, and rather than submit to such tyranny and being heavily fined for contumacy they resolved to emigrate to America.

The Woodwards of Lyndeborough are descendants of Richard Woodward who embarked in the ship Elizabeth, William Andrews, master, at Ipswich, April 10, 1634. He was accompanied by his wife Rose, aged fifty, and two sons, George, aged thirteen, and John, aged eleven. He first settled in Newton, but soon became one of the earliest proprietors of Watertown, Mass., owning 300 acres of land, now a part of Boston. He died Feb. 16, 1664; his wife died Oct. 6, 1662. He was made a freeman Sept. 2, 1635. He married second, April 18, 1663, Mrs. Ann Gates, widow of Stephen Gates of Cambridge. She died Feb. 5, 1682.

EPHRAIM WOODWARD of Brooklyn, Conn., was of the fourth generation from Richard, being a descendant of his son John. Ephraim was the fourth child of John and Hannah (Hyde) Woodward, who came to Canterbury, Conn., from Watertown, Mass. He was born Jan. 8, 1710. He married first, Jan. 14, 1736, Hannah Williams of Brooklyn, Conn. She died and he married second, Huldah, daughter of John Cram of Lyndeborough July 22, 1742. By his first wife he had two children, Hannah, born 1737, and Eleazer, born January 8, 1738, both born in Brooklyn, Conn., but settled in Lyndeborough. By his second marriage he had six children. Of these Ithemer, John, David and Hannah settled in Lyndeborough. His second wife died Aug. 21, 1810. Children by second wife: —

1. ABIGAIL, b. March 24, 1743.
2. ITHEMER, +
3. WARD, +
4. JOHN, +
5. DAVID, b. 1755.
6. HANNAH, b. Jan. 24, 1757.

ITHEMER WOODWARD, son of Ephraim and Huldah (Cram) Woodward, born Jan. 21, 1749; married Huldah Sharp. She died in Francetown July 12, 1823. He died in Francetown Jan. 9, 1839. He settled in the extreme northwest part of the town, which was afterward annexed to Francetown. In the History of Francetown is the record of a petition of certain residents of Lyndeborough to be annexed to Francetown. The petition is dated Jan. 7, 1791, and Ithemer Woodward's name is at the head. This petition was granted in 1792, and that section of the town became a part of Francetown. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and his name is on the rolls of both Lyndeborough and Francetown. His wife was b. Oct. 13, 1749. Children: —

1. ELIPHALET, b. Nov. 16, 1774, m. March 4, 1802, Polly Butterfield of Francetown, rem. to Hanover, N. H.
2. DANIEL, +
3. DELIA, b. July 9, 1780, m. Nov. 17, 1808, Ephraim Davidson of Landgrove Vt. The town record of births contains the following: Abigail, dau. of Ephraim Davidson and Delia his wife, b. April 3, 1815, d. Aug. 9, 1815; Almira, dau. of ditto, b. April 30, 1817, d. July 13, 1817; Sarah

S., dau. of ditto, b. Dec. 28, 1818; Peter, son of ditto, b. Nov. 23, 1823.

4. ELIJAH, +
5. LUCY, b. Sept. 9, 1784, m. April 7, 1808, Ephraim P. Woodward of Brooklyn, Conn.
6. BENJAMIN, b. May 12, 1789, m. Betsey Bixby of Franchestown. He d. July 21, 1859. She d. July 19, 1862.
7. AARON, b. Dec. 19, 1793, d. Dec. 20, 1866.
8. HULDAH, b. Aug. 2, 1795, m. Oliver Whiting of Lyndeborough. (See Whiting gen.)

DANIEL WOODWARD, son of Ithemer and Huldah (Sharp) Woodward; born Jan. 30, 1777; married first, Lucy Burnham of Essex, Mass., Dec. 29, 1803. She died Aug. 19, 1830. He married second, May 1, 1848, Hannah, daughter of John and Judith (Foster) Woodward. She was born Jan. 20, 1781; died Nov. 16, 1853. He married third, Hannah M., daughter of Israel and Hannah (Hardy) Woodward. He died in Franchestown June 25, 1867. He bought a farm in the northwest part of the town. There is said to have been a log house standing when he bought it. In 1827 he built a brick house which was later burned while occupied by Sumner French. All of his children were born there. In 1846 he moved to the "old store house" at the Centre and lived there many years. He later went to live with his son Abner B. in Franchestown, where he died. He was a quiet, unassuming man, of great integrity of character, and a long time member of the Congregational church. Children:—

1. ADONIRAM, +
2. MARY, b. Sept. 7, 1806, d. Aug. 29, 1848.
3. DANIEL, +
4. JACOB ANDREWS, +
5. CAROLINE, b. Oct. 24, 1814, d. April 15, 1847.
6. CHARLES, +
7. LUCY, m. Kilburn S. Curtis. (See Curtis gen.)
8. ABNER B., +

ADONIRAM WOODWARD, son of Daniel and Lucy (Burnham) Woodward, born Sept. 14, 1804; married March, 1834, Achsah Hoar of Littleton, Mass. She was born June 2, 1801; died March 28, 1866. He died July 29, 1849. Children born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ALBERT, b. March 6, 1835, d. June 17, 1854.
2. ELLEN, b. June 26, 1841, m. John M. Robbins, Aug. 29, 1876, and res. at Leominster, Mass.

DEA. DANIEL WOODWARD, son of Daniel and Lucy (Burnham) Woodward, born May 23, 1809; married Sept. 6, 1832, Cynthia S., daughter of Daniel and Joanna (Balch) Simonds of Burlington, Mass. She was born in Barnard, Vt., Oct. 20, 1811, and died in Lyndeborough, June 5, 1887. He died in Lyndeborough, April 3, 1866. He was born at the

Woodward homestead on the north side of the mountain. When a young man he removed to Lowell, Mass., and went to work in the cotton mills, where he soon became an overseer. He was married in Lowell, his wife being a descendant on the mother's side of Israel Balch of Francestown. In 1836 he removed to Newburyport, Mass., and bought a cotton mill which he operated for a few years, but failing health compelled him to sell out his business, and he came back to Lyndeborough and bought out the store at the "centre," and was in business there for a while, then swapped the old store house for his father's farm and moved to the old homestead. In 1851 he again removed to Lowell and entered the employ of the Tremont and Suffolk Corporation as overseer of the carding and spinning room. He was prominent in the political and business affairs of the city and was an alderman in 1854. Wherever he lived he always affiliated himself with the church and Sabbath school, and was made a deacon of the John St. Congregational Church. He was a fine teacher of singing, and taught many schools in Lowell, Newburyport, and towns adjoining Lyndeborough. He was a good mechanic, and cotton manufacturing was his favorite business, but his health was such that he could not stand the dust and confinement of the cotton mill for long at a time. In 1859, failing health again compelled him to seek the out-door life of the farm, and he removed to Francestown, and bought the Kingsbury place, near his brother Abner's farm. Here he remained until the spring of 1862, when he came back to his native town, and bought the James Grant place north of Badger Pond, where he lived until his death. He was superintendent of schools and selectman and filled other places of trust in town. He was a man of unswerving integrity of character and had the confidence and esteem of every community where he lived. Children:—

1. CHARLES HENRY, b. in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 16, 1833, d. April 25, 1835.
2. HENRY MARTIN, b. in Newburyport, Mass., July 15, 1836, m. first, Sept. 9, 1857, Belinda A. Robbins of Lowell, Mass. She was a dau. of Luther and Belinda (Sumner) Robbins. She was b. Sept. 9, 1838, d. June 5, 1892; m. second, Oct. 3, 1895, Lora, dau. of Samuel and Phebe (Noyes) Marden of New Boston. She was b. Aug. 11, 1843. He was a soldier in the 6th Mass. Regt. with the rank of sergeant and participated in the celebrated march through Baltimore, April 19, 1861. Res. in Rindge, N. H. Children: Cora B., Mary E., Emma B., Milo R., Luetta.
3. WILLIAM BIXBY, b. in Newburyport, Mass., April 8, 1838, d. in Lowell, March 4, 1859.
4. JACOB ANDREWS, +
5. EDWARD PAYSON, b. in Lyndeborough, Aug. 8, 1851, m. first, Dora Shaw of Norton, Mass.; m. second, Carrie Tyler of Hyde Park, Mass.; third, Hattie, dau. of Joseph

Popple of Rindge, N. H., b. Nov. 12, 1872. Res. in Rindge, N. H. Children by first wife: Mabel L., Ina, Grace; by third wife: Gladys H.

JACOB ANDREWS WOODWARD, son of Daniel and Cynthia (Simonds) Woodward, born in Lyndeborough, Sept. 28, 1845; married Sept. 26, 1872, Lena E., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (McColister) Sheldon of Derby, Vt. She was born Aug. 18, 1848. Children:—

1. ARTHUR EASTMAN, +
2. LINCOLN NUTE, +

ARTHUR EASTMAN WOODWARD, son of Jacob A. and Lena (Sheldon) Woodward, born in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 18, 1874; married Sept. 26, 1899, Mabel M., daughter of Charles O. and Mary A. (Wheeler) Clement of Lyndeborough. She was born April 9, 1877. Resides at Boston, Mass. Children:—

1. BEATRICE, b. Jan. 1, 1901.
2. CLEMENT A., b. Sept. 9, 1904.

LINCOLN NUTE WOODWARD, son of Jacob A. and Lena (Sheldon) Woodward, born May 16, 1878, in Lowell, Mass; married June 29, 1904, Bertha G., daughter of Charles L. and Emma (Tarbell) Perham.

JACOB ANDREWS WOODWARD, son of Daniel and Lucy (Burnham) Woodward, born in Lyndeborough, April 10, 1811; married Julia Bowen of Holderness. She was born April 2, 1809; died Nov. 27, 1878. He died in Francetown July 20, 1846. He removed to Francetown and built the house where Moses Jellison now lives. Children:—

1. GEORGIANNA A., b. Dec. 16, 1842, m. March 28, 1865, at Lowell, Mass., Edward J. Cobleigh of Northfield, Vt., b. March 22, 1837. Child: Lillian Gertrude, b. Dec. 19, 1867.

CHARLES WOODWARD, son of Daniel and Lucy (Burnham) Woodward, born March 28, 1817; married first, Phebe Jane, daughter of Timothy and Susanna (McAlvin) Ordway. She was born May 28, 1826; died April 30, 1852; married second, Mary Henderson of Newton, Iowa. She died March 29, 1865. He died at Grinnell, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1874. He removed to Iowa after the death of his first wife and was one of the pioneers of that state, and was one of those who crossed the plains to Pike's Peak during the gold excitement. Children born at Newton Iowa: Charles, Ella.

ABNER B. WOODWARD, son of Daniel and Lucy (Burnham) Woodward, born in Lyndeborough, April 30, 1822; married March 30, 1859, Caroline M., daughter of Lyman and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Perkins of Lyme. She was born March 10, 1836. He died in Stoneham, Mass., June 14, 1899. When a young man he removed to Francetown and entered the employ of Col. Daniel Fuller and after the death of the widow of Daniel in 1858, received by bequest a large part of the Fuller

estate. He was largely interested in the material prosperity of Frances-town, and was selectman, president of the savings bank and filled other positions of trust. In 1883, he removed to Stoneham, Mass., where he died. Children born in Frances-town: Will A., Mary P., Carrie P., Abner L., Fred F., Albert S., Herbert F.

ELIJAH WOODWARD, son of Ithemer and Huldah (Sharp) Woodward, born Feb. 21, 1782; married Nov. 17, 1808, Rhoda Austin of Frances-town. She died Feb. 18, 1863. He died Jan. 25, 1852. This family removed to Landgrove, Vt. Children:—

1. AMBROSE, b. March 10, 1811, m. Hannah L. Bixby, Sept. 6, 1835.
2. RHODA, b. Sept. 9, 1812, m. Amos H. Jenkins, May 5, 1836. She d. Feb. 7, 1899.
3. LEWIS E., b. Dec. 14, 1815, m. Mary D. Mack, Nov. 28, 1839, d. March 12, 1876.
4. LAURA M., b. Jan. 10, 1819, m. Jotham Swallow, April 15, 1841, d. Nov. 29, 1859.
5. MARANDA, b. July 6, 1822, m. Reuben Lampson, May 24, 1845, d. May 31, 1863.
6. HULDAH, b. July 16, 1824, m. Amasa Richardson, Nov. 21, 1842.
7. CHARLES W., b. July 13, 1827, m. first, Lucy Pease, Jan. 1, 1850; m. second, Laura V. Holman, Oct. 31, 1864. Res. in West Acton, Mass.

ELEAZER WOODWARD, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Williams) Woodward; born in Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 8, 1738; married in 1764 Hannah, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam. She was born March 9, 1743; died Oct. 5, 1811. She was the first white child born in Salem-Canada, and became a professional midwife. She was often carried in a large basket to her destination when the snow was too deep for a horse to travel, two men furnishing the motive power. He was one of the first settlers of Salem-Canada, and made a farm where Jacob A. Woodward now lives. This place he sold to the town for a poor farm. He died Dec. 19, 1815. Children:—

1. HULDAH, b. June 23, 1765, m. John Cram. (See Cram gen.)
2. HANNAH, b. Feb. 1, 1767, d. July 15, 1788.
3. EPHRAIM, +
4. ELEAZER, +
5. ISRAEL, +
6. WARD, +
7. SARAH, b. Feb. 6, 1779, m. Benjamin Cram. (See Cram gen.)
8. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 31, 1781, m. Aaron Woodward.
9. DAVID, +

EPHRAIM WOODWARD, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward; born March 18, 1769; married first, Nov. 17, 1791, Hannah, daughter of Dea. David and Rachel Badger. She was born Dec. 19, 1770; died Feb. 22, 1830. He married second, Mrs. Jane, widow of Oliver Barrett of Wilton. He married third, Widow Hyde. He died Feb. 8, 1850. Children:—

1. EPHRAIM, +
2. HANNAH, m. David, son of Capt. Ward Woodward, rem. to Brooklyn, Conn.
3. BENJAMIN, d. in Canada.
4. JACOB, +
5. ANNA, m. Lewis Cram. (See Cram gen.)
6. PUTNAM, m. Susan Grey, rem. to Wilton.
7. LOUISA, d. June 21, 1830.
8. LUCINDA, m. Samuel Hartshorn. (See Hartshorn gen.)

EPHRAIM WOODWARD, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Badger) Woodward; born Nov. 25, 1792; married Sept. 25, 1817, Olive, daughter of Jonathan Chamberlain of Lyndeborough. She was born Aug. 4, 1788; died March 25, 1865. He died Sept. 23, 1879. Children:—

1. OLIVE, b. Dec. 17, 1818.
2. EPHRAIM, b. July 13, 1820.
3. RACHEL A., b. Oct. 4, 1821.

JACOB WOODWARD, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Badger) Woodward; born May 9, 1806; married April 26, 1827, Mary, daughter of Asa and Sybil (Pierce) Blanchard of Lyndeborough. She was born April 15, 1807; died June 6, 1886. He died Aug. 17, 1867. Children:—

1. JACOB NEWTON, +
2. EPHRAIM W., b. Aug. 21, 1829, m. Dec. 29, 1852, Ann E. Webster of Hampstead, Mass., rem. to Concord, where he d. Sept., 1889.
3. MARY E., b. June 30, 1831, m. Jan. 1, 1860, Joshua Shirley of Conway, d. Jan., 1892.
4. BRADLEY B., b. Feb. 28, 1834, m. first, April 5, 1858, Frances E. Lang of Conway, m, second, Lizzie C. Page of Conway, Jan. 2, 1866. He is a prosperous and influential citizen of Conway; representative to the General Court in 1889, and has held many positions of trust in the town; has a fine farm nearly opposite the town of Fryeburg, Me. Children: Hattie, Howard, Mary.
5. DAVID RUFUS, b. in Conway, Nov. 28, 1843, res. in South Framingham, Mass.

JACOB NEWTON WOODWARD, son of Jacob and Mary (Blanchard)

Woodward; born March 4, 1828; married Oct. 8, 1857, Almira L. Ordway of West Fairlee, Vt. She was born Feb. 11, 1833. Children:—

1. EDWARD N., b. July 1, 1862, d. Dec. 2, 1862.
2. GEORGE N., b. May 21, 1869, res. in Concord.
3. ETTA MAY, b. May 14, 1872, res. in Concord.

ELEAZER WOODWARD, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward; born Oct. 5, 1771; married Nov. 15, 1797, Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Mary Houston of Lyndeborough. She was born Oct. 22, 1779; died April 2, 1843. He d. Jan. 4, 1855. Children:—

1. SAMUEL, b. July 5, 1800, d. July 20, 1821.
2. PUTNAM, b. June 11, 1802, rem. to New York.
3. WILLIAMS, +
4. IRA H., b. June 13, 1811. Prepared for the ministry and rem. to one of the southern states, where he d. Jan. 1830.
5. LEVI HOUSTON, +
6. EMILY, m. Jonathan Stephenson. (See Stephenson gen.)

WILLIAMS WOODWARD, son of Eleazer and Rachel (Houston) Woodward; born Aug. 13, 1804; married April 21, 1829, Hannah, daughter of Aaron and Hannah (Boardman) Lewis of Fracestown. She was born Aug. 19, 1800; died Aug. 17, 1863. He died Dec. 24, 1859. Children:—

1. HANNAH ELIZABETH, m. Isaac L. Duncklee. (See Duncklee gen.)
2. ABIGAIL P., b. Jan. 29, 1839, d. Oct. 23, 1855.

LEVI HOUSTON WOODWARD, son of Eleazer and Rachel (Houston) Woodward; born Jan. 5, 1815; married first, March 30, 1843, Caroline, daughter of Nathan and Hannah E. (Russell) Fish of Lyndeborough. She was born May 8, 1820; died Oct. 5, 1878. He married second, Hannah J. Wellman of Dublin. He removed to East Jaffrey, where he died Jan. 10, 1888. Children by first wife:—

1. ADALINA R., b. Oct. 31, 1839, m. John H. Lynch.
2. RACHEL A., b. Sept. 1, 1850.

Child by second wife:—

3. ANNIE MAY.

ISRAEL WOODWARD, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward; born May 17, 1773; married Hannah Hardy of Lyndeborough, Nov. 18, 1804. She was born Nov. 24, 1781; died July 6, 1845. He died March 29, 1858. Children:—

1. HANNAH W., b. July 11, m. Daniel Woodward. (See Daniel Woodward gen.), d. Jan. 12, 1894,
2. ABIGAIL H., b. Jan. 27, 1814, d. Oct. 31, 1854.
3. JESSIE H., b. July 16, 1817, m. Dolly J. Pierce of Nashua, d. Jan., 1894.

WARD WOODWARD, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward, born Aug. 31, 1776; married Nov. 16, 1797, Elizabeth Day. He died Oct. 24, 1850. He removed to New York, where his descendants now reside. They had twelve children, some of whom were born in Lyndeborough:—

1. ELEAZER, b. Aug. 22, 1798, m. May 4, 1820, Hannah Mears.
2. WARD, b. March 8, 1800, m. Nov. 25, 1822, Hannah Cresy. He d. Jan. 16, 1861.
3. ISAAC D., b. Feb. 28, 1802, m. June 18, 1827, Althea Sumner, d. April 3, 1877.
4. ABRAHAM, b. Aug. 22, 1804, m. Jan. 18, 1823, Margaret Moore.
5. ELIZABETH, b. July 25, 1806, m. September, 1829, Thomas Earle.
6. WILLIAM C., b. Aug. 22, 1808, m. January, 1837, Harriet Pierce; m. second, Nancy Hardy. He d. May 4, 1877.
7. SUSANNA S., b. Dec. 25, 1810, d. Sept. 21, 1813.
8. SYLVANUS N., b. April 17, 1813, d. Oct. 5, 1834.
9. LYDIA A., b. October, 1815, m. June 6, 1833, John Pierce, Jr.
10. ALPHEUS G., b. April 19, 1818, m. March 10, 1843, Hannah A. Loring. He d. March 30, 1877.
11. GEORGE N., b. Aug. 13, 1820, m. March 10, 1847, Emily Goodyear. He d. Jan. 22, 1856.
12. SAVIA S., b. Nov. 5, 1825, d. May 13, 1842.

DAVID WOODWARD, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward, born Jan. 18, 1787; married first, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Polly (Epps) Kidder; married second, Elizabeth Danforth of Hillsboro, March 20, 1819. She was born Dec. 15, 1794; died in Jasper, N. Y., May 28, 1870. He died March 15, 1852. David Woodward removed to Jasper, N. Y., soon after his second marriage. Of the children by his second wife, George D. was born in Lyndeborough. He built the brick house, which Edward Dunklee has remodeled into the Pinnacle House. Children by first wife:—

1. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 20, 1811, m. Betsey Jones. (See Jones gen.) He d. in Oregon in 1889.
2. MARY, b. Feb. 1, 1813, m. Leonard Marshall of Boston, Sept. 8, 1835. He d. July 1, 1880. She d. Jan. 30, 1881.
3. SARAH S., b. Nov. 25, 1814, m. Sept. 27, 1838, S. F. Dennis. She d. Feb. 21, 1880.
4. DAVID F., b. Oct. 20, 1816, m. in 1839, Phebe Webster of Bath, N. Y. He d. April 21, 1888. She d. Feb. 8, 1865.

5. CALVIN, b. 1818, m. in 1842, Jane Porter of Homer, N. Y.
He d. in August, 1844.

Children by second wife:—

6. GEORGE D., b. Oct. 5, 1823, m. Oct. 30, 1850, Mary E. Prentice of Jasper, N. Y. She was b. July 24, 1832.
7. WILLIAM T., b. Oct. 19, 1827, m. Jan. 13, 1857, Sarah C. Everest. She was b. Nov. 11, 1834. He d. June 25, 1864.
8. ELIZA J., b. July 19, 1832, m. April 23, 1847, David C. Hollenbeck. He was b. at Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1826, d. Feb. 5, 1865, at City Point, Va.

* CAPT. WARD WOODWARD, son of Ephraim and Huldah (Cram) Woodward, born in Canterbury, Conn., April 16, 1751; married Oct. 19, 1780, Rebecca, daughter of Dea. Ephraim and Sarah (Cram) Putnam of Lyndeborough. She was born March 17, 1761; died Oct. 18, 1848. He died April 12, 1810. He was a soldier in the Continental Army with the rank of captain. Children:—

1. AARON, +
2. SEWELL, b. Feb. 8, 1783.
3. EPHRAIM P., +
4. WARD, b. Sept. 12, 1785, m. Sarah York of Brooklyn, Conn.
5. DEIDAMIA, b. Oct. 8, 1787.
6. ELEAZER, b. July 11, 1790, m. Henrietta Ingraham.
7. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 11, 1792, m. Joseph Austin of Brooklyn, Conn.
8. DAVID, b. Nov. 12, 1793, m. first, Hannah P. Woodward of Lyndeborough; m. second, Nancy Littlehale of Brooklyn, Conn.
9. SALLY, b. April 1, 1796, d. Sept. 8, 1797.
10. ARTEMAS, b. Feb. 19, 1800, d. November, 1810.
11. AUGUSTUS, b. June 25, 1804.

AARON WOODWARD, son of Capt. Ward and Rebecca (Putnam) Woodward, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 20, 1781; married Elizabeth Woodward of Lyndeborough, Oct. 15, 1807. She was the daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Putnam) Woodward, born Aug. 31, 1781; died Jan. 27, 1879. He settled on a farm east of where R. C. Mason now lives. There is nothing but a cellar hole to mark the site. The children were born there. He died July 16, 1845. Children:—

1. REBECCA, b. Feb. 19, 1809, m. Josiah Colburn of Hollis, N. H., Dec. 29, 1856. She d. Feb. 20, 1889.
2. ARTEMAS, +
3. CORDELIA, b. May 2, 1815, d. Aug. 31, 1821.
4. HULDAH, b. June 1, 1817, d. Aug. 10, 1881.

* Bond's History of Watertown gives the date of his birth as April 5, 1751.

5. HENRIETTA, b. April 19, 1820, m. Col. William Cross of Litchfield, N. H., April 9, 1839, d. Aug. 13, 1854.
6. AARON BURLEIGH, b. March 18, 1822, m. first, Hannah Cross of Litchfield, N. H., May 4, 1847; m. second, Susan Howard of Amherst, N. H., Dec. 14, 1853.
7. SEWELL, b. Dec. 3, 1823, d. Feb. 2, 1847.
8. ELIZABETH A., b. Dec. 14, 1826, m. Benj. K. Jones; m. second, Walter Blake.
9. CALISTA D., b. Aug. 29, 1829, d. Feb. 7, 1856.

ARTEMAS WOODWARD, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Woodward) Woodward, born Nov. 17, 1811; married first, Christianna Gibson of Windsor. She was born Jan. 18, 1819, and was instantly killed by being thrown from a wagon on the road from the centre to South Lyndeborough, May 8, 1852. A granite monument marks the spot; married second, Nancy E. Savage of Greenfield, Oct. 28, 1852. She was born Aug. 2, 1828. He died March 31, 1884. He was a genial, kindly man whom every one liked and respected. Children by first wife:—

1. ALFRED C., b. Aug. 14, 1842, m. Hattie F. Lakin of Greenville. She was murdered and the murderer was never apprehended.
2. ALBERT C., b. Dec. 21, 1847, d. Sept. 19, 1858.
By second wife:—
3. ETHAN A., +
4. WILLIAM A., b. Dec. 24, 1859, m. March 16, 1882, Ella J. Needham of Irisburg, Vt.
5. CHRISTIANNA E., b. Feb. 23, 1863, m. March 7, 1882, Edward E. Weston. Res. in Amherst.
6. HARVEY E., b. Dec. 9, 1868, m. Sept. 1, 1889, Emma F. Giddings of Wilton.

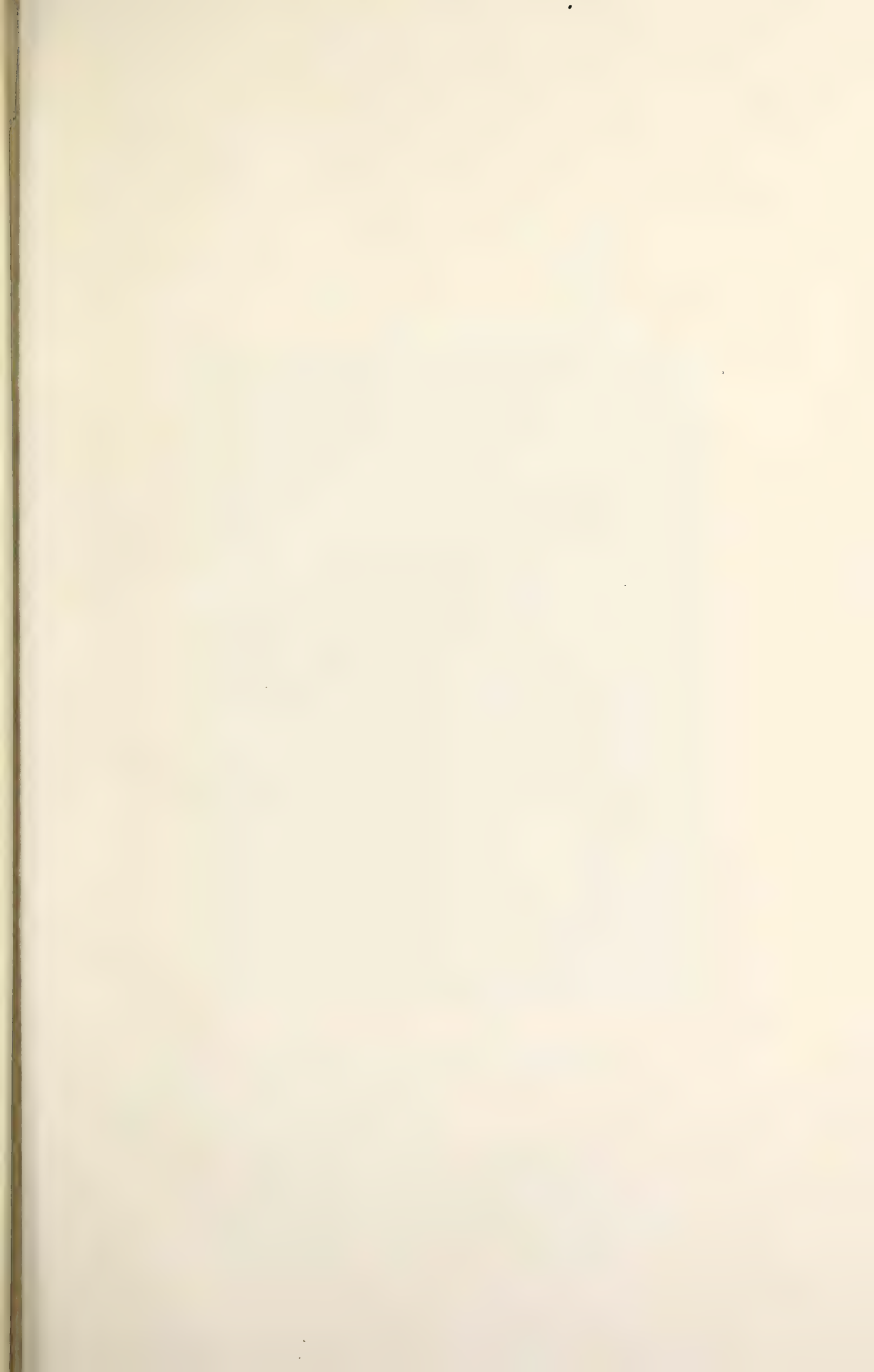
ETHAN A. WOODWARD, son of Artemas and Nancy E. (Savage) Woodward, born May 12, 1858; married Nov. 14, 1882, Lizzie R., daughter of Franklin H. and Elsey (Fish) Kidder. She was born June 15, 1859; died July 20, 1904. He resides on the Kidder homestead.

EPHRAIM PUTMAN WOODWARD, son of Capt. Ward and Rebecca (Putnam) Woodward; born June 2, 1784; married Lucy, daughter of Ithemer and Huldah (Sharp) Woodward, April 7, 1808. She was born Sept. 9, 1784. He was born in Brooklyn, Conn., and after his marriage evidently returned there with his bride, for the three older children were born in Connecticut. He came back to Lyndeborough in 1814, but soon thereafter moved to New York to make a new home, his family remaining here until he should provide it, but he lived but a short time after his arrival there, and died about 1822. His wife died in 1836 or 1837. Children:—

- 1 & 2. JARED and LUCITY (twins), b. at Pomfret, Conn., d. in infancy.
3. ASHER, b. at Brooklyn, Conn., Dec. 6, 1811, d. young.
4. BENJAMIN F., b. in Francestown, April 11, 1813, m. Sarah, Bradford.
5. ANSON W., b. in Lyndeborough, Aug. 1, 1815, m. Ann Richardson. Rem. to Boston, where he died. They had one child, a son, who died many years ago, and of whom I have no record.
6. JAMES G., b. in Lyndeborough, Sept. 13, 1817; m. Phebe, dau. of Capt. Nathan and Abigail (Abbott) Culver of Lowell, Mass., May 16, 1848. She was b. May 16, 1823. He rem. to Henry Co., Ill., in 1854, and in 1868, sold his Illinois farm and rem. to Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, where he d. Nov. 25, 1899. He was a jovial man, always liked by all with whom he came in contact. He bought a wild prairie farm, but before his death had it nicely improved. Children: Abby Frances, James Edwin, Lucy Annett, Martha Elmira, Mary Emma, Frederick Newton, Charles, Warren. Frederic Newton Woodward rem. to Kansas, where he is an influential citizen, at one time a member of the Kansas Legislature.
7. EPHRAIM WARD, b. Aug. 12, 1820, m. Lydia, dau. of Asa and Olive (Spaulding) Manning of Lyndeborough. They rem. to Michigan, where he became a prosperous farmer, and at the time of his death, in October, 1880, was county supervisor. His widow survived him many years, and was always a liberal contributor to the Congregational Church at Lyndeborough. They had at least one child, who died young.

JOHN WOODWARD, son of Ephraim and Huldah (Cram) Woodward, born Jan. 19, 1753, in Canterbury, Conn. He came to Lyndeborough and married Judith Foster of Temple, but evidently returned with his wife to Connecticut, for Samuel, his eldest child, was an infant when they again came to Lyndeborough. They came on horseback all the way, and Samuel was brough in his mother's arms. He settled on land and built a house north of No. 9 schoolhouse. He also owned a large lot of land west of the John Dolliver place. His wife was born Nov. 13, 1753. Children:—

1. SAMUEL, +
2. DANIEL, b. March 26, 1781, m. Hannah Putnam and rem. to Ohio.
3. JOHN, +





MEHITABLE TRASK WOODWARD.

BORN AUGUST 27, 1803.

Half-tone from Photograph taken August 27, 1903.

4. LUCY, b. March 26, 1784, m. June 29, 1818, Daniel Mason of Otsego Co., N. Y.
5. ABIGAIL, b. March 17, 1786, m. — Barker. Rem. to Ohio.
6. EPHRAIM, b. Jan. 9, 1788, m. Sept. 25, 1817, Olive Chamberlain. Rem. to New York.
7. HANNAH, b. Jan. 20, 1781, m. Daniel, son of Ithemer and Huldah (Sharp) Woodward.
8. JUDITH, b. March 18, 1793, m. first, Charles Hadley, April 26, 1821; m. second, Samuel Ferson, March 1, 1838.

SAMUEL WOODWARD, son of John and Judith (Foster) Woodward, born Nov. 9, 1778; married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Chamberlain, born June 3, 1776. Children:—

1. DANIEL, b. July 24, 1803, m. Abigail Barker and rem. to the west, d. Feb. 22, 1888.
2. SAMUEL, +
3. ISAIAH, d. Jan. 4, 1836.
4. FOSTER, +

DEA. SAMUEL WOODWARD, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Woodward; married Eunice Clark of Lyndeborough, and removed to Amherst. In March, 1854, they removed to Illinois and settled in Brenton, Ford Co. They had eight children born to them, only one, Mary A., born in Lyndeborough, the others were born in Amherst. He was active in church and was made a deacon, and was useful in the development of the new country where he made his home. He died at Lyman, Ford Co., Illinois, June 24, 1882. His wife, Eunice (Clark) Woodward, died at the same place, Aug. 30, 1885, aged 82 years and 19 days.

FOSTER WOODWARD, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Woodward, born Oct. 18, 1809; married May 30, 1828, Mrs. Mehitable (Trask) Hildreth, widow of Charles Hildreth. She was born Aug. 27, 1803. At this writing (1905) she is living in her 103rd year, and retains a very good memory of the early days of Lyndeborough. He died Dec. 14, 1884. Children:—

1. GEORGE T., +
2. ELIZA A., b. May 30, 1841.
3. MARTHA E., b. May 25, 1843, d. Oct. 11, 1846.
4. ISAIAH F., +
5. JOSEPHINE M., b. April 20, 1848.

GEORGE TRASK WOODWARD, son of Foster and Mehitable (Hildreth) Woodward; born Oct. 4, 1839; married Nov. 13, 1866, Susan Odell. She died Oct. 18, 1870; married second, Dec. 25, 1873, Abby F. Morrison of Lowell, Mass. She died in 1896. He died at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass., July 2, 1904.

Besides the district schools of his native town he attended several terms at the Appleton Academy, Mont Vernon, then under the charge of Prof. Bancroft. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in the company of which George A. Bruce was first lieutenant and Charles M. Kittredge second lieutenant, and was mustered in as a private on Sept. 18, 1862. This was in the 13th Regt., N. H. Vol. He was subsequently promoted to corporal and then to sergeant. Later he went before Casey's examining board at Washington and was commissioned captain in the 30th U. S. Colored Troops by President Lincoln. This regiment was commanded by Col. Delevan Bates, who was formerly an officer in the 121st New York.

Capt. Woodward was without question one of the best company commanders. He was wounded in the battle of the Crater in the arm but not so seriously but that he extracted the bullet himself and threw it away, much to his regret afterwards. At Fort Fisher he had charge of Gen. Paine's courier line, and so well did he do his work that the general named him for promotion. In accordance therewith he was brevetted major. He was discharged at Roanoke Island, N. C., Dec. 10, 1865.

Susan Odell, who became his wife, he first met at Roanoke Island, where she was a teacher in a colored school. Her northern home was in Saco, Me. At the close of the war he bought the farm in Lyndeborough where Frank B. Tay now lives, and here his two daughters were born. After three years he sold this farm to try his fortune in Virginia, and bought a farm on the James River of 225 acres, about twenty miles below City Point. His land was fertile and produced good crops, but the bitterness of defeat which rankled in the hearts of his neighbors made it unpleasant for a man of his positive convictions, and one morning he found a rope with hangman's knot dangling from one of his trees with a placard attached saying that unless he was out of those parts within a specified time he would be hung. His wife had died leaving him alone in a hostile community with his two little daughters, and he sold his land at a sacrifice and came back to New England.

He settled in Lowell, Mass., where in 1873 he married Abbie F. Morrison. He became a carpenter by trade, and was contractor for building many of Lowell's business blocks. He was superintendent of public buildings for three years, and was much respected in his adopted home. He was prominent in Grand Army circles, and was commander of Ladd and Whitney Post, Lowell, Mass., in 1891. He joined the Congregational Church, Lyndeborough, in 1857. Children:—

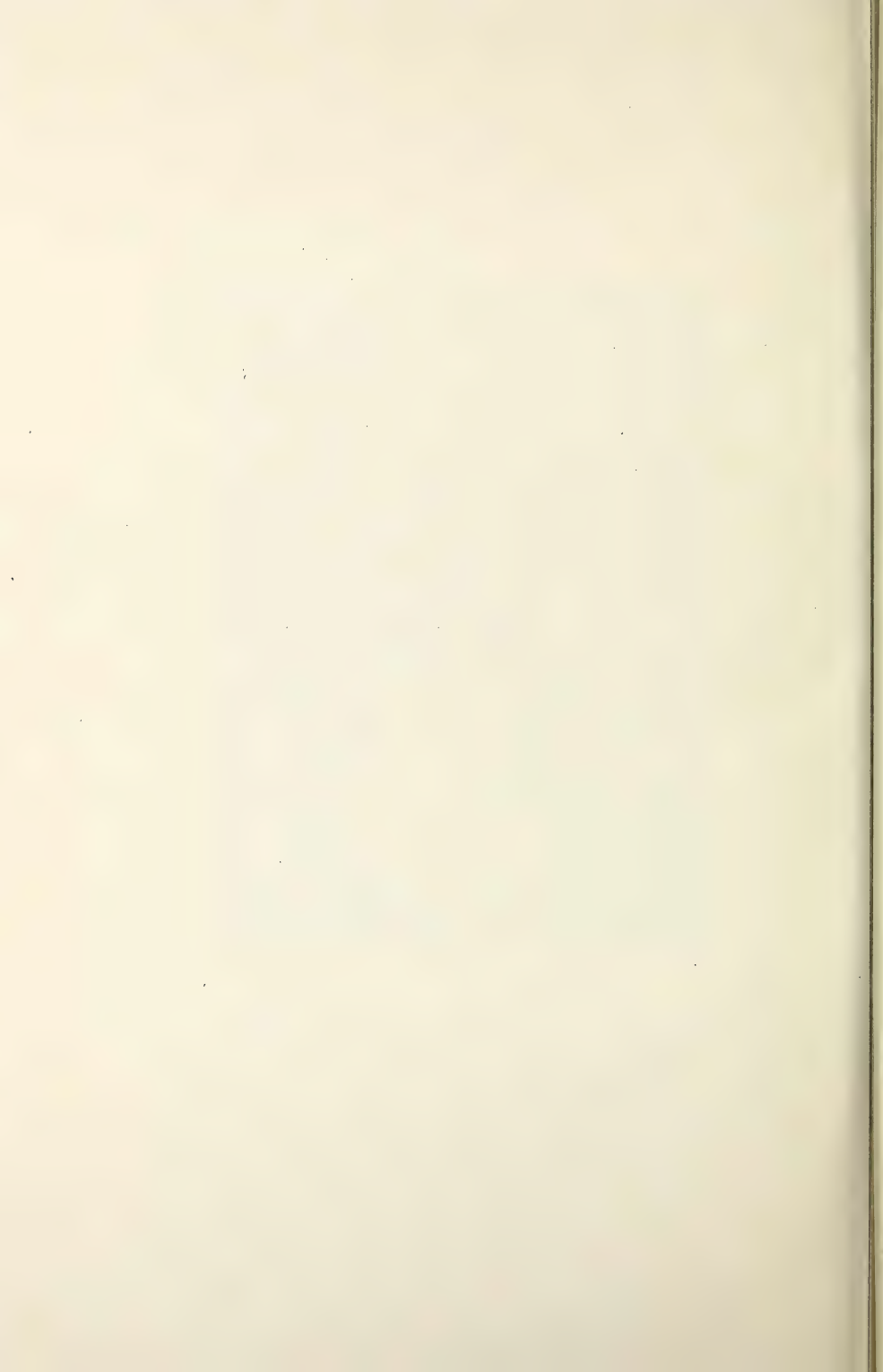
1. MABEL T., b. in Lyndeborough, Sept. 3, 1867.
2. GEORGIA E., b. July 2, 1869 in Biddeford, Me. Is a graduate of the Lowell Normal School and makes teaching her vocation.

ISAIAH F. WOODWARD, son of Foster and Mehitable (Hildreth) Woodward; born July 21, 1846; married May 31, 1870, Addie E. Pearsons of Amherst; removed to Wilton; died Feb. 5, 1887. Children:—

1. IDA B.
2. ELIZABETH.



George T. Woodward,



3. ALICE M.

JOHN WOODWARD, son of John and Judith (Foster) Woodward; born Jan. 10, 1782; married Anna Thompson of Lyndeborough. She died July 18, 1829. He died Aug. 21, 1858. Children:—

1. JOHN THOMPSON, b. Feb. 29, 1808.
2. ESTHER, b. Sept. 19, 1809.
3. ANNA, b. June 2, 1811.
4. ELIJAH, b. March 21, 1813.
5. EPHRAIM, b. Dec. 26, 1814.
6. MARY, b. May 2, 1819, d. May 29, 1848.
7. JUDITH, b. July 28, 1821.

WRIGHT.

JULIEN E. WRIGHT was born Oct. 7, 1825; married Aug. 15, 1861, Abby S. Bridge of Dexter, Me. She was born Dec. 16, 1835; died March 12, 1903. He died April 30, 1896. He lived on the farm formerly owned by Samuel Jones. Children:—

1. HATTIE E., b. Feb. 27, 1863; married Jan. 4, 1881, Charles H. Goss of Dunstable, Mass.
2. SARAH A., b. April 15, 1865; married June 4, 1889, Herman A. Walker of Kittery, Me.

YOUNG.

RICHARD YOUNG was born May 15, 1796 at Derryfield, now Manchester; married Sarah Stevens. She was born at Manchester, April 1, 1807; died May 28, 1880. He died March 13, 1877. He came to Lyndeborough from Manchester in 1858, and settled in the southwest part of the town. There were born to them seventeen children, nine boys and eight girls. Of these children, born at Manchester, the following came to Lyndeborough:—

CHARLES, b. —, d. Jan. 6, 1898.

SARAH S., b. Oct. 24, 1841, m. Azro D. Cram. (See Cram gen.)

HARRIET E., b. Nov. 4, 1843.

MARY A., b. Sept. 22, 1845.

ESTES J., b. May 13, 1847.

ROSINA, b. July 20, 1848, m. Jason Holt. (See Holt gen.)

RICHARD A., b. May 24, 1853.

The following are transcripts from the town records of families of whom we have been unable to find any further trace:—

ABBOTT.

DANIEL, son of Josiah and Hannah Abbott, b. July 31, 1769.

BALDWIN.

RHODA, dau. of Jeremiah Baldwin and Rebecca his wife, b. Sept. 25, 1790.

RISPEE, dau. of do., b. March 13, 1793.

BEVINS.

SUSANNA, dau. of Edward and Eunice Bevins, b. Mar. 16, 1765.

CAMPBELL.

JOHN IVORY, son of John Campbell and Martha his wife, b. Oct. 9, 1789.

JAMES, son of do., b. Nov. 21, 1791.

CLOUGH.

BENJAMIN, son of John and Tabithy Clough, b. May 29, 1750.

JOHN, son of Benjamin and Thankful Clough, b. March 6, 1773.

TABITHA W., dau. of do., b. July 16, 1775.

DAMON.

LORENZO, son of Warren and Nancy Damon, b. May 25, 1813.

NANCY, dau. of do., b. April 7, 1816.

WARREN, son of do., b. Jan. 14, 1819.

DAY.

SUSANNA, dau. of Isaac Day and Susanna his wife, b. Sept. 10, 1774, d. Aug. 7, 1776.

SUSANNA, 2ND., dau. of do. b. March 9, 1777.

ELIZABETH, dau. of do., b. July 8, 1779, m. Ward Woodward.

NANCY, dau. of do., b. Oct. 16, 1781.

LYDIA, dau. of do., b. Jan. 16, 1784.

ISAAC, son of do., b. May 14, 1786, d. June 25, 1786.

MARY, dau. of Robert and Mary Day, b. Aug. 30, 1769.

HANNAH, dau. of do., b. April 30, 1771.

JAMES, son of do., b. Jan. 30, 1773.

JOSEPH, son of do., b. June 19, 1777.

BETTY, dau. of do., b. May 8, 1780.

ROBERT, son of do., b. March 30, 1782.

ISAAC, son of do., b. Aug. 6, 1787.

FARNUM.

BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin and Mehitable Farnum, b. Aug. 26, 1800.

ASA, son of do., b. in Society Land, July 31, 1802.

MOLLY and JAMES (twins), children of James and Molly Farrington, b. April 25, 1800.

FARRINGTON.

DORCAS GOULD, dau. of Thomas and Susanna Farrington, b. April 29, 1798.

WILLIAM, son of do. b. Jan. 11, 1800.

FLETCHER.

WILLIAM ALFRED, son of Michael Fletcher and Sally his wife, b. Feb. 27, 1809.

HILDRETH.

JACOB, son of Ephraim Hildreth and Elizabeth his wife, b. Feb. 3, 1791.

CARLOS, son of do. b. Feb. 10, 1793.

HEALD.

OLIVE CLARK, b. in Carlisle, May 25, 1819.

JOHN ESTABROOK, b. April 29, 1821.

REBECCA, wife of John Heald, d. Aug. 20, 1822.

HUTCHINSON.

WARREN, son of Thomas Hutchinson and Phebe his wife, b. Oct. 30, 1787.

NATHANIEL, son of do., b. Jan. 24, 1790.

GRIMES.

HANNAH, dau. of David W. and Lydia Grimes, b. June 4, 1825.

DAVID ELBRIDGE, son of do., b. March 21, 1827.

KILLAM.

ALFRED CLARK, son of Alfred and Hannah Killam, b. Jan. 1, 1812.

HANNAH, consort of Alfred Killam, died suddenly Feb. 19, 1812.

LOVEJOY.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Jacob and Polly Lovejoy, b. Nov. 15, 1813.

MARIA, dau. of do., b. Jan. 9, 1815.

JACOB, son of do., b. Dec. 31, 1817.

WILLIAM, son of do., b. April 4, 1820.

OLIVER C., son of do., b. July 15, 1822.

PAINE.

ELIZA, dau. of Moses Paine and Betsey his wife, b. Feb. 11,
1823.

LUCY F., b. July 28, 1824.

PEARSON.

NATHAN, son of Nathan and Anna Pearson, b. Feb. 7, 1775.

ANNA, dau. of do., b. June 29, 1770.

TABBA, dau. of do., b. Dec. 31, 1772.

MOLLY, dau. of do., b. Nov. 23, 1779.

PERSONS.

NANCY, dau. of Samuel Persons and Abigail, his wife, b. May
24, 1794.

SALLY, dau. of do., b. July 25, 1801.

POLLY, dau. of do., b. June 9, 1804.

SAMUEL, son of do., b. May 28, 1808.

PHELPS.

LYDIA, dau. of Nathaniel and Dorcas Phelps, b. Jan. 29, 1772.

ABIGAIL, dau. of do., b. Jan. 14, 1774.

NATHANIEL, son of do., b. Dec. 12, 1775.

AARON, son of do., b. July 11, 1777.

BETHIAH, dau. of do., b. April 5, 1779.

DORCAS, dau. of do., b. March 22, 1781.

ASA, son of do., b. July 28, 1783.

SIMEON, son of do., b. June 22, 1785.

SUSANNA, dau. of do., b. April 18, 1788.

RICHARDS.

JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Martha Richards, b. April 7, 1775.

MARTHA, dau. of do., b. June 24, 1777.

RICHARDSON.

THOMAS, son of John Richardson and Bethiah his wife, b. Jan.
26, 1790.

JOHN BARTLETT, son of do., b. Oct. 14, 1791.

JOSEPH HERRICK, son of do., b. Aug. 13, 1793.

HENRY, son of do., b. Sept. 6, 1795.

GEORGE, son of do., b. Jan. 6, 1798.

RICHARDSON.

ABEL, son of Zedekiah Richardson and Sarah his wife, b. Feb.
16, 1802.

STEPHEN BURNHAM, son of do., b. April 16, 1804.

ROWE.

JOHN, son of John and Mary Rowe, b. Aug. 30, 1766.

JOSEPH, son of do., b. March 9, 1769.

THOMAS, son of do., b. March 20, 1771.

MARY, dau. of do., b. March 22, 1773.

MARGARET S., dau. of do., b. Jan. 1, 1775.

RUSSELL.

MARY JANE, dau. of James Russell and Hannah his wife, b.
Dec. 5, 1816.

RUTH PEABODY, dau. of do., b. Dec. 19, 1818, d. Feb. 14,
1820.

GEORGE GOULD, son of Daniel Russell and Rachel his wife, b.
Feb. 21, 1785.

HULDAH, dau. of do., b. Sept. 11, 1786.

JOHN GILMORE, son of do., b. June 21, 1788.

DANIEL, son of do., b. March 25, 1790.

ELIJAH, son of do., b. April 22, 1793.

SALLY, dau. of do, b. May 16, 1795.

SARGENT.

JOHN, son of John Sargent and Mary his wife, b. April 17, 1814.

MARY, dau. of do., b. Oct. 1, 1817.

MARY, wife of John Sargent, d. Oct. 25, 1820.

TAYLOR.

ADALINE REBECCA TOWN, dau. of James Taylor and his wife,
b. Dec. 5, 1805.

EPHRAIM, son of Ephraim Taylor and Rachel his wife, b. Feb.
10, 1805.

WARDWELL.

WILLIAM HENRY, son of Dr. Daniel Wardwell and Sarah his
wife, b. Oct. 24, 1818.

WILSON.

GEORGE, son of George and Martha Wilson, b. Jan. 26, 1758.

ABIGAIL, dau. of do., b. Nov. 10, 1759.

JOSEPH, son of do., b. April 4, 1762.

JOHN, son of do., b. Dec. 31, 1764.

ELIZABETH, dau. of do., b. May 27, 1767.

AARON, son of do., b. May 28, 1769.

HANNAH, dau. of do., b. July 17, 1771.

ABIAL, son of Abiel Wilson and Abigail his wife, b. April 7,
1790.

PHILLIP PUTNAM, son of do., b. Oct. 9, 1791.

Appendix.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

Camp A. F. Holt, No. 16, Sons of Veterans, was organized May 18, 1888, by Capt. Bert E. Fisher and Charles H. Hall of Dover, N. H., with fourteen charter members, whose names follow : —

Edward Ross	Andy J. Gould	Hartwell M. Stephenson
W. S. Tarbell	W. F. Herrick	Charles H. Stephenson
J. A. Carkin	George W. Steele	Edward L. Curtis
Harvey Boutwell	Andy F. Cram	Leon E. Hartshorn
Nelson S. Cram	Richard W. Cram	

The camp was named for Alfred F. Holt, a native of Lyndeborough and at that time surgeon general of the State of Massachusetts. On Feb. 12, 1889, at a special meeting of the camp, in the presence of several of the division officers and a large number of the citizens, Col. Holt presented the camp with a very fine silk flag, appropriately inscribed with the name, number and division of the camp.

By reason of the limited population from which to draw members, this has always been one of the smaller camps of the New Hampshire division. But it has been prosperous, and has always stood well with the officers of the division, receiving a good mark at its inspection each year. It has been an interesting feature in the memorial day services, and also on the occasion of burying the soldier dead. The camp holds a separate religious service on memorial day morning at the grave of Col. Holt, and it also shares in the general services of the day at Citizens' Hall and also at the cemetery.

The names of those who have served as commanders are appended, with the years in which they served : —

1888-1889	Edward Ross	1898	W. S. Tarbell
1890	W. S. Tarbell	1899	J. A. Carkin
1891	W. F. Herrick	1900	Charles R. Carter
1892	F. E. Carkin	1901-1902	Fred A. Holt
1893	Edward Ross	1903	Harry W. Holt
1894	Milo J. Burton	1904	W. H. Cheever
1895	W. C. Carkin	1905	Harry W. Holt
1896	R. N. Putnam	1906	Fred B. Richards
1897	C. H. Tarbell		

Since its organization the camp has mustered about seventy members.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps No. 55, auxiliary to the Harvey Holt Post No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized April 18, 1889, with thirteen charter members.

Although an organization of this kind had previously received casual mention, it was through the influence of Mrs. Martha M. Butler that it received existence. In the sixteen years of its life it has gained a good reputation among its sister organizations, has furnished some department officials and has been a helpful factor in the town. It has not only worked "for the good of the order," but has always been alert in cases which needed assistance. The corps has raised and expended for the post, for charity and for improvements in the hall, including a piano, \$425. The corps now (Dec. 12, 1905) numbers thirty members. Miss Abbie F. Cram was the first president, and was several times re-elected. The following is the full roll of the presiding officers:—

Miss Abbie F. Cram	Mrs. Lizzie G. Tarbell	Mrs. Jennie A. Holt
Mrs. Elsie M. Sargent	Mrs. Camelia Winn	Mrs. Ella R. Holt
Miss Minnie E. Stacy (Mrs. Hadley)		Mrs. Addie W. Putnam
Mrs. Emma S. Barden	Mrs. Martha M. Butler	Mrs. Abbie A. Ford
Mrs. Mary Jane Curtis	Mrs. Carrie M. G. Johnson	

THE UNION VETERANS' UNION.

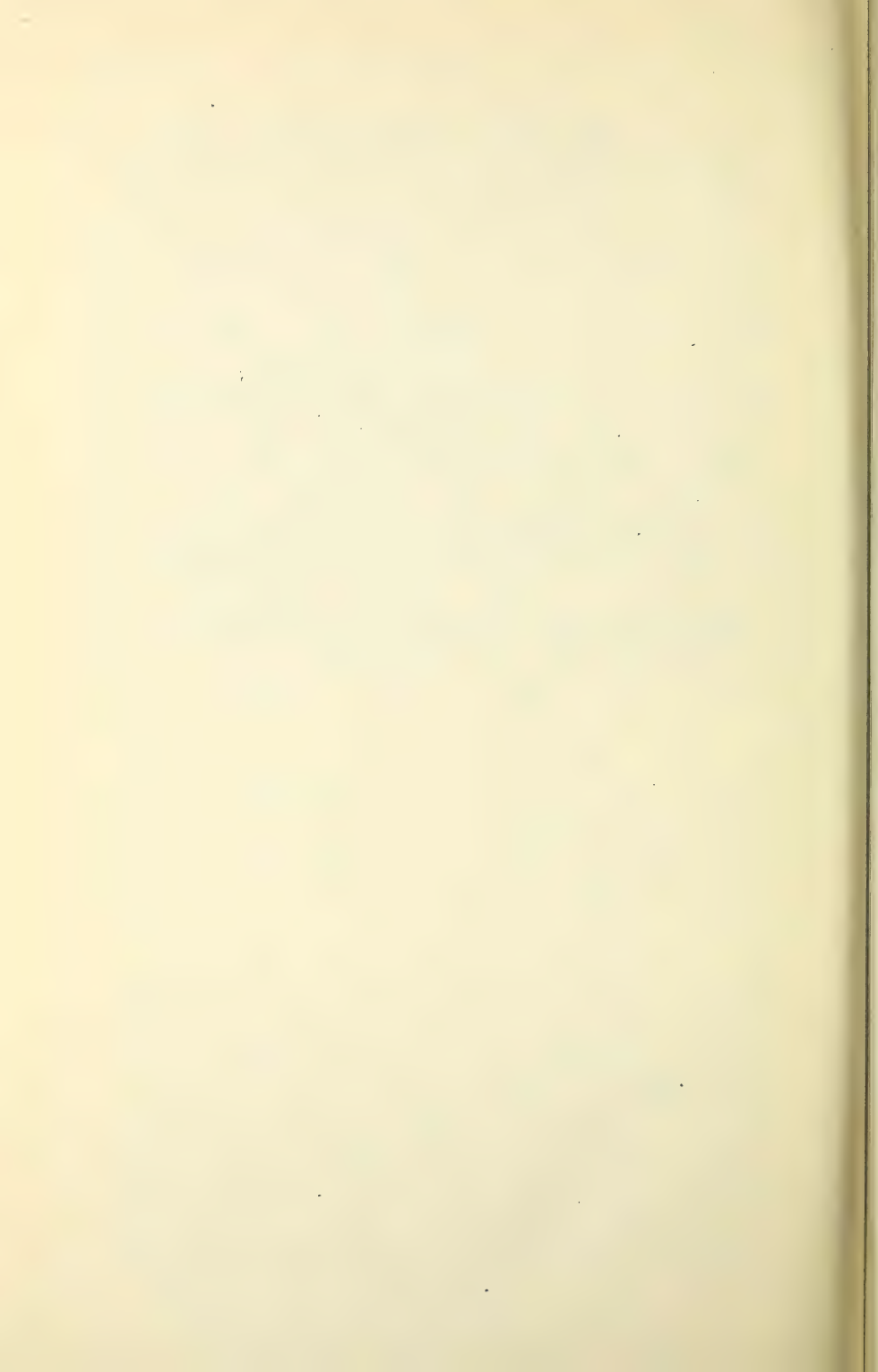
An organization of the Union Veterans' Union and also of an auxiliary called the Woman's Veteran Relief Union were maintained here for several years with considerable interest. But their membership became reduced by both deaths and removals from town, and they no longer maintain a visible organization.

OSGOOD CARLETON.*

Osgood Carleton, for a quarter of a century before 1810, was the leading teacher of mathematics and navigation in Boston. He had pupils from many portions of New England. His was the school of the day for instruction in navigation and in the art of map construction. As a teacher and cartographer he easily held a foremost rank. . . . Osgood Carleton enlisted May 2, 1758, in the company of Capt. Aaron Fay, Col. Ebenezer Nichols, and served seven months for the "Reduction of Canada." Residence given as Litchfield. (Mass. Archives, xcvi : p. 419.) April 6, 1759, aged eighteen years, and especially named as the son of Jeremiah Carleton, residing in Woburn, he was attached to the regiment of Col. Eleazer Tyng, under command of Gen. Jeffry Amherst for invasion of

* From an article by Rev. Anson Titus, of Somerville, Mass., in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Jan., 1901.

Canada. The Regimental Return was dated at Dunstable [Mass. Arch., xcvi : 378]. January 1st, 1760, he enlists as a private in the company of Captain Joseph Newhall, Colonel Jacob Bayley, then stationed at Louis-berg. He was discharged December 20, 1760. [Mass. Archives, xciii : 482]. These separate enlistments, however, only show that he was in the pay of the province. This service brought him into the home and service of Major-General John Henry Bastide, director and engineer of the king's ordnance at Louisburg and Annapolis. It was while rendering service in the army of Nova Scotia that his talent for mathematics and his skill at original work were recognized, and he was made a part of the working force among the navigators and artilleryists of the King's army and navy. It is said that for five years young Carleton was under his tutelage in the provinces and on the high seas. General Bastide as chief engineer of ordinance found in Carleton a young man of large ability and capable of hard work in engineering, pilotage and navigation. Carleton's residence, with General Bastide, introduced him to affairs at Louisberg, Annapolis, Liverpool and various colonies of the kingdom in North America. . . . There is a brief account of the career of Carleton in the History of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts, and slight mentions in other publications where the subject of the cartography of Boston is uppermost ; but still there has been a scarcity of information as to where he obtained his wide knowledge of engineering and navigation, and his great skill in surveying. His residence in the home and as the clerk of General Bastide, the eminent royal engineer, explains it.



Index of Names, Places and Subjects.

BY REV. D. DONOVAN.

The indexes are quite full. Some things are, however, omitted. Of these are, the Revolutionary Roll ; Tabulated lists of Town Officers, 257-275 ; Captains of the Lafayette Artillery ; Tax List of 1786 ; List of teachers from printed Town Reports ; the Mortuary lists and the genealogies.

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Errata.

- Page 19, last paragraph. For Chapter V. read Chapter III.
- Page 76, twenty-third line. For Wellingford read Wallingford.
- Page 140, near the bottom of page. For Caston's read Coston's.
- Page 310, twelfth line. Insert Merrill after Rev. Nathaniel.
- Page 385, after David Holt insert John W. Whittemore, 5 shares.
- Page 429, third line. After Stiles's insert and.
- Page 725, last line. For Oct. 1, 1885, read Oct. 5, 1885.
- Page 726, third line. For Irwin E., read Erwin E.
- Page 751, fourteenth line. For Maj. Peter and Hannah (Epes) Clark, read John and Margery (Hayward) Clark.
See page 705.
- Page 772, tenth line. For 1891 read 1893.
- Page 786. To the children of Joseph A. and Mary L. (Stephenson) Johnson add Isa V., b. Nov. 9, 1857, m. Ephraim Provo of Salem, Mass.
- Page 830. To the record of Charles E. Putnam add, m. Sept. 2, 1903, Minda A. Buswell of Bedford, N. H. Children, born at Wilton: Donald E., b. May 26, 1904; James A., b. July 13, 1905.

